"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, northwest wind today; Thursday fair; wind variable.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,103. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

ALLIES AGAIN DRIVE FORWARD NEAR FERE; PRUSSIAN GUARDS PUSHED BACK TWO MILES; OUTWITTED AND OUTFOUGHT BY AMERICANS

ARCHANGEL OUSTS ALLIED ENVOYS; NOW IN LAPLAND

Local Soviet Refuses to Permit Embassies from Vologda to Stay There.

WOULDN'T GO TO MOSCOW

Tchitcherin, Who Invited Them, Said Vologda Was About to be Shelled.

WASHINGTON IS INDIGNANT

Belief There That Affront by Bolsheviki Will Not Be Overlooked by the Allies.

KANDALASKA, Russian Lapland, July 30, (Associated Press.)—The allied embassies, which recently left Vologda for Archangel, were not permitted to remain in Archangel and have arrived in Kandalaska.

The embassies left Vologda July 25 in response to a message of M. Tchitcherin, Bolshevist Foreign Minister, declaring that they were in great danger, and that a bombardment of Vologda was threatened for the next day. He urged the embassies to come to Moscow, but the Ambassadors decided to proceed to Archangel, where they expected to communicate with their Governments.

At Archangel, the Soviet, acting under orders from Moscow, refused to permit the foreign representatives to remain, but placed two small Russian ships at their disposal, and aboard these they left July 28, escorted by a Russian trawler, on an uneventful voyage across the White Sea.

On the night they were leaving Archangel it was reported that the Moscow Government had ordered that the sailing of the Ambassadors be prevented.

LONDON, July 30.—A Russian wireless communication received here tonight says that M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, has sent the following message to M. Joffe, Bolshevist Ambassador to Germany:

"The American Consul General, Mr. Poole, who is charged with the mission of maintaining diplomatic relations with the Council's Government at Moscow, visited the Commissary of Foreign Affairs and declared in the name of the British diplomatic representative and the Consul Generals of France, Italy, and Japan that they approved the declaration previously made by Mr. Poole to the Commissary, which essentially follows:

"'In conformity with the personal opinion of the allied Consuls there is no reason to believe the situation in general outlines is changed by the departure of the Ambassadors to Vologda. The representatives of the aforesaid powers expect to remain in Moscow as long as circumstances permit them to do so, and they are permitted to use the privileges attached to their functions, especially direct communication with their respective Governments, unless they receive other instructions.'"

Reds Dominated by Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Washington observers of events in Russia are being forced to the conclusion that the Bolshevist Government, acting in accordance with the wishes of Germany, is seeking to bring about war between the allied Governments and the so-called Government of Russia. Further evidence of this German-directed effort was afforded tonight by the news contained in a press dispatch from Kandalaska, Russian Lapland, that the allied embassies, which had been forced to leave Vologda by the Bolsheviki and had gone to Archangel, the White Sea port, were obliged by the Archangel Soviet to leave that place, and this accounted for their presence in Kandalaska.

The treatment accorded to the diplomatic representatives by the Bolshevist central authority is an affront that the allied Governments are not likely to overlook. No doubt is felt in some informed circles here that the Soviet Government is anxious to bring about a clash that will sever all relations between itself and the allied representatives.

Evidence has been accumulating that the Bolshevist Government at Moscow was completely subservient to the Germans. It is apparent to those who have followed the situation closely that the Bolshevist leaders, like Lenine and Trotzky, are willing to sacrifice Russia as long as they are retained in power by their German masters, to whom they sold out Russia through the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

At this time the German Government, according to evidence furnished by the German press, is becoming concerned over the program that is being formulated by the allied Governments for the regeneration of Russia through sending

Continued on Page Five.

Flew from Front to England, Took Oath as M. P., Flew Back

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 31.—According to The Morning Post, Major Gen. Davidson, who has been elected for the Fareham Division in place of Lord Lee, left general headquarters in France yesterday morning, came to England by airplane, motored from his landing place to Westminster, took the oath and sat in the House of Commons a while.

Then he went back as he had come and was probably on duty again, while the House was still talking about national shipyards.

He was anxious to take his seat before recess, could get only a few hours off, and there was no other way to come.

WANTS MINISTRY FOR WAR IN AIR

Senator Reed Urges One-Man Control to Spur Execution of America's Program.

CALL FOR DE HAVILANDS

Pershing Asks for More—Motors for Britain Delayed —Senate Inquiry On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Demand for an Air Ministry under which activities of both the army and navy would be co-ordinated, was made today by Senator James A. Reed of Missouri. Mr. Reed is a member of the Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee on Aviation which is now examining into aircraft production.

"Air service has come to be of such vast importance that it justifies the creation of a new Cabinet position," he said. "Some one man should have plenary powers, and should be surrounded by a staff of the most skilled aeronautical engineers, great practical fliers, and experts on manufacturing."

The need for central control of air activity and production has been emphasized before. Several bills to this effect were introduced last year. Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas was one of the prime movers for such a plan. Sentiment is increasing that instead of the army and navy having separate aeronautical departments they should be placed under one authority. It is felt that with responsibility for aircraft placed upon one man or one board there would be no difficulty or competition in obtaining necessary material, and many of the delays and criticisms which have developed heretofore would be obviated.

Pershing Calls for De Havilands.

The latest of these criticisms centres about the de Haviland airplane, which has been accused of "falling down." Secretary Baker was asked today about these charges, and replied:

"There are probably no perfect airplanes. Improvement in the best of them is constant and rapid, both as to types and succeeding numbers of the same type. This is true of the de Haviland and all others.

"The latest machines made of that type are better than the earlier ones, and this improvement we hope will be constant. General Pershing has requested a large shipment of de Haviland airplanes (de Haviland 4) of the present type on the priority schedule for August.

"The purpose of this is to set at rest the statement which was made from some quarter that General Pershing had directed that no more de Havilands be shipped, because he has asked for a very large shipment of the present type."

Senator Reed and Senator New of Indiana, of the Aviation Sub-Committee, heard officers testify today behind closed doors on the performance of the de Haviland at the Dayton Field. Captain Muhlenberg, Captain Schroeder, and Lieutenant Foote, all skilled fliers, told of the advantages and disadvantages of the machine. Committee members refused to comment on the testimony. It was said, by a man entirely conversant with the situation, that some of the newspaper statements regarding the de Haviland were "mere conjecture."

New Forecasts Full Inquiry.

All that Senator New would say, was: "The committee is not talking about the testimony, and the fact that the officers have been called from Dayton Field suggests only one thing, and that is that the committee is making a thorough investigation into all rumors, from newspapers and other sources. We are trying to arrive at the exact facts on production, character, quality, and so on, with a view to changing conditions if conditions need changing."

It was learned that the sub-committee

Continued on Page Five.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Adv.

CENTRAL POWERS FACE DEADLOCK OVER SPOILS

All Four Are Now Involved in Clashes for Which No Solution Is in Sight.

POLISH DISPUTE SHARPER

Austria Firm in Demand to Bring New Kingdom Under Hapsburg Rule.

TURKS REPROACH BULGARS

Ignore German Aims in Caucasus—Inspired Berlin Warning of Threatened Danger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Trouble is admittedly brewing among the Central Powers, first between Germany and Austria over the Polish question, and also between Bulgaria and Turkey regarding the Dobrudja. Every possible solution of both questions has been repeatedly discussed by the four Governments, but no agreement is likely to be reached.

Germany will not hear of the Austrian annexation of Poland in any form whatever, whereas Austria considers the bringing of the "Kingdom" of Poland under the Hapsburg sceptre as a "vital necessity." It was hoped in Germany that once Czernin resigned no more would be heard of the "Austro-Polish" solution of the Polish question, and thus Austria was permitted to annex important Rumanian lands under the pretext of the "safety of her frontiers."

It appears from an inspired article by Emil Zimmermann in yesterday's Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger that Baron Burian is just as anxious as Czernin was about the Austro-Polish solution, over which Austria seems likely to remain most obdurate.

No peaceful solution is in sight regarding the Turkish-Bulgarian Dobrudja and Adrianople difficulties. The feeling is rising high in both Sofia and Constantinople. The Turks are accusing the Bulgarians as being "the Germans of the Balkans," while the Bulgarians are saying equally hasty things about the Turks.

Zimmermann urges the Central Powers not to fight among themselves during the war, for otherwise "what they have so far managed to gain will probably be lost."

Turks Take Free Rein in Caucasus.

AMSTERDAM, July 30.—Turkey is going to handle the situation in the Caucasus according to her own ideas. This is indicated in a telegram from Constantinpole dated July 28, which quotes an article in the newspaper Nasfiri Ekfiar presenting the Turkish viewpoint.

"We have nothing to say against the principles laid down in the Brest-Litovsk treaty," says the article, "but when the Caucasus, newly reorganized, turned toward us and, master of its own destinies, refused to be bound by the treaty, what was more natural for us than to take into consideration the necessities of this new situation created on our important eastern front? Could we close our ears to the appeal of the Government of a people largely of the same race and same creed as ourselves?

"We are aware of the action, and its present progress, to place under German control Tiflis and Baku. That is a logical consequence of the application of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. How could this treaty be taken into consideration in the affairs of the Caucasus, seeing that the Bolshevist Government has not even been able to return to us, in accordance with the treaty, our eastern frontier, and that in the Caucasus influences entirely independent of the Bolshevist Government have arisen!"

This reported attitude on the part of Turkey may account in part for the report received through Copenhagen that Turkey and Germany had severed relations.

Early this month it was reported through Washington that Germany was becoming alarmed over the aggressive territorial tendencies of her allies, especially Turkey. Several weeks earlier it had been reported that Germany had ordered Turkey to stop her advance in the Eastern Caucasus.

Almost simultaneously announcement came from Berlin that German troops had been landed at Poti, on the Black Sea coast, an important point on the railroad running through Tiflis to Baku. On June 13 Turkey signed a peace treaty with the Transcaucasusian Gov-

Continued on Page Five.

More American Troops Reach Italian Front

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, July 29, (Associated Press.)—American troops continue to arrive here. They are in excellent condition and splendid spirits, and are enthusiastic over the welcome that has been accorded them.

Nothing has been left undone by the Italians to show the Americans how much their presence in Italy is appreciated. The commanding General and his staff turned out to greet the men from overseas, while airplanes flew over them, dropping colored papers on which was printed "Viva Wilson."

The American Red Cross has established a small hospital at the American base.

GAIN 100,000 TONS A MONTH IN SHIPS

Geddes Tells House of Commons of Net Increase Against the U-Boats.

LOSS FALLS, BUILDING RISES

Britain and America Economize Skilled Labor in Newly Designed Vessels.

LONDON, July 30.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, gave the House of Commons today a review of the naval situation.

The First Lord compared the situation today regarding tonnage with that of a year ago. Then the net loss in tonnage, he said, was 550,000 gross tons. Submarines then were not being destroyed as fast as the Germans were building them, while the merchant shipyards were short of men and material. Four hundred thousand tons net loss monthly was the British deficit. Every yard that could take naval work had been put on naval building.

Gradually during the last year, Sir Eric continued, the position had changed in many directions. Instead of losing tonnage, the world's net result in the last quarter had been a gain, roughly, of 100,000 tons a month. The allied and neutral world was as well off on June 30 as on Jan. 1, 1918. This result, he declared, had been obtained by reduced sinkings and increased buildings.

The reduced sinkings had been arrived at, said the First Lord of the Admiralty, by a greater productive effort devoted to warships and small craft of an anti-submarine character. Nothing commandeered or acquired tonnage was included in this result.

"The total increase in labor last year in shipbuilding yards," Sir Eric continued, "was 35,000 men. The original demand of a year ago was for 80,000 additional workers, part of them skilled. Owing to events on the western front and the great demands for technical men for the air force and the army, it was impossible to obtain the proper quota of skilled men by their withdrawal from the army. Unskilled men were offered freely, but they could not be absorbed because of the lack of skilled men."

The First Lord declared that skilled men still could not be obtained in sufficient numbers to man the existing yards. This situation had been feared, so the Government had decided to go ahead at once with a scheme for building a simple ship which could be constructed with a minimum of skilled labor. This ship was designed and originated in the Admiralty.

"It is interesting," added the First Lord, "that the very same problem confronted America, and America met it in practically the same way—the same class of yard and the same type of construction, and with excellent results."

Merchant ship repairs, said Sir Eric, were today engaging nearly two-thirds as many workmen as were engaged on new construction of merchantmen. "But," he continued, "the submarines have found it too dangerous to work inshore, and are going far out. The number of ships damaged, as well as sunk, is decreasing, and the transfer of men from repairs to new construction is possible. The number of men employed on new construction of warships and auxiliaries is, roughly, 150,000, and on merchantmen 120,000."

"Britain has borne the preponderating burden to a preponderating extent of fighting the submarines. The new output of anti-submarine ships, mines, and implements has been preponderatingly ours, and the responsibility for combatting the menace has been ours. Even today the increased assistance brought about by the new construction of the Allies is small indeed, but times are changing.

"America's program is now beginning to come along. And I have had the pleasure of considering it with Mr. Roosevelt. My conferences with him have confirmed what I have relied upon, namely that when once the flow of destroyers and anti-submarine craft starts from the United States it will become a formidable torrent."

BAYONETS ROUTED GUARDS

Our Soldiers Whip the Kaiser's Shock Troops in Man-to-Man Fighting.

EPIC BATTLE FOR SERGY

Village Changed Hands Nine Times, but Is Now Back of American Line.

BROOKLYN BOY'S HEROIC ACT

Hyland Held Street with One Comrade After Rest of Platoon Was Shot Down.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 30.—Sergy changed hands nine times in twenty-four hours. That tells the story of the bitter fighting when the German command threw two fresh Guard divisions against the Americans north of the Ourcq yesterday, in an endeavor to put them back across the stream.

The result may be best told by saying that the Americans are not only on the north side of the Ourcq this morning, but in positions further advanced than when the Crown Prince hurled his violent attacks against our line early yesterday. At least one German Guard division was rendered fightless for some time to come.

Had the Americans not held back these fighting Prussians the French would not have been able to make their advance north of Fère-en-Tardenois, and also on our right.

Germany's Best Shock Troops Beaten

The Prussians and Bavarians now trying to hold back the Americans were brought hurriedly from the rear, where they had been held to make an attack against the English, preparatory to the Crown Prince's grand drive in August.

It should be a source of the greatest pride to America that her youthful soldiers are able to hold their own against the Kaiser's best shock troops, for such the Prussian and Bavarian Guards are.

At Sergy was an American division which met the 4th Prussian Guard Division. The result speaks for itself.

As told in these dispatches yesterday, it was part of the German plan to stand on the north bank of Ourcq and hold the Americans while the withdrawal behind the lines was made more easily. The charge of the Americans across the river on Sunday, in which they took Seringes and Sergy and established themselves, broke up this part of the German plan.

Early yesterday morning the Americans in Sergy were attacked by the 4th Prussian Guard Division, which had arrived only a few hours before from the training area in Lorraine. Overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers, the Americans withdrew before a terrific small artillery and machine-gun fire.

But when the Prussians got into the town the German artillery could no longer shoot into it. That gave a chance for man to man in a hand-to-hand fight, and the Americans grasped the opportunity.

Machine Guns Under the Red Cross.

They rushed back into the village, up against a withering fire from machine guns placed practically in every building. When the charge was at its height, from a building bearing the Red Cross five machine guns spoke with telling effect. But soon the Americans got hand-to-hand with the Prussians. In repayment for the deadly machine-gun work our men got their bayonets into action, and no German has yet been known to stand before a bayonet with an American behind it. In half an hour we had possession of the town.

Down came the German artillery fire again, and we stood to retire. Into the village came the Prussians, and when the artillery fire stopped, back went the Americans. Again we drove them out. No sooner had we got into the village, when back came the Prussians. The German airplanes rendered their men great aid, sweeping down close to the ground and raking our lines with machine guns. They also used bombs against us. Neither side would throw gas into Sergy, for fear of injuring their own troops.

The fighting went back and forth all morning. First we had the mauled village, and then the Prussians had it. Both sides made advances from edges of woods and retreated to that shelter. Finally, just after noon, when it was our turn in the village, the American artillery got down a heavy barrage, which caught the Prussian attackers and drove them back. By the time the enemy came again we were too strongly situated for them, and the result of the bloody battle was that we held Sergy.

Bitter Battle at Seringes.

Almost the same story tells the fighting yesterday for Seringes, only the battle was not so fierce and the village changed hands five times instead of nine.

To realize that this fighting was entirely different from the rear-guard actions of last week one has only to consider the hurrying of the Guard divisions, which are shock troops, into the line and the infantry counterattacks, whereas during the six previous days we had machine-gun opposition almost exclusively.

The truth of the matter is that the Germans wanted to hold their line on the north bank of the Ourcq for some days. Sergy and Seringes are strong villages on a series of hills running along the north side of the Ourcq, and evidence taken from prisoners showed that the Americans were supposed to have been held on the southern bank of the stream.

Evidence still points to the probability that the Germans intend to go back to the Vesle and hold there. The desire to hold the northern bank of the Ourcq is to be explained for the same reason.

Fighting to Save Supplies.

The Germans tried to hold the French and Americans in the southern part of the Forest de Ris. A trip through that forest today showed hundreds of tons of ammunition for big German guns, piled six feet high in rows a hundred yards long for some distances. This ammunition had been stored there to be used in the advance on Paris.

It is the belief that in Nesle Woods, north of the Ourcq, the Crown Prince has stored great supplies, and intends to get them out at any cost. Else why did he hurl against the Americans two divisions from the dwindling supply of his reserve divisions? This was done, of course, to stop the Americans, who could not be halted by ordinary German troops.

He succeeded in slowing down the Americans yesterday, but there are Americans in France who have not yet faced the Kaiser's fighters. The Germans have got to go further back, and they know it well. The throwing by the German command of fresh Guard divisions against the Americans is significant, when it is known definitely that it is planning another drive soon, perhaps against the British, for which it will need all available troops.

Lies Told to the Germans.

A captured officer said a regimental commander told his men two days ago that the Germans had hit the British and captured the Channel ports, but that the announcement had not yet been made by Ludendorff. He explained that Germany was still winning the war and that the withdrawal from the Soissons-Rheims sector was only for strategical reasons. The German command promised the German people to hit the British, and wants to make good.

Another significant factor in yesterday's counterattack against the Americans was that the Germans brought a large number of new airplanes, at least sixty, into the sector, and thus gained a temporary air supremacy which enabled the air fighters to do effective work against our troops. Undismayed by superior numbers, for the sixty were in addition to many chase machines the Hun already had, the American fliers went out to meet them, and there were many air fights all day long. British and French aviators also aided us. The Americans last night believed that they had brought down at least six airmen.

Grenades Under the White Flag.

The Germans are trying every art of their kind of warfare against our boys, but the Americans are learning fast. For instance, one squad advanced toward a platoon of Americans yesterday waving a white flag. The Americans let them come about a hundred yards and then cut loose and annihilated them. That they acted rightly was shown by the fact that the white flag had been tied to the handle of a live grenade, and while the Germans appeared at a distance to be weaponless, each was loaded down with deadly grenades.

Another favorite trick is that the German machine gunners, when seeing Americans approach, wait until our lads are close, when they cut loose with a final spurt of bullets, and then step out and cry "Kamerad!" Our men have adopted a rule that any German who shoots a ma-

Continued on Page Two.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA. The Greenbrier. European plan. The White. American plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Adv.

German Masses Becoming Deeply Depressed; Realize Military Defeat; Food Stress Grows

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—La Suisse states that a high neutral official who has just arrived at Basle from Berlin declares that, in spite of all German precautions to hide the defeat in the west, the truth has penetrated among the masses.

Such great moral depression has not been seen before during the war, which, it is now considered, is lost whenever Foch chooses his hour to strike.

The German people want the Government to make peace by ceding Alsace-Lorraine before it is too late.

The German losses during the last three months reached nearly a million. The losses during the last two offensives numbered 350,000, and these losses have completely disorganized the plans of the high command. Most of the wounded are greatly depressed and demoralized.

Munich Without Flour, Vegetables, or Fruit.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 30.—The latest news and comments in all the German papers, especially the South German, show the food situation to be lamentable. The Munich Post writes:

"This year's fruit harvest is completely spoiled. The population is absolutely without fruits and vegetables, and it is impossible to obtain a pound of potatoes at any price. The potato harvest, despite official declarations, is less than two-thirds that of last year."

Terrible rumors are current in Bavaria that for days to come no flour will be available. Herr Dilly, President of the Vegetable Supply Department, declares it impossible to provide vegetables, and the population must submit to greater restrictions still in the near future.

A demonstration of women took place Friday in Munich, demanding bread and threatening the Town Hall and the Burgomaster. The deputation was received by the latter, who declared that everything was being done to deal with the misery of the population. Since July 26 the Munich municipality has been selling vegetables at reduced prices, to counteract monopolists, but the quantities are utterly insufficient and popular irritation increases daily.

OUR MEN DEFY BARRAGE

Rush Through Heaviest Fire; Now at Apex of Allied Advance.

STRUGGLE IS MERCILESS

Few Prisoners Taken After Americans Find Their Wounded in Sergy Were Bayonetted.

FRENCH ADVANCE ON WEST

Are Winning Plateau North of Grand Rozoy—Germans Gain Southwest of Rheims.

LONDON, July 30.—French and American troops in the region of Fère-en-Tardenois again thrust their lines forward, despite stiff resistance from the enemy.

The American troops have advanced from Sergy nearly two miles, again defeating the Prussian Guards and Bavarians. This followed a terrific German assault on the American lines, whereby the Germans won Cierges, [southeast of Sergy,] and apparently still hold it.

The French gains were made northeast of Fère and to the eastward of Sergy.

Heavy counterattacks were made by the Germans along almost the entire front to the east, but gained little ground except west of St. Euphraise [southwest of Rheims.]

In this same area the French troops have captured Romigny.

Some advance also has been effected by the Allies in the Ardre Valley, toward the village of Aubilly.

The main advance on the westerly side of the front seems to have been at Grand Rozoy, northwest of Fère-en-Tardenois. The French here are progressing north to the crest of the plateau between the Vesle and the Ourcq. The Germans drove the French out of Bengneux, but it was afterward retaken.

There has been heavy fighting near Buzancy, five miles south of Soissons, and also in Plessier Wood, about five miles further south.

There are now seventy-one German divisions in the Marne salient. Of these, ten belong to the northern army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Five of these ten have been twice used in attacks.

Our Men Defy Barrage and Advance.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 30, (Associated Press.)—Through a barrage as deadly as any the Germans have laid down on any sector for months, the American soldiers, comprising men from the Middle West and Eastern States, pushed their line forward a little more today, and tonight it forms the apex of the long allied front between the Marne and the Vesle.

Their progress was somewhat less than two miles, but their operation is regarded as a brilliant one in view of the determined countering by the Germans.

On either side the French also moved forward, while steady pressure was maintained against the east and west flanks.

Information early in the day indicated the withdrawal of the 4th Division of Guards from this front, but it developed that that renowned organization and the Bavarians were still there, and the strong opposition they offered justified their reputation. But their sacrifice was in vain.

The Americans withstood two heavy attacks during the night, and at daylight began their operations, which left them tonight well to the north of Sergy, on the long slopes approaching the heavy woods beyond Nesles, a town directly east of Serignes-et-Nesles, for which the Germans fought bitterly.

The east end of the line swings northeasterly opposite this point, and then drops off sharply in the direction of Cierges and Roucheres. The Ourcq River has been left far be-

hind, the line being pushed forward across the zone to the northwest.

The Germans are holding positions in Nestles forest, from which their guns are shelling ineffectively.

It was late in the day before the whole of Seringes was cleared. The Germans clung to the northern part of the town tenaciously, and used their machine guns murderously.

Neither side used artillery in this particular battle. There was hand-to-hand fighting in the streets, in which the Americans proved the masters, driving the enemy before them.

No Mercy Shown in Battle.

The story of the fight for the possession of Meury Farm, lying directly south of Seringes, will long be remembered in the history of the division. The Germans, on their withdrawal, left behind a strong force of machine gunners and infantry. The Americans moved forward through the yellow wheatfields, which were sprayed and torn by bullets. But they advanced as though on a drill ground.

The American guns laid down a heavy artillery fire, but notwithstanding this many Germans remained when it came to hand-to-hand fighting. In a group of farm buildings the enemy had set up a strong defense. Here the Germans stuck to their guns, and the Americans rushed them and killed the gunners at their post.

It was a little battle, without mercy, and typical of similar engagements along the whole line. The Prussian Guards and Bavarians everywhere fought in accordance with their training, discipline, and traditions, but were outwitted and outfought.

To the north of the farm, up the long slopes leading to the woods, the Americans encountered the fiercest exhibition of Germany's war science. The Germans laid down a barrage which, it was said, was as heavy as had ever been employed. The American guns replied heavily.

The order for the advance came, and the line moved forward across the grain fields directly through the barrage. On a nearby hillside the chief staff officers watched the operation. They saw shells fall, leaving long gaps in the line in some cases, but the troops never halted.

On through the barrage the Americans went into the German positions, attacking fiercely the machine gun and infantry detachments. The barrage died away, the Germans leaving the work of resistance to the men they had failed to protect with their heavy guns.

German Forces Cut Up.

The Germans were "mopped up" and the Americans held their new line, just east of the forest. Not many prisoners were taken, but here and there a few were rounded up and brought in.

Sergeant Louis Loetz of Sioux City contributed fourteen. He attacked eighteen Germans who had become separated from their command, killing four of them and capturing the others.

Heavy execution was done by the Americans. Eight captured Guards said that they were all that remained of a company of eighty-six. Yesterday their number had been reduced to thirty and a Lieutenant. Today the Lieutenant and all but they were killed.

Corporal Chris Berthelsen of Sioux City was among the men of the first wave to cross the Ourcq River on the recent advance. They immediately went after machine guns on a hill on the north bank of the Ourcq. The fire which they opened on the enemy nest at this point was so intense that the Germans raised a white flag.

Expecting a nice bag of prisoners, the Americans rushed up, only to be opened upon again by the enemy machine guns as the Americans approached. Then the Americans let loose with the full weight of their fire against the Germans, who again raised the white flag. Twelve Germans were killed and nine captured in this operation.

STYLES OUR ATTACK "ALMOST INCREDIBLE"

Coolness and Steadiness of American Drive at Seringes Stir Observer to Admiration.

LONDON, July 30.—The Reuter correspondent with the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front sends the following under Tuesday's date:

"Yesterday was a day of ceaseless fighting in which little actual progress could be made. The enemy offered a most determined resistance and brought up fresh troops, but, although he delayed us for a day, my conviction is unaltered that the Germans have no intention of standing this side of the Vesle.

"Throughout yesterday the enemy's machine gun fire scarcely ceased, even when apparently none of our men were in the open. The fire swept every bit of cover where they might be expected to be, and during the morning was strongly backed by artillery, whose fire slackened in the afternoon, except at this hour when our attack on Seringes is in progress.

"Soon after they recaptured Sergy, the Americans, who forced the passage of the Ourcq overnight, advanced up the narrow valley dividing the hill behind Sergy, and, after a fight in which the bayonet and the rifle butt were almost alone used, took Meuroy Farm, about a mile up the valley.

"This was preliminary to an attack on Seringes, as from the farm it was possible to outflank the Seringes defenses and approach them by a less steep ascent.

"The enemy held Seringes in great strength. The village was also protected by machine gun nests on either side. The attack was an almost incredible affair, for the coolness with which it was carried out and for the mere fact that it could be done under such conditions.

"It was plain that the Guard division had been bitterly chagrined by the loss of Sergy the previous evening after four times having retaken it. Therefore it was no surprise when, shortly after dawn, they launched a fresh attack from both sides of the southernmost angle of the Nesles Forest. The attack was backed by field guns and with a ragged barrage on our second line and batteries, the enemy's gun positions above Clerges being well placed for a flanking fire, which the holders of Sergy found most trying.

"They were forced to withdraw from it and fall back across the river. The enemy was permitted a few unpleasant hours of occupation, during which he did his best to improve the defenses, and daringly brought some field guns toward the brow of the hill above it. But these apparently found the price of their daring much too high and the American gunfire too accurate, for their disappearance was more rapid than dignified.

"As they fell back what one hopes may have been the last American attack on Sergy developed. The Guards, apparently, had been shaken by their last exploit and, though in a few instances they stayed to face the bayonet, the fighting was less desperate than the day before.

"The assaulting troops formed upon the south side of the Ourcq on open ground. The enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery and machine guns along the slopes east and west of the river. The ground in front of the advancing lines were plowed by the enemy's fire, and the advance was obscured by clouds of dust from the cornfields through which they were marching. Nevertheless the men forded the river with drill-like steadiness.

"It was a wonderful performance for any troops, astounding for troops so recently blooded, and as fine a test as any to which the American Army has been put.

"The men went steadily up the slopes, silenced one after another the German machine gun nests, and swept on to the top of the hill, then, wheeling eastward, stormed the village.

"It was a fierce fight. There was no asking or giving quarter. The enemy was stout-hearted, and the Americans were glad to find him so. They wanted that sort of a finish to their ordeal. Some of the Germans fled into Nesles forest. The remainder are where they will remain—in the village.

"The last success of the day was the capture of Hill 212, above Sergy, which can now be held on much securer terms.

"So, once more the line is re-established, although the Germans are still apparently holding the pocket at Clerges, from which it seems nobody has yet turned them."

"Some progress may be looked for today. The forest lying right ahead of our advance will take some clearing. Prisoners say the enemy is making elaborate preparations to hold it, one of his best regiments being detailed for the task. Troops were seen this morning marching into Nesles, a little village below the forest.

"Prisoners report severe losses. Two stretcher bearers say their company went into action with reduced numbers and that this morning the commanding Lieutenant told them that only thirty men were left, while during this morning's fight all the remaining thirty were killed. Almost all their casualties, the prisoners said, were from rifle and machine gun fire.

"The enemy is still retreating, but it is very plain that we have slow work before us."

FIGHT LIKE FRANCE'S BEST.

American Troops Praised by Tardieu—"Too Brave," Says Premier.

PARIS, July 30.—American soldiers in the fighting on the Marne salient showed themselves equal to the best French troops, said André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, at a dinner in his honor last night at the American University Union. Professor George Nettleton of Yale University presided, and representatives of many American universities and colleges were present.

Captain Tardieu expressed the opinion that the dark days were over, but that there were hard months ahead. He said:

"The first great battle in which your own troops have participated extensively has been a great victory. The part taken by your soldiers is well known in France. The soldiers of the American divisions, which on the morning of July 18 gained six kilometers, have shown themselves to be the equal of the best French troops. Your rank and file, officers and staffs, are deserving of the same praise.

"Every one at the front, including the enemy, knows well what the American Army is worth and what new power will be let loose in the course of the next few weeks under the folds of the Star-Spangled Banner.

"The war is not over yet. Hard months are ahead of us, but we have already taken the initiative. As far as numbers go the critical times are over with us. Under the strong leadership of a chief who is worthy of France—Premier Clemenceau—we have held our ground. Today, after some time on the defensive, the time for a victorious attack has come and the dark days are over.

"While greeting the completion of the first million American troops in France we have greeted the first success. In common with you Americans we and our gallant Allies are standing ready for the supreme effort. The faith which is inspiring us will not falter.

"In our crusade for the democracies of the world we are progressing steadily toward our goal. Through the wonderful unity and force of the minds and hearts of your countrymen we can expect to reap the reward—the liberation of all peoples—which we anticipate from our sacrifices."

William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, said in response:

"American soldiers could not help being brave after such examples of magnificent courage as are displayed by the French troops. The first million is here. Another million will follow, and as many millions as are necessary to bring the cause of democracy to a victorious peace. Only the other day Premier Clemenceau, the Grand Old Man of France, said to me:

"'I have a reproach to make to you. Your soldiers are too brave, too reckless with their lives.'

"I replied that this was the best reproach I could expect to hear. I much prefer that Americans should sin on the side of bravery, recklessness, and determination than on the side of timidity."

Major Perkins, European Commissioner for the American Red Cross, and Professor Paul Van Dyke of Princeton spoke of the determination of the United States to carry on the war until victory.

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

BAYONETS ROUTED GUARDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

chine gun at a closer range than 200 yards cannot be allowed to surrender.

Considering the good treatment we give the German wounded, their use of the Red Cross flag to shelter machine guns appears particularly dastardly.

If the Germans' withdrawal seems to be a success, it is because they use countless machine guns, of which they appear to have an inexhaustible supply. Our men, seeing what these deadly weapons can do, are very grateful that our army plans will eventually give us a great number of machine guns. Incidentally, the best German machine gun is a Maxim.

Seeing reapers at work today in wheatfields liberated by the allied offensive led me to make inquiries, which revealed that the advance of the Americans alone has freed several million bushels of ripened wheat for the use of the French people.

It happens also that the advance of the American contributed very largely to freeing the main railroad line through Château-Thierry. The Paris-Nancy line is thus freed, and will soon be in operation.

Brooklyn Boy's Story of Heroism.

I struck up a conversation last night with a weary-looking lad back from the front, and he told me a story that ought to be recorded. He is James Hyland of 121 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, and he used to be a law clerk. Hyland was a member of a platoon of fifty men who were ordered to go into Sergy on Sunday morning and hold a certain street.

From a wooded shelter on the northern bank of the Ourcq the platoon went across a sloping field toward Sergy. Caught under the fire of machine guns on the outskirts of the village, they kept on going. Twenty-odd of them reached Sergy and got into a poor shelter, where they were raked by machine guns and snipers. The Lieutenant in command, who is now dead, decided, inasmuch as his orders were to stay there until relieved, that he would stick.

Hyland said that in the windows of a Red Cross building three machine guns kept picking them off. The Americans fired nearly all their ammunition trying vainly to get those guns. Then they rushed them, but had to come back. Foodless and waterless, they stayed there as the long hours dragged on, and the gallant band grew smaller and smaller. All the officers had been killed, and the privates elected commanders, who one by one were shot down.

When relief reached them at 7 o'clock Hyland and one comrade were left of the fifty who had started. Hyland was in command, and the two were shooting their last bullets at the machine gunners up the street they had been told to hold.

I have heard of no instance that better tells the spirit of Americans in this war. They do not know when to quit. In fact the allegation is being made that they do not know well enough the line between proper bravery and recklessness.

FOE'S FIGHT STIFFENS IN NARROWED SALIENT

Both Sides "Feeling Each Other's Pulse" for Next Move—Region Blasted by Battle.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 30.—The battle is again stationary. The enemy for the moment is resisting the allied advance with good troops and a heavy concentration of guns on high ground at both sides of the salient, which is now sufficiently reduced to permit protection of its centre by crossfire from the flanks.

This morning a haze so thick as to be almost a fog over the front occupied by General Mangin doubtless contributed to the lull by hampering artillery observation.

As indicated in previous dispatches, it is a mistake to suppose that the battle is wholly progressing according to preconcived plans on both sides. True, each adversary has a fundamental scheme of endeavor, but the inevitable fluctuations of the combat produce modifications from hour to hour. Opportunism—readiness to change plans when the occasion seems favorable—has been a marked feature of the German operations in the last ten days.

Both adversaries are "feeling each other's pulse," as staff officers expressed it this morning, so as to take swift advantage of the first favorable sign, but always the situation is dominated by the fact that the Germans have suffered a costly and undeniable defeat.

It can be taken for granted that Hindenburg will do his utmost to repair the damage by a new stroke. He may not dare risk it, or be strong enough to do so, but as things are today it appears the likeliest probability on the war chessboard.

Bridges Piled in Ruins.

July 29, (Midnight.)—At the approaches to the two main bridges across the Marne at Dormans the picture of war's destruction reaches the acme of horror. Words cannot describe the confusion of twisted iron, splintered wood, hundreds of stricken horses stiffened in the incredible postures of their death agonies, and the still ghastlier remains of what had once been men.

I crossed the river below Dormans and made my way through Passy, Treloup, and Courcelles to Vincelles, which is perched on the hillside above the plain opposite Dormans. Each village and the plain itself bore increasing evidence of the gallant advance of the scanty first French detachments and the bitter reluctance of the enemy, though dominated by superior artillery, to abandon the positions that gave them command of the Marne. Even now, in the woods two or three miles northward, they are offering determined resistance.

"I must admit that the boche is a tenacious brute," said a French Lieutenant just back from the firing line. "This Guard division has been smashed to pieces, yet the remnant fights just as hard. Cornered rats, I suppose. Anyway, it shows that their discipline is still strong, that men will sell their lives thus without hope.

"Again and again we are delayed by a lone mitrailleuse in some unexpected place—the middle of a cornfield, for instance—and have to wait until it is ousted by crossfire or grenades before the advance can proceed. Sometimes there are groups of them, and then we usually call on the artillery."

Germans Leave Many Dead.

We were standing amid the ruins of Vincelles, over which alone in the whole region German shells still screamed from time to time. Here death and devastation had reached their climax. Houses were smitten as by an earthquake, and the roadway was blocked with débris. Every few yards stones were yellowed by mustard gas, and from each room or courtyard that remained intact dense swarms of flies rose at our approach in warning of sights it were better not to see.

"There are 400 or 500 dead boches here," said the Lieutenant calmly. "At least that. They were mostly killed by our shells, as there was little street fighting. We shall never be able to get them out of this rubbish for burial. To my mind the best thing would be to blot the whole place off the map with dynamite. Just look at that!"

"That" consisted of five blackened fingers of a German hand outstretched from a huge stone heap as if in final supplication. Such is war as Germany has brought it upon the world.

If there still be people in America who think that the Central Empires should be spared to recover forces for a new effort, let them picture the Marne Valley as I have tried to show it, and think of their own home towns in a similar condition.

GERMANS FOUGHT HARD TO KEEP THE OURCQ

Also Contested Fere Fiercely in Hand-to-Hand Struggle from Street to Street.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, July 29, 8 A. M.—A characteristic feature of yesterday's battle in the pocket between Soissons and Rheims, where the Germans are making a desperate effort to get away with as much material and as many men as possible, was a recrudescence of the enemy's resistance.

Compared with Saturday, the enemy fought with extreme determination, and the allied advance, although it continued pretty generally all along the line, except on the two extreme wings, met with very obstinate opposition. Very soon after dawn the allied patrols reached Fère-en-Tardenois, which they found strongly occupied by enemy troops, which were not ready to cede ground without a contest.

When the allied supports came up the men soon got to close grips, and individual combats went on in the streets for some hours. The issue was never in doubt, but the struggle was hard, and eventually the Allies came out victorious.

What remained of the Germans made for the other bank of the Ourcq. There they joined hands with other sections of their comrades, who had taken up positions to oppose the passage of the Allies to the northern side. All bridges had been destroyed or rendered useless, but the river is not very wide hereabout, and a long period of dry weather had diminished the volume of water. The Germans had the assistance of their artillery, which worked hard in trying to keep back the allied troops, who, however, managed to obtain a footing on the northern bank, and soon firmly established themselves there.

Forest of Riz Cleared.

In the Forest of Riz northwest of Dormans, almost in the centre of the German salient, there was some very serious fighting, in which both big guns and infantry took part. The whole forest was cleared of Germans, and the village of Champvoisy was occupied.

Later on French patrols reached the village of Roncheres. Some parties of allied cavalry were sent forward into Meunière Wood, a little further to the east, and occupied Villers-Agron. The Germans made great use of gas shells in this thickly wooded country, but the precautions taken sufficed to nullify their effects.

The national road leading from Dormans to Rheims was the scene of continual heavy fighting, which resulted in the Allies getting across it and taking up positions on the northern side in the vicinity of Romigny and Bligny.

On the eastern flank of the pocket the Allies have now got beyond the broken wooded ground and have obtained a foothold on the plateau. Their progress here was slow in consequence of the great number of machine guns with which the enemy barred their advance.

Ville-en-Tardenois was last night still in dispute, but the allied troops had gained the southern suburb.

Artillery Fighting Heavy.

1:45 P. M.—The German guns spoke loudly last night and throughout this morning both north and south of the Ourcq, and the artillery duel was one of the heaviest heard since the beginning of the allied counterstroke.

Northward of Fère-en-Tardenois the Allies, including the French and Americans, made a further advance today, notwithstanding repeated German attempts to force them back. Further southeast there was a continuous battle throughout the early hours, and the village of Sergy changed hands no fewer than four times within a few hours. At the end Sergy remained in our possession, with Germans not far away.

In the vicinity of Roncheres the Americans sustained a very strong attack by a famous Guards division, and eventually thrust back troops picked from the district around the Prussian capital, after inflicting upon them most severe losses.

On the German left flank, southwest of Rheims, the artillery fire was also very heavy during the night, and this morning the enemy threw thousands of gas shells into both the Marne and André Valleys, hoping to catch concentrations of allied troops, but most of their projectiles were ineffective.

The Germans are showing strong determination to cling to the line starting from Ville-en-Tardenois and passing along the northern bank of the Ourcq, at least for the moment. Ville-en-Tardenois is still occupied firmly by the Germans, with whom advanced guards of the Allies in the southern portion of the town are keeping the closest contact.

In Cohetté Wood, somewhat further south, there was much fighting, but eventually the Allies chased out the enemy, who left behind him two field guns and two six-inch guns, with large quantities of ammunition and other material.

Advance North of the Ourcq.

5:30 P. M.—The allied troops shortly after dawn this morning hit the Germans another very sharp blow north of the Ourcq. They captured a section of important territory, reducing the pocket, and took a number of prisoners. The region where the attack took place was just beyond Oulchy-le-Château, and the progress which was made by the Allies, whose advance seems to be continuing normally, gave them possession of Grand Rozoy.

The advancing troops when this dispatch was written were approaching two dominant heights, numbered 205 and 208, whose possession would give the Allies fine views right over Fismes, where the enemy has an enormous supply of dumps and concentrations of troops.

Other parties of the Allies crossed the Ourcq further eastward and captured Corbeny Farm, southwest of Saponay.

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People of culture and refinement invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette
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CONGRESSMEN SAW BATTLE AT SERGY

Stood on a Hilltop Till the Big Shells Began to Fall Near.

VISITED CHATEAU-THIERRY

There Saw a French Woman Unearth the Treasure She Buried When She Fled Before Germans.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 30, (Associated Press.)—Six warweary American Congressmen are on their way back to Paris today after having witnessed from a hillside on Monday the tussle for possession of Sergy, two and a half miles southeast of the former German base at Fère-en-Tardenois in the Soissons-Rheims pocket.

The Congressmen saw American infantrymen in action, witnessed the firing of the big guns, and heard the rattle of German machine guns and the crashing of the heavy cannon of the German Crown Prince. They probably would have remained on the eminence longer had not the German heavy shells begun exploding overhead. That ended the sightseeing trip in that vicinity, one Representative remarking that the Germans could quit that sort of business right then so far as he was concerned.

The Congressmen, who had visited the Austro-Italian front, said that their observations on Monday showed to them the first actual fighting worth talking about. The party was conducted by Lieutenant Freeman Light of South Norwalk, Conn., and it consisted of Representatives Thomas A. Chandler of Oklahoma, M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, Louis C. Cramton of Michigan, Thaddeus H. Caraway of Arkansas, John A. Elston of California, and Joseph Thompson of Oklahoma.

The Congressmen had luncheon on the hillside of Château-Thierry amid the ruins of numerous fine homes, the lazy Marné creeping along through a great gap in what was Château-Thierry's finest bridge and now destroyed by the Germans.

While the Congressmen were sitting down to a basket luncheon a fashionably attired woman from Paris came to the ruins of her old home, where she found a group of American soldiers in possession. The woman explained her mission in broken English. She went to the basement, requested the aid of the American soldiers, and had a private dig a hole in the basement at a point indicated by her. The soldier soon uncovered a basketful of bonds, securities, and other valuables. Among them were a lot of 5 per cent. gold $100 bonds of the defunct St. Louis, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad. The woman gave the soldier three bonds for his trouble.

The Congressmen visited the shattered houses in Château-Thierry and also the hillside dugouts formerly occupied by the Germans, gathering numerous souvenirs. They then proceeded toward the battlefield, eventually reaching the hill southeast of Fère-en-Tardenois.

When the Germans began replying to the Allies' fire in earnest the Congressmen decided that it was about time to adjourn, and did so, leaving behind the souvenirs they had gathered at Château-Thierry. On their way to the rear, however, they passed through the Forest of Fère, visiting additional former German dugouts and camps, and gathered up another assortment of rifles, helmets, and various articles, which they took back.

The Congressmen also visited a field hospital, having seen stretcher bearers bringing in wounded men from the field. They were satisfied that everything possible was being done for the men on the front lines and for those who fell in the fighting.

"JIMMY" HYLAND WROTE OF ANGER AT GERMANS

Men of Old 69th Eager to Punish Them for Cruelty to French Women and Children.

The fifty men who made the heroic stand in the streets of Sergy, as reported in a NEW YORK TIMES dispatch from the front this morning, were members of the 165th Infantry, the former "Fighting 69th," if twenty-one-year-old "Jimmy" Hyland was fighting with his old regiment. Inquiry last night at 121 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, disclosed that Hyland, up to the time the 165th was federalized, lived at that address with his father, James Hyland, now a shipbuilder, employed at Elizabethport, N. J.

The Hylands boarded with Mrs. Mary Lee. She said last night that young Hyland enlisted in the 69th New York early in 1916, and when that regiment went to Mission, Texas, in the border mobilization, he went along in Company K. When the 69th returned he retained his enlistment and several months later was promoted to a Sergeantcy.

Mrs. Lee said that Hyland was born in Brooklyn and had received his education at a Roman Catholic parochial school. His last position was with the law firm of Brooks & Brooks at 12 Broadway, Manhattan.

In letters, which his father went over to Brooklyn once a week to get, Sergeant Hyland told how much impressed he was with the destruction of northern France. He mentioned the long streams of maimed and weary women and children wandering about aimlessly, their former homes destroyed by the Germans. Hyland said that he had one ambition in life after seeing the things which the Germans had done, and that was to get into the first line trenches "and stay there till my fingers are burned holding the rifle, with which I'll keep pumping bullets at them."

His last letter was dated June 5, and in it he wrote of the anger of the men of the 165th and their desire to keep fighting night and day "to even up for the things the Germans have done to these women and children."

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

French

PARIS, July 30.

Night Report—On the right bank of the Ourcq some local fighting enabled us to advance on the height to the northeast of Fère-en-Tardenois.

In the region of Sergy we maintained our gains, in spite of several reactions by the enemy.

Southwest of Rheims the Germans attacked on both sides of St. Euphraise. All their attempts to capture St. Euphraise failed, in spite of a slight advance made by them to the west of the village.

There is nothing of importance to report from the rest of the front.

Day Report—During the night no event of importance was reported from the front north of the Marne.

German

BERLIN, July 30, (via London.)

Night Report—After his defeat of yesterday the enemy has remained quiet.

Day Report—There has been lively reconnoitring activity during the night. Partial attacks by the British in the region of Merris and on both sides of the Ayette were repulsed.

The enemy launched attacks with strong forces against our new lines north of the Ourcq and on our positions on the wooded heights southwest of Rheims. The French, British, and Americans were thrown back on the whole of their attacking front with the heaviest of losses.

The main weight of the enemy's attack was directed against the Hartennes-Fère-en-Tardenois front, where during the morning and afternoon the enemy stormed again and again in dense waves. His assaults broke down before and at our lines, sometimes under our counterattacks.

In the afternoon the enemy extended his attack beyond Fère-en-Tardenois eastward. They were just as unsuccessful as partial attacks he launched in the morning at the Bois Meunière.

Southwest of Rheims the enemy renewed his attack as many as five times at isolated points between Chambrecy and Vrigny, keeping them up in violent partial attacks until late in the evening. He was repulsed everywhere with sanguinary losses.

In Champagne, south of Mont Ficstel, we drove the enemy out of trenches which he had occupied since his thrust of Saturday, and captured an enemy point of support northeast of Perthes.

AUSTRALIANS RUSH TWO GERMAN LINES

Village of Merris Taken and High Ground in Front of Amiens Cleared.

By H. W. NEVINSON.

Temporary Substitute for Mr. Philip Gibbs.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 30.—The local exploit of the Australians between the Ancre and the Somme early yesterday morning has been entirely successful.

Flowing from the northeast in a deep and wooded valley, the small river Ancre comes gradually to meet the Somme at a point about six miles east of Amiens. A long tongue of land rising high between the rivers forms, as it were, a spearpoint thrusting toward the Cathedral City. Close to the union of the rivers stands the town of Corbie, now uninhabited and much ruined by shells, though the double towers of its great church still stand.

For the safety of Amiens it was essential that the enemy's lines should be pushed back along this peninsula or projection of high ground which dominates the two river valleys as they approach their junction, and the Australian Corps commander has succeeded in this restraining movement by a series of small, repeated actions, of which yesterday's was the latest. He employed Victorian troops, who, by attacking soon after midnight, rushed two German lines and advanced 500 yards on a front of 4,000 yards, as already reported.

The German front line now consists chiefly of unconnected points without continuous trenches. A second or supporting line is entrenched along its whole length. Both lines were vigorously held, at least in parts, as is proved by the number of bayonet wounds received by the British, a rare occurrence; yet the casualties were slight, and the number of prisoners taken amounted last night to 150, besides some wounded prisoners still expected.

Standing on high ground behind the line of the advance, one can realize the importance of this small action, for the line extends on both sides of the high road from Corbie to Bray, and now has pushed back the enemy on to the villages of Morlancourt and Sailly Laurette. Over the latter village and the neighboring woods close down to the Somme, which is here transformed into a series of lakes and canals, British guns were throwing shrapnel and heavy shell all yesterday afternoon, while the infantry consolidated the position. The German guns answered with occasional 5.9's.

Many streets and some public buildings in Amiens itself are already ruined. The cathedral has hitherto escaped serious damage. Most of the stone carving, the statues on the west front, and the porches are protected by sandbags, and so are the famous wooden stalls of the choir. Much of the glass has been removed, but some shells have struck the roof and surrounding houses.

Next to the loss of life and the damage to buildings, the most lamentable evidence of the war in this district is the vast extent of the splendid harvest, now almost ripe, but never to be reaped.

Later a similar small action to the above, also executed by the Australian Division, is reported this morning at Merris, near the Meteren section.

LONDON, July 30. — Australian troops have completely occupied the village of Merris, southwest of Ypres, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from British Headquarters tonight.

The day bulletin of the War Office, telling of the beginning of the operation, says:

We captured a few prisoners last night in a successful raid in the neighborhood of Ayette.

Shortly after midnight Australian patrols entered the enemy's positions about Merris. Forty prisoners have been taken by our troops in this locality.

The hostile artillery has been active with gas shells northwest of Albert, and has also shown activity at a number of points between La Bassée Canal and Ypres.

General Haig's report is as follows:

During the latter part of the night patrols of the 1st Australian Division, who had entered German positions about Merris, successfully established themselves east of the village, which they surrounded and captured. One hundred and sixty-nine prisoners and a number of trench mortars and machine guns were taken by us in the course of this enterprise. Our casualties were light. A few additional prisoners were captured by our patrols during the day in Nieppe Forest.

The hostile artillery has shown great activity today against our new positions at Merris.

GERMAN PLANES COLLIDE IN FIGHT, 4 GERMANS DIE

American Flier, Single-Handed, Attacks Enemy Who Bombed Dressing Station.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 30, (Associated Press.)—After daylight on Tuesday two German aviators, with machine gunners aboard, flying low, attacked an American supply train south of Sergy. They were driven off by anti-aircraft guns.

The Germans later attacked a dressing station. Word of this having been sent to the aerial commander, an American aviator soon arrived and, single-handed, attacked the enemy from above. In trying to get away the Germans collided. The wings of their machines locked and the planes fell, both aviators and gunners being killed.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 30, (Associated Press.)—Lieutenant A. R. Brooks of Framingham, Mass., and Lieutenant David E. Putnam of Newton, Mass., report that they probably brought down an enemy airplane last night behind the German lines at Montsec. The fight was the first in the Toul sector for several days.

GERMAN RETREAT AS MAURICE SEES IT

Only Possible Explanation Is That Defense Had Been Worn Down, General Says.

AMERICANS A BIG FACTOR

Effect of Dash and Enthusiasm of New Troops Among War-Weary Armies Tremendous.

By Major Gen. Sir FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—There is only one possible explanation of the German retreat "according to plan," and that is that the defense has been worn down by steady progress of the attack.

As I have already explained, there was nothing in the shape of the German salient or in the character of the ground which the enemy occupied to make it peculiarly difficult for him to hold the line of the Ourcq until his internal communications had been reorganized. Foch's counterattack was delivered on the western flank of the salient, and that flank, from Soissons as far south as the Ourcq, near Oulchy-le-Château, had been holding well since the first days of the allied advance, while on the other flank, between Rheims and the Marne, our progress has not been such as in any way to endanger the retreat of the German troops on the southern front.

Therefore there has never been any question of these troops being pinched out and of the Allies making by such means large captures of prisoners and guns.

This southern front has been in the greatest difficulties owing to the breakdown of the German communications inside the salient, and the allied pressure upon them has been too incessant to allow the exhausted troops to be relieved and a new line of defense to be formed. The Germans required time to enable them to settle down on the line of the Ourcq through Fère-en-Tardenois, and they could not gain the necessary time.

Among the causes of this failure I should place very high the effect of the dash and energy of the American troops. All the other armies now fighting are more or less war weary and they all contain a high proportion of lads and of middle-aged men. Therefore the appearance of a new army in the field with its eagerness and enthusiasm unimpaired and composed of the pick of the manhood of a great nation must be out of all proportion to its numerical strength.

It would be absurd to suppose that anything like the million and a quarter of Americans who, we are told, have been shipped from the United States, have taken part in this battle or are anywhere on the front.

The military power of America is only just beginning to make itself felt, and the most hopeful and encouraging feature of this battle is that that beginning has been so effective, for, I would repeat, it has not been the danger of the Allies driving in the flanks of the salient which has caused the Germans to withdraw, as the danger of the German progress on our flanks at Cambrai and in the second battle of Ypres caused us to withdraw, but the defeat of the enemy on the southern front by the French-American forces opposed to them.

In fact, the German retreat has been caused by direct pressure, and has not been carried out in order to avoid the contingent danger.

I am inclined to think that it is doubtful weather the enemy has yet got a complete defensive line either on the Vesle or on the Aisne, and it looks as if he were still trying hard to gain time, for there would be no point in sacrificing men in a counterattack if he had made up his mind as to how far he intended to withdraw and had all his arrangements for withdrawal ready.

In fact, the battle is continuing under conditions which are very unfavorable to the enemy, and it still seems to me premature to prophesy as to how and when it will end.

The French-American advance at Fère-en-Tardenois and across the Ourcq has had the effect of turning the front between Soissons and the Ourcq, and it has, in consequence, begun to crumble.

The Butte de Chalmont, a big hill dominating Oulchy-le-Château and Nanteuil, which has formed the buttress of the western face of the salient, has fallen into our hands, and it is clear from the presence of Scotch troops at Buzancy that Foch is taking advantage of the allied progress in the south to reinforce his attack on the Soissons front, and so, by maintaining pressure on the enemy all around the salient, to keep the initiative which he has won in this battle and prevent the enemy from obtaining the time he wants to establish a new front.

The enemy is carrying out his retreat in good order under cover of strong rear guards plentifully supplied with machine guns, and in broken and wooded country, such as forms the present battlefield, the delaying power of machine guns is very great. It is therefore not at all likely that we shall be able to cut off any considerable part of the German force in the salient, but this will in no way detract from the completeness of the allied victory.

If the enemy had been able to strike elsewhere and gain some conspicuous success before his retreat he might perfectly well argue that he had changed his plans owing to altered circumstances, and had decided to employ his troops where they could be used more effectively, but no argument will now alter the fact that the second battle of the Marne has ended like the first, in complete German defeat.

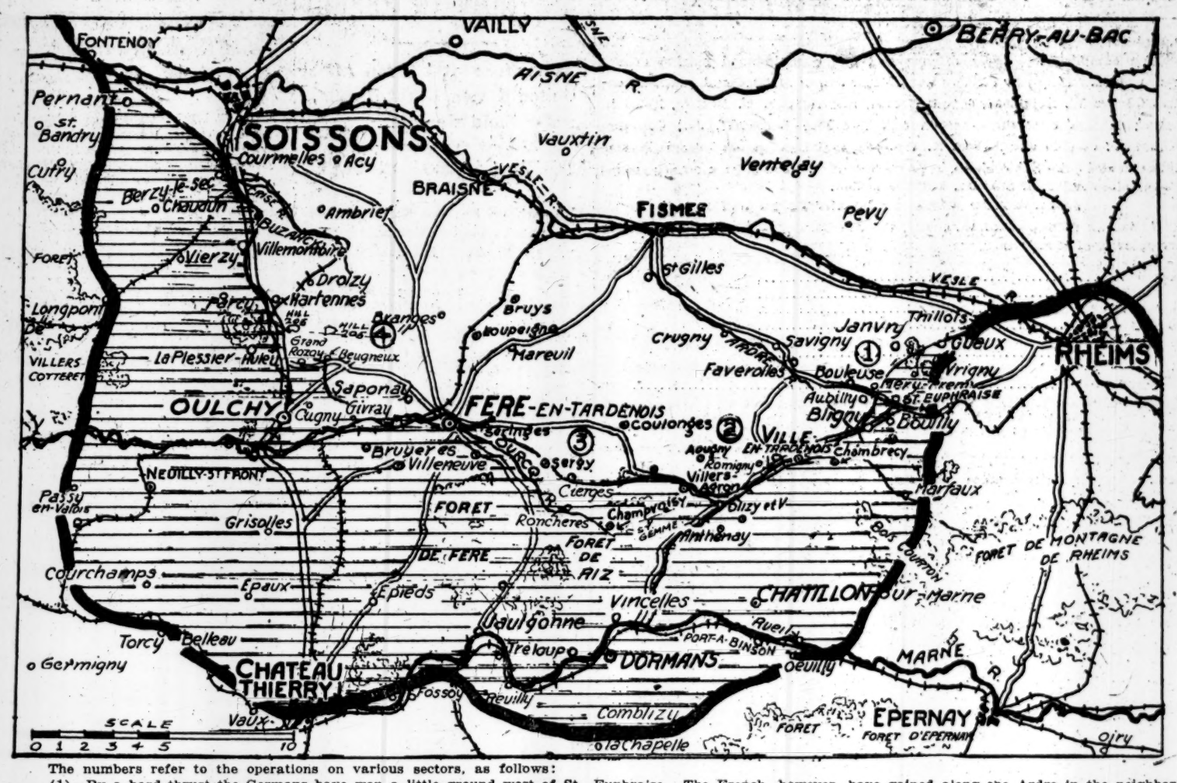
We must, however, keep in mind that what we have achieved so far is to prevent the enemy from obtaining the decisive results which the German General Staff and their friends at home confidently believed to be within their grasp. This is no small matter, but it is in its essence a measure of defense and has, for example, as one of its chief results, removed the danger to Paris.

But we are still left with a long way to go before we can obtain a satisfactory decision in our favor, and the situation calls for an increase rather than a slackening of our efforts, so that we may be able to shorten the war by taking every possible advantage of the successes we have gained.

There has been very natural tendency to exaggerate the effect of Foch's bolt from the blue, and there is little doubt but that these exaggerations have been used for their own purpose by agitators in fomenting the strike which has so happily collapsed.

The enemy are quite certain to try to follow up their practice in the past of bringing the year's campaign to an end with some show of success, which will carry their people through the period of Winter gloomb and inactivity. We must keep our eyes skinned if we are not again to be caught out as we have been aforetime.

The Situation on the Marne Battlefront



The numbers refer to the operations on various sectors, as follows:

(1) By a hard thrust the Germans have won a little ground west of St. Euphraise. The French, however, have gained along the Ardre in the neighborhood of Aubilly.

(2) The Allies have taken Romigny.

(3) Americans and French have made important progress near Fère, the United States troops driving nearly two miles north of Sergy.

(4) French troops are making an advance north of Grand Rozoy.

FOE SPREADS YARNS ABOUT OUR LOSSES

Vorwaerts Tells of "Piles" of American Dead and of Divisions Being "Shattered."

BUT ADMITS THEIR VALOR

Washington Points Out That Retreating Foe Is Not In a Position to Count Our Dead.

AMSTERDAM, July 30.—The Berlin Vorwärts correspondent at the front telegraphs the following under date of July 27:

"In the battle between the Aisne and the Marne the Entente for the first time threw American forces into the fire. As a result of personal inquiries among the divisions of Generals von Etzel and von Watter in the centre of the German front I am able to state the following:

"The Americans fought partly in serried divisions, partly incorporated in the French forces. Of the regiments now in the battle, most have been over a year in France, the others were only superficially trained in America and on the Continent. Their equipment is excellent throughout.

"The new American Army, like the French, has a number of negro divisions, but these have not yet been thrown into the battle.

"Among the American prisoners a surprisingly large percentage bear German names. They say men of German descent are prominent among the American Army leaders.

"The consensus of opinion among our front troops is that the fighting value of the American troops should in no wise be underrated. Boastful of their American superiority and in high spirits, owing to the fulsome flattery of the French public, they rush into the fire with naïve recklessness, but as they have not yet learned to fight in extended order and how to protect themselves skillfully from artillery fire, their losses are immensely heavier than the others.

"The piles of American dead, for instance, fronting Monthiers Hill is only comparable with the Russian corpse-strewn fields at the time of Brussiloff's offensive.

"Keen as the Americans are in attack, they are clumsy enough in defense. All the German counterthrusts, even by the smallest detachments, have so far been successful when directed against the Americans.

"From July 21, when the German counteraction set in, the Americans suffered casualties which officers who participated place at between 50 and 75 per cent. The result was that several American divisions had to be relieved after there had been no more than five days' fighting."

ONLY GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

Vorwaerts Story of American Losses Ridiculed in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Army officials regard with some amusement the statements attributed to the German Socialist paper Vorwärts to the effect that the American Army sustained staggering losses in the recent fighting through inability to protect themselves against artillery fire. Nothing has been received by the War Department to show that the losses of the American forces have been anywhere near that represented by the German organ.

If, as asserted by Vorwärts, the American regiments sustained such losses it is considered rather remarkable that what was left of the American Army should have been able to hammer the Germans so hard. As a matter of fact, it was pointed out tonight, the Germans are not in a position to know the losses sustained by the Americans other than in prisoners taken, whereas the American forces are able, because they are advancing, to know the German losses.

The Vorwärts statement is nothing but German propaganda. Vorwärts, other German papers and the Wolff Agency have undertaken to misrepresent the situation. They count on making it appear to the German people that the ground lost by the Germans has been only at the cost of a terrific toll of life for the French and Americans. Only a few weeks ago the German Government was ridiculing the forces of the Americans in France and denying that we had enough men there to count. Now, in an effort to deceive the German public, they are spreading reports that our losses are astounding.

The Wolff Agency a few days ago sent broadcast by German wireless the report that the American troops were "cannon fodder." Besides trying to appeal to the German public by such propaganda the German Government-controlled press is seeking also to undermine American morale at home by making it appear that our losses are "horrible."

When Secretary Baker's attention was called to the Wolff Agency report which referred to American troops as "cannon fodder" several days ago, he said: "The best information we have seems to indicate that they are themselves supplying most of that material at the present time. We have no reports on our own casualties as yet, but our own people have a much better opportunity to know our losses than the Germans have, because we are taking ground and they have been giving ground, and in that situation we have a superior opportunity for observation."

FEAR TALKING UNDER ETHER.

Germans Train Themselves to Count "One, Two, Three" Monotonously.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 30, (Associated Press.)—Brought to an American dressing station on the banks of the Ourcq, a wounded German Captain kept repeating "one, two, three" monotonously, but with an earnestness indicative of his concentration. An inquiry to a nurse elicited this explanation:

"Oh, all the German officers do that."

"You see," said the nurse, who was administering ether preliminary to an operation upon the German officer, "an average person talks when under the anaesthetic. It is like talking in your sleep. The Germans know this and every officer we get goes under the ether while counting. The result is that instead of talking and giving information they keep right on counting."

'FIGHTING HEAVY'—PERSHING.

Counterattacks by the Enemy Met by Our Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 30. — Severe fighting resulting from heavy counterattacks by fresh enemy troops beyond the line of the Ourcq was reported in General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday, received today at the War Department. It reads:

"Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces.

"July 29, 1918.

"Section A.—Beyond the line of the Ourcq heavy counterattacks made by fresh troops of the enemy have resulted in severe fighting. Sergy, taken by our troops yesterday after having changed hands four times, remains in our possession.

"Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section."

THINK FOE PLANS A STAND.

Paris Observers Believe He Will Halt His Retreat.

PARIS, July 30.—The fierceness of the fighting Monday, it is believed here, is a sign that the German retreat has reached its limit and that the enemy will make a stand with his right wing on the plateau south of the Crise and with his left on the hill south of the Ardre.

For the defense of this line, it is held, the Germans will devote all of General von Boehn's army and the reserve divisions taken from Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

MACHINE GUNS USED ON GERMAN STRIKERS

Leaders at Kalk Arrested, but Crowds Continued to Gather in the Streets.

AMSTERDAM, July 30.—A new strike has broken out at Kalk, in Rhenish Prussia, near Cologne, according to the Echo Belge. Machine guns were used to suppress the movement and the leaders were arrested, the newspaper says.

The police, it is added, were still busy when the report was sent, dispersing the crowds which continued to gather in the streets.

WOMEN RIOT AT ESSEN.

Fear Sending of Relatives to Front When Dutch Workmen Arrive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 30, (Dispatch to London Daily Express.)—Dutch workmen who have just returned from Essen tell me that Essen womenfolk have decided that no more neutral workmen shall work at Krupp's during the war.

When the last batch of Dutchmen arrived at Essen last week thousands of women greeted them on the station square with stones and shouts of "Down with neutral job stealers!" The reason for the outcry is that for every Dutchman who goes to Krupp's workshops one more German workman is sent to the front. The women are determined that any Dutchman arriving in Essen shall be stoned.

The police of Essen, who are reduced to one-tenth of their peace-time strength, are helpless.

STRIP CAPTIVE AMERICANS.

Germans Give Them Other Clothes, Probably to Deceive Public.

PARIS, July 30.—Information reaching Paris from Swiss sources tends to show that the Germans still are trying to keep from their people the fact that American troops are now engaged in battle on the Soissons-Rheims sector.

These advices say that the Germans recently stripped the uniforms from a number of Americans they had captured and gave them other clothing to wear.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS TAKE SLAP AT ALLIES

Oppose Intervention In Russia and Also Hit Members Siding with Our Labor Men.

NARROW MAJORITY WINS

Resolutions Calls for League of Nations and Wants War Aims Restated.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 30.—If the French Socialist Party were not at present in an almost amusing state of topsy-turveydom and incoherence, the vote which was taken at the close of their national congress yesterday might lead many patriots to tremble for the difficulty which this section of the French political world may cause the allied cause in the near future.

The resolution which obtained final acceptance, although by a very small majority, pledged the party against intervention by the Allies in Russia and "under no pretext to favor projects of a Russian counter revolution."

A further resolution records the regret of the party at "recent manifestation by certain members of its parliamentary group who, contrary to the clearly expressed decisions of all the national sections of interallied socialism, have taken up an attitude in connection with the American Labor Federation, which is in open opposition with such decisions."

This refers to the action of M. Albert Thomas and forty other Socialist Deputies who indorsed the attitude of the American labor delegates, who recently came to Paris and met French Socialists in conference.

The Americans refused flatly, much to the disgust of the majority of French Socialist members of the conference to consent to meet enemy Socialists "in any kind of international congress." As a result Mr. Thomas and other patriotic Socialist Deputies took their courage in their hands and ranged themselves beside the American delegates. They have since formed a new section of the party in open dissent with the majority of the present delegates of the rest of the party.

That vote means theoretically that the French Socialist Party which has just over 100 representatives in the chamber and claims to represent the working classes of France has pledged itself to be a stumbling block to the Allies on the road to victory. Practically it means nothing of the kind.

Although the extremist members of the party, represented by Jean Longuet and the Kienthalians and Zimmerwaldians, succeeded in getting their resolution carried and thereby passed from a minority to majority and henceforward appear to control the entire party, they won by only a bare majority and were inclined, instead of smiling, to show wry faces at their triumph.

All the smiles were on the faces of Mr. Thomas and the rest of the former majoritaires, who realize that their antipatriotic comrades have won only a hollow victory. If the new leaders of the party make the mistake of carrying out their threat to expel from the party Mr. Thomas and the rest of the "superpatriots," as they are derisively called by Longuet and his friends, nobody will rejoice more than the threatened ones.

Mr. Thomas and his friends are convinced that Longuet and the Internationalists is no way represent the real attitude of the rank and file of French Socialists, and would welcome any chance, such as general action, that would enable them to prove their theory.

There is at the same time every indication that the bulk of the French working classes are now out of sympathy with the Parliamentary Representatives they elected before the war came to upset all values and aspirations, and that they are solid with the rest of France in whole-hearted desire to bring about victory and in their determination not to tolerate any intrigues with the enemy in the form of international conferences.

Yesterday's discussion showed that only strict sense of party discipline prevented a manifestation of the same feeling even among those who voted with the majority and that the coming national congress, which will be held in Paris in two months, will probably reveal that the party has been purged of most of its anti-patriotic tendencies.

PARIS, July 30.—A resolution demanding that the French Government revise its war aims, denounce imperialistic tendencies, and set forth clearly its peace terms on a basis defined by President Wilson has been adopted by the French Socialist Party. It was presented before the National Council of the party by a minority section headed by Jean Longuet, Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies.

The resolution demands, further, that the preliminary negotiations for a League of Nations be commenced at once in accordance with the terms and the spirit indicated by President Wilson. It also adheres unreservedly to the reunion of the International Socialist Congress and declares the party ready to accept the invitation of Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the International Socialists and Belgian Socialist leader; Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist, and Pieter J. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, for a meeting of Socialists at Berne. In conjunction with other allied Socialist bodies, the resolution declares, every means, even to a refusal to vote war appropriations, should be taken to force the Governments to issue the necessary passports for Socialist delegates who wish to attend this conference.

BATTLE'S CRISES NEAR, WASHINGTON BELIEVES

Fury of Engagement Forbids Decision Being Long Delayed, Officials Say.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The second battle of the Marne has entered a new phase. Both French and German official statements tonight reflected the increased fury of the fighting for several days past, indicating to officials here that a new crisis is approaching. The decision cannot be long delayed, although relatively small changes in the battle line were noted tonight.

It was not clear whether the enemy had reached a line on which he proposed to halt his withdrawal. The general trend of his present front along the irregular line that now forms the bottom of the Aisne-Marne salient was regarded by most observers, however, as not representing positions of such nature as would lend themselves to a determined effort to bring the Anglo-French-American forces to a halt.

The intensity of the struggle and the vigor with which picked German troops have been hurled forward in local counterattacks showed conclusively the importance the German High Command attaches to holding fast for the moment at least. The reaction appeared to centre on the American spearhead, striking at the very centre of the enemy position. It was quite evident that the Germans regarded this thrust as menacing.

The last available accounts indicated that the American positions southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois had been retained. The fiercest fighting of the battle appears to have taken place here, with the village of Sergy as the storm-centre.

If the American spearhead is furtner advanced as a result of the present prolonged struggle, this, coupled with French and British flank operations to the east and west, would create a situation that might well force further German withdrawal to escape envelopment on one side or the other of the American thrust, it was thought. There was some fear, however, that the impetuosity of the American troops might lead them too far forward in case of renewed successes, placing them in danger in their turn of squeeze operations by the enemy.

In any case, it could not be seen clearly tonight whether the present enemy resistance is along a definite line of defense he has established, or is merely a screen behind which he is struggling either to prepare strong defense positions on the heights of the Vesle or to organize the mass of reserves he has assembled on this narrow front for an attempt to drive back in France. The report that seventy-one German divisions had been concentrated in this section led to speculation as to the purposes of the Germans.

General March will again review the situation tomorrow for newspaper correspondents. It is very probable that he will be able to tell the country just what troops of the American Army have been engaged in the operations of the last few days that have added new pages of achievement to American military history. Secretary Baker said today that he heartily favored announcement of specific units engaged in such operations as the battle of Sergy or the crossing of the Ourcq.

Mr. Baker also anticipated that General March would be prepared to detail the supplemental regulations on which he has been at work which will complete the merging of all branches of the army, regular, National Army, or National Guard, into a single army. This is already largely an accomplished fact under an opinion rendered by the acting Judge Advocate General, Brig. Gen. Ancell, months ago, in which it was held that there was but one army, the army of the United States, and that every element of it should be interchangeable, regardless of its origin.

French Bank Gets 25-Year Renewal.

PARIS, July 30.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted the measure providing for the renewal of the privileges of the charter of the Bank of France for twenty-five years. The vote was 231 to 72.

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The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

There is very strong indication that the German retreat got somewhat out of hand. The general plan of the retreat, as given in these columns yesterday, seems to be that which is being followed. But, like many other military conceptions, it is one thing to plan and another to carry out.

The enthusiasm of the French, who, when they found the Germans giving way before them, pressed the advantage, when they should have merely held where they were, did much to prevent a veritable disaster from striking the German Army in the first battle of the Marne, and to this extent harmed the splendid plan which had been conceived for that battle. It is extremely difficult under such circumstances as then prevailed to control the action of all the various units of a huge army. But, if it is difficult when an army is on the offensive, it is much more so when the army is in retreat.

That is what the Germans have been contending against, and apparently their scheme has to some extent gone wrong. Between the Ourcq and the Vesle River there is an almost inconceivable mass of military material. All that the Germans had collected for their offense against the Marne is practically locked up in this area. If is being moved back as fast as the meagre transportation facilities permit. But these facilities consist of but few roads and two single-track railroads, a part of both of which are under shellfire, and all under airplane observation and subject to bombing. The efficacy of the latter feature under present conditions can be appreciated from the fact that at an altitude of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet the accuracy of the bombing plane is almost if not quite equal to that of the heavy artillery at that range in yards.

These communications consist of a fairly good road from Fère to Braisne on the Vesle, the railroad from Fère to Bazoches, a mediocre road from Coulonges to Fismes, and a single track road to Fismes by way of the Ardre Valley. Over these lines all of the German guns and supplies must move. As we approach the end of these roads we naturally would find a tremendous congestion, everything jammed, struggling to find its way through before the rearguard is forced to break ground and give way to the rear.

The Germans apparently had planned to stop at the Ourcq in order to give time for this mass of material to be moved. But the Allies were pressing so closely that the rearguard was unable to hold them back. Possibly, also, the rearguard took positions too close to the main body, so that, while it was intended that the rearguard and that only should have been engaged, the main body was unintentionally but none the less necessarily involved. At any rate, whatever the cause may have been, what seems to have happened is that, contrary to the German wishes or expectations, the main body found themselves with the rearguard either driven in or disposed of, and the mass of materials close under the allied guns and in consequent danger.

The probable German plan was, as has been stated, to make a stand on the Ourcq. But the American troops pressed the fighting, followed the Germans closely across the river and before the pursuit could be checked were firmly established on the northern bank. This move took, in reverse, the German positions on the Butte of Chalmont, just northeast of Cugny. The Germans then were forced to withdraw, to escape capture, and the French took possession, immediately advancing their line beyond Grand Rozoy as a result.

The position on the Butte of Chalmont was the key to the whole situation from Fère westward. Particularly was this true of the north bank of the Ourcq, which the American forces held. From this height the German dispositions were clearly visible. In order to restore the situation and to gain time, the Germans counterattacked. The weather favored them, a heavy fog preventing the Allies from utilizing the advantages which they had obtained.

Apparently some slight advantage was gained. But the fight is still progressing furiously, and does not seem to be favoring one side or the other at present. This does not mean, of course, that Foch's troops are failing in their efforts to force a continuation of the retreat. It is highly unreasonable to suppose that the Germans will halt on their present line, while just a few miles beyond is the very much stronger line of the Vesle. But the Germans do need time. They need it badly in order to save their materials and guns, and to get it they have to fight for it.

In a sense, we have come to the crucial period of the Allies' offense. Not that the capture of a great number of prisoners is at stake. This has never been the issue, and it has never appeared that there was the slightest chance of the Crown Prince's army surrendering. But the fairest opportunity for the destruction of German guns and war supplies is at hand, and this is what Foch is driving for at the moment.

GERMANS BAYONETED AMERICAN WOUNDED

Then Our Men, When They Fought Their Way Back Into Sergy, Took Few Prisoners.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 31.—The Daily Mail's correspondent with the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, telegraphing Monday night, emphasizes the severity of the fighting in the Sergy-Serinpes section. He says that the Prussian Guards suffered severely in repeated attacks against the Americans, who piled up enemy corpses on their front.

The correspondent says that for some time on Monday the Germans dominated positions on the heights beyond Sergy, the Americans being in the valley. It was here that the fighting Monday afternoon was most intense. The Americans had no cover and were obliged to lie in street gutters for shelter, but with the bayonet and machine guns they stormed the heights.

"Sergy changed hands nine times," the correspondent continues, "but tonight it is in American hands. The bitterness of the fighting is shown by the fact that the Americans have taken only a few prisoners. The men are exultant over having defeated so severely the fresh guard divisions.

"The Americans found that their wounded in Sergy had been bayoneted. The Germans placed machine guns in the church and also in the Red Cross buildings.

"The most probable reason for the counterattack is that the enemy found the allied advance too rapid and that it necessitated bringing the guards into the action to gain the time necessary for an orderly retreat."

ALMOST ENDED PARLIAMENT

Bill to Prolong Session Was Almost Overlooked.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 31.—The Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent writes:

"But for a discovery made by an official in the Public Bill Office yesterday morning this Parliament would have come to an unexpected end today.

"Last week the bill, prolonging the life of Parliament from today to Jan. 31, was received from the Lords and minor amendments made by their Lordships were accepted.

"The bill was then lost sight of, and it was not included in the group of bills selected to receive the royal assent yesterday. Fortunately the absence of the Parliament bill was noticed in the Public Bill Office and the omission thereupon was promptly rectified."

PATROL FIGHTING IN ITALY.

Enemy Supplies Captured and Raiding Attacks Repulsed.

ROME, July 30.—The War Office communication issued today follows:

On the whole of the front there has been reciprocal artillery fighting.

In the Gludicaria and Val Arsa hostile parties were repulsed.

Along the Piave our reconnoitring patrols brought back enemy arms and material.

Thirteen hostile aircraft have been brought down.

In Albania the systematization of our lines of resistance has been completed, and our troops on the Seniri and west of the Osum and Devoli have lessened their pressure against the enemy.

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The Delineator

The Magazine In One Million Homes

CALLS AMERICAN TROOPS SPLENDID

Branting, After Visiting Front, Convinced Europe Will Be Won for Democracy.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—The Chronicle publishes an interview with the Swedish Socialist leader, Hjalmar Branting, who has been in London a few days, after paying a visit to the front in France. Asked for his general impressions, Mr. Branting said:

"I never made a better, more striking, or more encouraging journey. Before leaving Sweden I was sure the Entente countries would never surrender to the Ludendorff policy, and now, having been face to face with the realities, I am convinced Europe will be won for democracy.

"Yesterday there were in some quarters resigned men and women. They had suffered much, and we can understand such a spirit, after four years of war, but today resignation has been changed to hope.

"The United States has taken the place of Russia. Russia brought troops only, but the New World has brought troops, food, material, and money. And I must say the American troops are splendid."

"Have you also met Swedish-American soldiers?"

"Oh, yes, and the Swedes fight with the same determination. They did not come over in order to obtain material advantages or to gain territory. They fight to finish the war, and they pursue their aim with an honest and earnest mind. They are resolved to see the business through, and are proud to risk their lives for a cause which they identify with that of humanity."

"What was your impression of the American Army?"

"The Americans are distinguished by a spirit of organization. We in old Europe are generally complicated. When we are traveling we have hundreds of papers to submit to the authorities, hundreds of minutes to lose in a hundred different offices. Our administrative powers have not always understood, even after four years of war, the necessity of simplicity and co-ordination. There is nothing of this about the Yankees.

"Then, for instance, they have chosen a type of airplane, and they chose the best. They work in series and produce ten times more than we do. Generally they possess, in one word, the spirit of efficiency. I am under the impression that the Germans now know something of American initiative. Do you recollect how they mocked at American intervention in the beginning? I am sure the German people are of a different opinion now."

Ponder, Missing Airman, Returns.

PARIS, July 30.—Rumors of the loss of Lieutenant William T. Ponder of Texas, an aviator, have proved groundless. Ponder was forced to land in a reconnoissance over the German lines because of engine trouble, and for a time was unable to rejoin the French flying section to which he was attached temporarily. He turned up two days ago, none the worse for his experience.

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EMPIRE DIVISION PROBABLY IN FIGHT

Wounding of Sergt. Springsteen Indicates That 27th Was in Action on the Marne.

MEN EXPECTED BATTLE

Lieut. Cromelin Recovering from Machine Gun Bullet—Paul Daly Wounded a Second Time.

The casualty list issued yesterday indicated that the Twenty-seventh or Empire Division, composed of New York National Guard regiments, with a sprinkling of New York City drafted men, was in action on July 14, the day the Germans' Marne offensive opened. The first official intimation that the Camp Wadsworth division had followed the Upton men into battle came through the listing of a Sergeant of the 107th Infantry as severely wounded in action on the date mentioned.

Pending, however, official announcement that the Third Army Corps, of which the 27th Division is a part, had become engaged with the enemy, it was believed that the wounded soldier may have been transferred to another division after arrival overseas. Letters from men in the 27th, received in this city in the past week, expressed guardedly a belief that the division would soon be ordered into action.

Sergeant Howard Duryea Springsteen, a member of Company E, 107th Infantry, was the man reported as severely wounded. The notification to his mother, Mrs. David Springsteen of Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills, L. I., said he had been shot on July 14. Springsteen is 25 years old and was born in Newtown, L. I. He was graduated at the Jamaica High School and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Before entering the service he was a salesman for the American Agricultural Chemical Company of Manhattan.

Springsteen enlisted in the Seventh New York Infantry on June 5, 1917. He went South with the regiment in September and trained eight months at Spartanburg, S. C. He arrived in France on Decoration Day.

Faced Machine Gun at Ten Feet.

Lieutenant John A. Cromelin, severely wounded, is 22 years old and a member of the 12th Field Artillery. In a letter to his father, Paul H. Cromelin, President of the Interocean Film Corporation, 218 West Forty-second Street, Lieutenant Cromelin recently described how he was wounded while acting as a liaison officer for a marine regiment. The letter, in part:

"I walked into a German machine gun that had sneaked behind our line. They opened fire at ten feet. I was hit in the arm and leg. Luckily, a Corporal who was with me was not hit, and he ran. It was a very dark night, and they did not see us. Every fifty feet a flare would go up, and they would see us. We dropped."

After they had gone a quarter of a mile the Corporal applied first-aid treatment to Cromelin's wounds. Two miles from the place where he was wounded the Lieutenant reached a dressing station, and three days later he arrived for rest at Vichy. In his letter he had this to say of the American private:

"We were right in the middle of the fight of June 5 to 15, in which the Americans showed the boches they were a damned sight better bunch of fighting men. I take off my hat to the 'doughboy,' especially the marine 'doughboy.'"

Lieutenant Cromelin attended Trinity School in Hackensack, where he lived at 400 River Street. For three years, 1912 to 1914, he was at the University College School in London, where he was a member of the officers' training corps. Returning to this country, he was in his junior year at Princeton when war was declared. He entered the first Officers' Training Camp at Fort Myer, Va., in the Spring of 1917 and was assigned to the Twelfth Field Artillery, then training there. He sailed for France last January. At Princeton Lieutenant Cromelin was a member of the swimming team, won honors for mathematics in 1916, and was a member of Key and Seal.

Lieutenant Daly Wounded Twice.

Lieutenant Paul Daly of the 18th Infantry, who was wounded two months ago, but who subsequently returned to duty with his regiment, has been wounded again, according to a cablegram received yesterday by his father, Daniel Daly of 31 East Forty-ninth Street. Lieutenant Daly, a Plattsburg graduate, went overseas many months ago. A brother, Lieutenant Daniel Loughran Daly, after a long tour of service in France, has returned for duty in connection with the training of the new divisions recently authorized.

Edward E. Walter, Supervising Principal of the Springfield, N. J., high schools, received a cablegram yesterday from the British Air Ministry informing him that his son, Lieutenant Charles E. Walter, 23 years old, of the 23d Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, was in a hospital at Rouen, France. The message stated that Lieutenant Walter was wounded while on scout duty. He joined the Canadian forces last year and has been overseas since January. Two weeks after his arrival he was put out of action by a German plane, but came safely volplaning down back of the British lines. He brought down an enemy two-seater on June 17. A brother, Lieutenant Frank L. Walter, is with our forces.

Charles Gueterman, severely wounded, was drafted last September, trained at Yaphank, and went over last March. He is a member of Company B, 102d Machine Gun Battalion, and the notification to his parents at 180 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn, stated that he was wounded on July 14. He is 25 years old, born in Brooklyn, and was graduated at St. Leonard's Parochial School. He was formerly a feeder in a Brooklyn printing shop. His parents were born in Germany.

Marino Panza, severely wounded, is 23 years old, and lived with his sister, Mrs. Sennonitti at 328 East Thirty-ninth Street. She said her brother had tired of waiting to be called in the draft, and last August had voluntarily joined the 307th Infantry, then at Camp Upton. She said she had received many cheerful letters from him, in which he mentioned the high spirits of his comrades.

Young Engineer Wounded.

Louis Christopher Gueriskie, severely wounded, was 21 years old, and lived with his mother, Mrs. Margaret Gueriskie, at 229 East Forty-fifth Street, when he enlisted last September. After a period of training at Fort Slocum and Syracuse he was assigned to the 101st Engineers. His mother said yesterday that she was glad that her son had been in active service and hoped that he would soon recover from his wounds so he could "get back on the firing line again."

Santos Fernandez, severely wounded, whose address was given as 133 West Columbia Street, Brooklyn, was not known at the corresponding number in Columbia Street. There is no West Columbia Street.

Two regular army officers, not residents of this city, were mentioned in the list, both being severely wounded. Major Goodwin Compton of Detroit was born in Mississippi May 14, 1877, and served as a private and also as an officer in the war with Spain and in the Philippine insurrection. He entered the service as of commissioned rank eight years ago when he was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the 26th Infantry. Captain Robert Kenneth Whitson of Union City, Tenn., was born there twenty-seven years ago. He was graduated from West Point in 1916, and also went on active service with the 26th Infantry.

160 Casualties Reported for the Army and Marine Corps; 46 Deaths and 95 Seriously Wounded in the Army List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The War Department today gave out 145 casualties in the army abroad, bringing the total to 12,124. The Marine Corps Headquarters gave out 15 casualties, bringing the total for that corps to 2,001. The total for army and Marine Corps is 14,125.

The army casualties announced today included 17 killed in action, 11 died of wounds, 15 died of disease, 3 died of accident or other causes, 95 wounded severely, 1 wounded slightly, and 3 missing. The Marine Corps casualties included 5 wounded severely, 6 killed in action, and 4 died of wounds.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported July 30.	Total.
Killed in action	1,765	17	1,782
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	766	11	777
Died of accident or other causes	581	3	584
Died of disease	1,459	15	1,474
Total deaths	4,862	46	4,908
Wounded	6,440	96	6,536
Missing, including prisoners	677	3	680
Grand total	11,979	145	12,124

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED JULY 30.

Army casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—17.

Major.

McCLOUD, JAMES M.; Mrs. Dolly McCloud, 21 Martindale Road, Balham, London, England.

Lieutenants.

BERRIMAN, GEORGE W.; M. W. Berriman, Tampa, Fla.

BOOMA, Frank; Mrs. F. E. Booma, R. F. D. 3, Portsmouth, N. H.

DUBOIS, NORMAN D.; Mrs. C. D. Dubois, 14 Walden Place, Montclair, N. J.

Sergeants.

BARBER, Grant Merritt; Mrs. Carrie Barber, Greybull, Wyo.

ROSS, GEORGE W.; Mrs. M. Ross, 1,321 Adeline St., Oakland, Cal.

Corporal.

NEEDHAM, CLYDE W.; Mrs. M. F. Fuqua, 316 East Locust St., Cody, Fla.

Privates.

JOHNSON, CARL D.; Mrs. Mary Johnson, 433 West 36th St., Newton, Kan.

JOHNSON, ELSO S.; Mrs. Catherine Johnson, Freeport, Ill.

LUDTKE, RICHARD P.; Amel Ludtke, Chatham, Ill.

McKEA, CLYDE A.; John McKea, Westwood, Cal.

MARQUAND, ARTHUR; Mrs. Gertrude Marquand, 7 Keene Av., Hamilton, Md.

MILLER, JACOB B.; J. P. Miller, Lacey, Wash.

SUMMERS, CLEMENT M.; Clement M. Summers, Sr., 139 Laurel St., Ashland, Ore.

SUTHERLAND, KENNETH L.; C. E. Sutherland, 1,411 Harrison St., Topeka, Kan.

WILSON, CHARLES; C. Wilson, 1,622 Euclid Av., Marion, Ind.

WOS, STEPHEN; John Wos, 74 Reservation St., Buffalo, N. Y.

DIED FROM WOUNDS—11.

Sergeant.

CLUBB, HARRY; Mrs. S. Clubb, 814 Guilman St., San Antonio, Texas.

Corporal.

AARON, BERTRAM; Mrs. Bertram Turner, Paducah, Ky.

Privates.

ALBERT, WILFRED; Eugene Albert, 88 Water St., Augusta, Me.

CRABTREE, CLARENCE D.; L. Crabtree, Box 243, Marengo, Ind.

DEATON, FRANK; D. A. Deaton, Clarendon, Ark.

FULLER, MONTE H.; Mrs. M. M. Fuller, Wheelock, N. D.

KELLER, WALLACE WILLIAM; Mrs. Lizsie Keller, 345 Elm St., North Wales, Penn.

LARKOSH, EDWARD W.; Mrs. V. Larkosh, 22 Oak St., Providence, R. I.

MacKINNON, DONALD C.; Mrs. John A. MacKinnon, 128 Maplewood Av., Gloucester, Mass.

MARBLE, JOHN A. W.; J. Marble, Mosley Junction, Va.

WATSON, FRED.; Joseph Watson, 85 Eustis St., Roxbury, Mass.

DIED OF DISEASE—15.

Sergeant.

LAUTZ, CARL JOHN; George Lautz, 807 North Oak St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Cooks.

ARNOLD, JOHN H.; F. J. Arnold, Doniphan, Mo.

WINSELL, MERRITT; Dr. F. S. Winsell, Dexter, Iowa.

Privates.

BLAKEMORE, WILBUR J.; Mrs. V. Blakemore, Barnesville, Ohio.

CLARK, CLARENCE A.; S. F. Clark, Eufala, Okla.

DAVIS, ARMSTEAD L.; Mrs. Alice Read, Bowling Green, Va.

EPPS, JAMES; Mrs. C. Epps, Eustis, Fla.

FRANKLIN, Rogers; Mrs. Ida Johnson, Cameron, Texas.

JAFFY, SAMUEL; S. Freiden, 24 North Franklin St., Waynesboro, Penn.

PIERSON, Croston; Mrs. Lucy Pierson, R. F. D. 1, Millhaven, Ga.

SIMMONS, EMMETT L.; J. W. Simmons, 2,802 Elmore St., Tampa, Fla.

SWEETSER, JOSEPH M.; S. Haynes, 80 Howard St., Haverhill, Mass.

TROUTH, THEODORE L.; J. Trouth, 116 Noble Av., Dixon, Ill.

TWOHEY, O. F.; John Twohey, 124 Larrasona St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

WILSON, JOHN; G. W. Wilson, Hannibal, Mo.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—3.

Cook.

OLDSTROM, ARTHUR B.; J. S. Andrea, 5,037 North Sawyer Av., Chicago.

Privates.

PAGE, CURNEY W.; Page, Wilson, N. C.

RENKENBERGER, Raymond A.; W. F. Renkenberger, Berlin Centre, Ohio.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—95.

Majors.

COMPTON, GOODWIN; Mrs. Sallie C. Goyer, 1,755 Faxon Av., Memphis, Tenn., or Mrs. Goodwin Compton, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE, Jr.; Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, 165 East 74th St., New York.

Captains.

CONDON, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. W. J. Condon, 50 Livingston Av., New Brunswick, N. J.

WHITSON, ROBERT K.; Mrs. R. K. Whitson, Union City, Tenn.

Lieutenants.

CALLAHAN, FRANCIS X.; M. J. Callahan, 288 State St., Portland, Me.

CROMELIN, JOHN S.; Mrs. P. H. Cromelin, 400 River St., Hackensack, N. J.

Sergeants.

BARROWS, CLAYTON A.; B. S. Barrows, 144 High St., Hartford, Conn.

GRIFFIN, John F.; James Lee, 100 C St., South Boston, Mass.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE J.; Mrs. G. J. Mackenzie, 80 Charter St., Salem, Mass.

SPRINGSTEEN, HOWARD D.; Mrs. D. Springsteen, Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills, N. Y.

WORLOCK, WALTER B.; Mrs. Mary S. Worlock, 1,009 West St., Utica, N. Y.

Corporals.

BURNHAM, ELLSWORTH A.; E. W. Burnham, 13 Heard St., Chelsea, Mass.

CARROLL, RAY; A. C. Carroll, South Pittsburg, Tenn.

COSTELLO, ROBERT F.; Mrs. A. Duffy, 1,338 Broad St., Hartford, Conn.

CUMMINS, RAYMOND W.; William W. Cummins, Kearney, Mo.

DELOCHE, JOHN; Mrs. M. A. Deloche, 230 East Lincoln St., McDonald, Penn.

DEXTER, HARRY M.; Mrs. W. C. Dexter, Wolfeville, Nova Scotia.

FORD, GEORGE V.; Mrs. Kate Ford, Box 94, New Eagle, Penn.

GUILD, WALTER; Thomas E. Guild, 1,550 Blue Hill Av., Mattapan, Mass.

HERRING, CLIFFORD L.; Mrs. Jeannette Herring, 13 Prospect St., Rockville, Conn.

KINCAID, RAYMOND B.; G. C. Kincaid, Fair Haven, Vt.

McKENZIE, HARRY; Edward McKenzie, 1,120 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

MARTIN, EDWIN; A. W. Martin, 86 Franklin Av., Chelsea, Mass.

MURPHY, BERNARD D.; T. L. Murphy, 368 Hamilton St., Hartford, Conn.

RASMUSSEN, VICTOR; Miss Mary Rasmussen, Hearsley, Denmark.

SMITH, HARRY L.; E. W. Smith, 15 James St., Boston, Mass.

WHITE, WINFRED J.; N. W. Leavery, 51 A Street, South Boston, Mass.

Machinist.

PATEE, GEORGE F.; W. S. Patee, 23 Riggs Place, South Orange, Conn.

Privates.

ALBRIGHT, JACK B.; Mrs. Mollie Albright, 931 Howard St., Monongahela, Penn.

AMBLER, CHESTER H.; H. J. Ambler, 1,015 Wilmette Av., Wilmette, Ill.

BALKUS, ANTHONY; Miss C. Balkus, 866 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn.

BARNETT, ROBERT J.; Mrs. Pauline Bangert, 3,712 West 12th St., Chicago, Ill.

BICKERDYKE, WILLIAM; Mrs. Alice Bickerdyke, 1 Ott George St., Hyde, Cheshire, England.

Ten commissioned army officers and one commissioned marine officer were named. The army officers were Major James M. McCloud and Lieutenants George W. Berriman, Frank Booma, and Norman D. DuBois, killed in action; Majors Goodwin Compton and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Captains William J. Condon and Robert K. Whitson, and Lieutenants Francis Xavier Callahan and John S. Cromelin, severely wounded. The marine officer named was Captain Allen M. Sumner, killed in action.

SUMMARY OF MARINE CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Including those announced today, the Marine Corps casualties in France are distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	27	693
Wounded	31	1,166
In hands of enemy	0	5
Missing	1	78
Total	59	1,942
Grand total		2,001

BLACK, WARREN; Mrs. J. E. Black, 1,215 S. Hickory St., Ottawa, Kan.

CAIMENS, EDWARD M.; Morris Simpson, Point Marion, Penn.

CAMES, JOSEPH W.; John Cames, Newington, Conn.

COOK, MERLEY A.; Mrs. Marie Cook, 606 West 10th St., Anderson, Ind.

COOPER, JOHN H.; Fred Cooper, Monongahela, Penn.

CROSBY, HOWARD C.; Mrs. M. E. Cronin, 177 Centre St., Roxbury, Mass.

CROSS, JOHN A.; Mrs. Anna Cross, 2,138 Congress St., Chicago, Ill.

DAVIS, ROBERT O.; Mrs. Jane Davis, 194 N. Main St., Fair Haven Vt.

DESO, JOHN S.; Oliver Deso, Main St., Champlain, N. Y.

DUPLANTIS, HARRY M.; Evance Duplantis, Montegut, La.

EVANS, CHARLES E.; Mrs. B. P. Evans, 5,719 Cedar Av., Philadelphia, Penn.

EWENS, ARCHIE; Miss Agnes Ewens, 296 Lombard St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

FEELEY, GEORGE R.; M. J. Feeley, 33 Pine St., Natick, Mass.

FERNANDEZ, SANTOS; Miss Paula Fernandez, 133 West Columbia St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GILMORE, RUSSELL O.; Mrs. Pearl Gilmore, Brent, Ky.

GOULD, GEORGE H.; Mrs. Mary A. Gould, 124 Glenway St., Dorchester, Mass.

GUETERMAN, CHARLES; Mrs. Margaret Guterman, 180 Jefferson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUERISKIE, LOUIS C.; Louis Gueriskie, 229 East 45th St., New York.

GUILIANI, JOSEPH C.; A.; Mrs. Marie Guiliani, 761 Warnock St., Philadelphia, Penn.

HANRAHAN, GRAY; Mrs. Mary E. Hanrahan, 218 Whitney Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

HARVEY, WILLIAM M.; Mrs. J. Decker, 4,821 Haverford Av., Philadelphia, Penn.

HASKELL, DONALD H.; Mrs. M. E. Haskell, 19 Main St., Lincoln, Me.

HJELLN, BRORO; Franz Hjelln, Cambridge, Minn.

HOLLAND, LEO J.; Mrs. Mary Holland, 233 Burnside St., Providence, R. I.

IRWIN, ROBERT M.; C. Irwin, 43 Highland Av., Newtonville, Mass.

JOYNER, HARRY M.; Mrs. M. E. Joyner, 144 West Depot St., Concord, N. C.

KANTACK, ALBERT C.; Harry Bunnelle, Sumner Av., Meriden, Conn.

KELLEY, WILLIAM S.; Mrs. A. L. Monihan, 95 8th Av., Haverhill, Mass.

KENNEDY, THOMAS F.; Mrs. Julia Flynn, 102 Church St., Boston, Mass.

LEALI, BENEDETTO; Mrs. S. P. Leali, Odola, Brescia, Italy.

LELLI, ALBERT; August Narle, 218 West 26 St., St. Charles, Ill.

LINDSEY, JOHN C.; J. W. Lindsey, care Cesar Hicks, R. F. D. 4, Sherman, Texas.

LOPP, CHAUNCEY E.; C. B. Lopp, 224 Millbridge St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

LUNDGREN, ORBORN R.; Mrs. Anna Lundgren, 30 Ivalon St., Somerville, Mass.

McCAFFREY, WILLIAM V.; W. V. McCaffrey, 149 Hallam Av., Washington, Penn.

McGLORY, WILLIAM T.; Mr. McGlory, 207 North Av., Wakefield, Mass.

MAHER, GEORGE E.; Joseph Maher, 180 Highland Av., Malden, Mass.

MORRISON, LEONARD J.; Mrs. Jennie Morrison, Versailles, Penn.

MULQUEENEY, AUGUSTINE F.; M. Mulqueeney, 5 Gifford Terrace, South Boston, Mass.

NIFONG, SHIRLEY C.; Mrs. Addie Nifong, Fredericktown, Mo.

PANZA, MARINO; Mrs. Mary Simonetti, 328 East 39th St., New York.

PASCELLO, ALBERT; Raffaelo Pascello, Quadri, Cheiti, Italy.

PAVEL, RUDOLPH; Mrs. Francis Pavel, R. F. D. 4, Tyndall, S. D.

PAVEL, FRANK; Mrs. Francis Pavel, R. F. D. 4, Tyndall, S. D.

PHARES, JESSE A.; B. F. Phares, 1,110 West Chestnut St., Walla Walla, Wash.

PHILLIPS, JAMES A.; Mrs. J. A. Phillips, Monessen, Penn.

PRESTON, ARTHUR D.; Mrs. Etta Preston, 15 Cross St., Malden, Mass.

ROTHIE, JOHN L.; John L. Leffelfren, Yair, Idaho.

ROUSSEAU, FLAVIENA; A. E. Rousseau, 251 Horton St., Rutland, Vt.

ROWLAND, ERNEST C.; Mrs. E. A. Rowland, 846 North Penn St., Allentown, Penn.

SCHMIDT, HENRY C.; Julius B. Schmidt, 104 Hartford Av., New Britain, Conn.

SHEA, JAMES P.; C. J. Shea, 16 Alden St., Hartford, Conn.

STEINBORN, CHARLES; Mrs. L. Steinborn, 1,118 22d St., Milwaukee, Wis.

STRAUB, MAX A.; J. A. Straub, Herndon, Penn.

STROM, HAROLD N.; E. P. Strom, 9 Lake St., Akron, Ohio.

STUART, FRED; Minnie Haley, 112 South Main St., Brookfield, Mo.

SULLIVAN, DAVID B.; D. C. Sullivan, 401 South 31st St., Erik, Neb.

TROSTLE, MARK W.; Mrs. Mary Trostle, Franklin Grove, Ill.

VANGUILDER, FRANK; Walter Vanguilder, 2,322 I St., Sacramento, Cal.

WHITE, EDWARD; Mrs. Martha White, 2,207 East Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.

YOUNG, GUS; Miss Gladys Young, French Mills, Mo.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY—1.

Private.

WOLFROM, RAYMOND; Mrs. Louise Wolfrom, 943 Prospect Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

MISSING IN ACTION—3.

Sergeant.

RUSSO, JOSEPH; Camello Russo, Aci S. Antonio, Catania, Italy.

Privates.

MELVIN, IRA J.; Mrs. John I. Melvin, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

NICOLOFF, YVAN; Michael Nicoleff, Costenza, Rumania.

CORRECTION.

Private.

SCHMITT, HENRY; Henry Schmitt, Winona, Minn., died of disease, should read: Schmitt, Ben; Henry Schmitt, Winona, Minn.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED JULY 30.

Marine Corps casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—6.

Captain.

SUMNER, ALLEN M.; Mary M. Sumner, 1,824 S. Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Sergeant.

RODGERS, JOHN W.; Elsie M. Rodgers, Equality, Ill.

Corporal.

OTTO, WILLIAM; Martha Otto, 2,121 Addison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Privates.

KELLUM, CHARLES H.; Samuel Kellum, 111 Home Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

YOUNG, GEORGE; Maggie Young, 215 North Fifth West, Salt Lake, Utah.

ZENDER, JAY E.; Lottie E. Zender, 68 Green Street, Fredonia, N. Y.

DIED OF WOUNDS—4.

(Rank Not Given in Official List.)

McCURRY, L. M.; Viola McCurry, General Delivery, Wheatland, Cal.

Corporal.

McLEOD, Frederick D.; Daniel McLeod, Schuyler, Neb.

Privates.

COLEMAN, ARNET B.; Lily M. Coleman, R. F. D. No. 1, Axtell, Texas.

HUMMELSHEIM, HERBERT R.; Mrs. Charles Hummelsheim, 1,101 Bates Street, St. Louis, Mo.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—6.

Privates.

BOYUM, GEORGE; Lewis Boyum, 1,523 Como Avenue S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

COLLOPY, EDWARD C.; G. W. Collopy, 815 East Thirty-third Street, Covington, Ky.

HANSON, ARTHUR W.; Hans C. Hanson, New York Mills, Minn.

SHANAHAN, JAMES J.; Irene Shanahan, 509 Madison Street, Baltimore, Md.

GASPER, ALBERT; John Gasper, 97 Wemer Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAIL FOR SOLDIERS STILL LONG DELAYED

War Department Takes Over Army Post Office, but Lacks Trained Personnel.

PROMISES A REMEDY SOON

Officers Say Army Moves So Fast Abroad It Is Difficult to Keep Track of the Units.

While an organization is being rapidly enlarged by the War Department to handle mail to and from soldiers in France, complaints of the delay and disappearance of mail going both ways have been recently on the increase, according to information which was corroborated yesterday by army officers.

Recently the War Department, which on June 15 took over the handling of soldiers' mail from the Post Office Department, has been taking postal clerks and others experienced in handling mail, who have enlisted or been drafted, and sending them to serve in the army post office, but the building up of a trained personnel to handle mail has not progressed far enough to overcome the difficulties. Army officers who are directing the mailing service near this city asserted yesterday, however, that the faults in the army mail service would be rapidly done away with under the plans now being put into effect by the War Department.

The wife of a Colonel, who has been in France since May, told THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that her first fifteen letters to her husband had not arrived at all, and that of her first thirty letters only six had reached him. About the same percentage of his letters, she said, had been received by her, some arriving many weeks late. The wife of another army officer told of going through practically the same experience.

Hurts Army's Morale.

"We are urged on all sides," she said, "to write many letters because of their benefit in keeping up the morale of the soldiers in France, and yet only about one letter in five or six is forwarded. One of the letters to me which has not arrived contained a Government check, and all efforts to find it have failed. I have talked with the wives of many officers, including the wives of Brigadier Generals, and their experience has not been much better than mine. In view of the fact that we are not allowed to go abroad, no matter how well fitted we may be for service in France, while young girls without relatives in France and stage beauties are being sent across in numbers, the experience of the wives left at home has been particularly depressing."

Many letters have been received by THE TIMES voicing the complaint regarding the slowness of army mails which was set forth in the complaint made by Otto H. Kahn on his return from abroad, some of them telling of the failure of families to receive allotments of their soldiers' pay. One man wrote thanking friends for a Christmas box which had been sent in November and had arrived in May. A soldier who had met a friend on his arrival in France several weeks ago told how he and his friend had cheerfully written letters to each other for a year, though not one letter had been received by either.

The principal source of difficulty recently, it was explained yesterday, was that, although the mail service had been rapidly strengthened, it had not been able to keep up with the expansion of the American Army in France in a few months from 300,000 to 1,250,000, especially in view of the movement of troops with great rapidity from camp to camp and sector to sector, and the formation of various kinds of new units, of men selected in small groups from many of the original units.

Another cause of delay in sending mail across has been the tremendous pressure on the transport service due to the policy of devoting every possible bit of available space to the sending of men. While the value of handling the mail efficiently in keeping up the morale of men was appreciated, it was stated that an even greater necessity was that of getting great numbers of men to France. During the month of June a daily average of 28,083 letters and postals for men in France were handled through this port, and this number is rapidly increasing.

Delay Mail Is Destroyed.

Various rumors, which have been in circulation to account for the delays and apparent disappearance of mail, were denied by officers handling mail yesterday. These have been statements that censors read the letters and burned those that they considered unimportant, or that, when mails piled up beyond the possibility of handling it easily, the excess was destroyed. As a matter of fact, it was said that mail sent overseas to soldiers was not censored, although mail sent back by soldiers was censored, because of the possibility that it might contain military information. Regarding the situation when the army took over the mail service on June 15, an official report said:

"At the beginning there was naturally great confusion in regard to the mail for headquarters, for new officers reporting daily for duty and for casual officers and organizations passing through. Postmen, special delivery boys, and messengers were wandering freely over the piers, endeavoring to deliver letters, telegrams, &c., contrary to the rules being established in regard to the secrecy of movement. Casual officers were having their mail addressed care of the chief of their respective corps, and in the majority of such cases mail was not delivered. Sacks of mail were being received at the Post Office for organizations, and the Postmaster had no knowledge as to whether the troops were here, on the way here, or had already gone abroad. It was absolutely necessary to concentrate all such mail, and the Military Post Office was therefore established."

Soldiers Must Not Take Gold Abroad

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Officers, enlisted men, and civilians attached to the army are prohibited in a War Department order today from taking gold with them when leaving for foreign service. Attention is called to the fact that this is a violation of the embargo against gold exports, and the suggestion is made that the men secure "service checks" or travelers checks and letters of credit before leaving the United States.

ARMY HAS NEW LIGHT TO GUIDE AIR RAIDERS

Flare Suspended by Parachute Sheds a Glare Equal to 150 Arc Lamps on Objects Below.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Major Gen. C. C. Williams, the army Chief of Ordnance, authorized the announcement today that an airplane flare, with a brilliancy equaling that of 4,000 candles, has been perfected.

"When hanging from its parachute over a German munition plant," said General Williams, "it lights up an area so brightly that an airman, thousands of feet in the air, can select any building he is directed to make a target for his aerial bomb, and, it may be added, American aviators are becoming so expert in bombing that they can usually hit the target at which they shoot.

"In every European city within the zone of aerial raiding operations, the rule is rigidly enforced against the burning of lights in any building that might possibly be used as a target. Therefore, the airman must be able to supply his own means of locating the object of this attack.

"When orders are received to bomb say a particular railroad centre the aviator proceeds very much in the same manner as does the Captain of a vessel. The cities and their environs are charted, and the night flier proceeds by compass, due allowance, of course, being made for atmospheric conditions. He is also frequently aided by prominent markings such as the reflection of moonlight from a river. Having reached the particular district sought, he must locate the particular object of his attack from his position, which may be 5,000 or 10,000 feet or even higher, above the earth. Equipped with the airplane flare, the aviator pulls a lever and releases it. As it drops the resistance offered by the air sets the fuse mechanism in operation. The result is the emission of a powerful light of from 300,000 to 400,000 candle power, which completely illuminates the terrain below. The amount of light given as equal to that of a battery of from 150 to 175 street arc lamps, or from 15,000 to 17,500 ordinary incandescent lamp bulbs such as are used in the home.

"As soon as the flare gets into operation, a huge parachute, made of the best quality of silk, opens and holds the brilliant light in suspension in the air for sufficient time to allow the aviator to select his objective or target. Having located the factory, railroad depot, ammunition dump, hangars or whatever the target may be, the aviator drops the bomb and proceeds on his way.

"The height at which an aviator flies when attacking depends of course on surrounding conditions. If the enemy is aware of his presence and is preparing for attack, he must keep up and out of range of anti-aircraft guns. An idea of the effective sight thrown on the ground by this flare may be gained from the fact that, when suspended at a height of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet it will clearly light a circular area one and a half miles in diameter. When on a bombing raid, an aviator seldom flies at such a low height, more generally keeping 5,000 feet or more above ground, in which case the effectively lighted area is of course diminished."

OUR LOANS TO ALLIES NOW $6,492,040,000

Treasury Advances $100,000,000 More to France, $9,000,000 to Belgium, $3,000,000 to Serbia.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—In announcing today that credits to allied Governments by the United States had reached $6,492,040,000, Treasury officials explained that secrecy would be maintained concerning the disposition of this money as a means of withholding information which might be valuable to the enemy. Reports that the Treasury was considering making public the allied purchases in this country, most of which are financed by the United States Government, were denied.

The Inter-Allied Council of Finance and Purchases, of which Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is President, now forwards periodically to the Treasury from London or Paris itemized estimates of the foodstuffs, war materials, or other supplies needed for future months. The reports are carefully inspected by American officials as the basis on which new credits or loans are made from time to time. The reports also are intended to determine priority of shipment of the commodities to the various Allies.

The Allies are now getting about $10,000,000 a day from the United States. The Treasury today advanced $100,000,000 to France, $9,000,000 to Belgium, and $3,000,000 to Serbia.

CLASH OVER SHIPBUILDING.

War Department Enters the Industry and Hurley Will Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The War Department is going into the shipbuilding business entirely upon its own account. It is constructing a yard at Wilmington, N. C., and is letting contracts to the West Coast Shipbuilding Company of Everett, Wash.

This puts the War Department in competition with the Shipping Board for materials and labor, and the Shipping Board is making a protest. A special meeting of the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board has been called for tomorrow to hear the objections of the Shipping Board.

The Everett yard was not favored by the Shipping Board when it applied for contracts, presumably because of the labor shortage on the Pacific Coast. The Seattle yards are now short 4,000 men. The War Department, however, has let contracts to the West Coast Company for from four to six ships.

This plan of the War Department came as a complete surprise to Shipping Board officials, but it was learned that General Goethals, formerly head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has given his official approval. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board said this afternoon that he would insist to the Priorities Committee that the Shipping Board be well protected in respect to the issuance of steel and other necessary material.

It is not the purpose of the War Department to build troopships, but large steel cargo carriers.

DRAFT TREATIES NOW IN EFFECT

Ratifications at London Affect United States, Great Britain, and Canada.

ABOUT 364,000 INVOLVED

Although on Foreign Soil They Become Subject to Compulsory Military Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Ratifications of the military service conventions between the United States and Great Britain and Canada were exchanged at London today. This exchange makes effective the two conventions signed on June 3 last by Lord Reading, the British Ambassador at Washington, and Secretary Lansing.

The conventions, it is estimated, affect 54,000 Americans in British territory, of whom 36,000 are in Canada. They also affect 250,000 British and 60,000 Canadians in American territory.

British Classes Affected.

The classes of British subjects to which the convention with Great Britain applies are stated in Articles 1 and 4, as follows:

"All male citizens of the United States in Great Britain and all male British subjects in the United States shall, unless before the time limited by this convention they enlist or enroll in the forces of their own country or return to the United States or Great Britain, respectively, for the purpose of military service, be subject to military service and entitled to exemption or discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations, from time to time in force, of the country in which they are; provided that in respect to Britishers in the United States the ages for military service shall be for the time being 20 to 44 years, both inclusive; provided, however, that no citizen of the United States in Great Britain and no British subject in the United States who, before proceeding to Great Britain or the United States, respectively, was ordinarily resident in a place in the possessions of the United States or in His Majesty's dominions, respectively, where the law does not impose compulsory military service, shall, by virtue of this convention, be liable to military service under the laws and regulations of Great Britain or the United States, respectively; provided, further, that, in the event of compulsory military service being applied to any part of His Majesty's dominions in which military service at present is not compulsory, British subjects who, before proceeding to the United States, were ordinarily resident in such part of His Majesty's dominions, shall thereupon be included within the terms of this convention." (Article 1.)

"This convention shall not apply to British subjects in the United States (a) who were born or naturalized in Canada, and who, before proceeding to the United States, were ordinarily resident in Great Britain or Canada or in any other part of his Majesty's dominions to which compulsory military service has been or may be hereafter by law applied, or outside the British dominions; or (b) who were not born or naturalized in Canada, but who before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Canada, but who, before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Great Britain or Canada, or in any other part of his Majesty's dominions to which compulsory military service has or may be hereafter by law applied, or outside the British dominions; or (b) who were not born or naturalized in Canada, but who before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Canada, (hereinafter called Canadians,) shall, unless before the time limited by this convention they enlist or enroll in the forces of their own country or return to the United States or Canada, respectively, for the purpose of military service, be subject to military service and entitled to exemption or discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations, from time to time in force, of the country in which they are, provided that in respect to Americans in Canada the ages for military service shall be the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, and in respect to Canadians in the United States the ages for military service shall be for the time being 20 to 44 years, both inclusive." (Article 1.)

All British subjects and all Canadians, as above defined, between the ages of 21 to 30, both inclusive, who have made declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States and who are liable to military service under the Selective Service act of May 18, 1917, may, during a period of sixty days from July 30, the date of exchange of the ratifications, enlist or enroll voluntarily in the British or Canadian forces at any office of the British and Canadian recruiting mission in the United States, or may leave the United States for the purpose of military service in their own country.

Limited Time in Which to Comply.

British subjects and Canadians, between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive, who have not made declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, and British subjects and Canadians of the ages of 20 and 31 to 44, both inclusive, whether they have or have not declared their intention

MONTGELAS LEANS TO WORLD LEAGUE

Hertling Wrong in Assuming Allies Seek to Throttle Germany, Berlin Writer Says.

QUOTES PRESIDENT WILSON

Sees In His Utterances Hope That Germany Would Be Admitted on Equal Terms.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 30.—General Montgelas again takes up the question of a league of nations in the Tageblatt of Berlin, pointing out that since Viscount Grey's pamphlet on the subject the question has made considerable progress. General Montgelas says:

"Hertling spoke about it in the Reichstag, expressing the fear that such a league might throttle Germany economically. This idea is not justified, according to the utterances of responsible politicians of the enemy countries. America especially, without whose cooperation any economical war would be a blunt weapon, has officially disavowed any such intention.

"President Wilson's well-known fourteen points of Jan. 9 demanded the removal of all economical limitations and the re-establishmentof equal commercial relations for all and for the maintenance and security of the peace of the nations. [Point Three.] Further, unlimited freedom of shipping outside territorial waters, and not only in peace, as up to the present, but also in wartime, except when, after international action, a blockade is declared, [Point Two.] In a war legitimately decided upon, after international investigation, the sea could no longer be closed unless, if and after demand had been made by the other side, the whole military and economical power of the league on land and at sea should come into action against the breach of the peace.

"A few days before the German Chancellor spoke, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs declared to the Viennese Workmen's Council that in the Dual Monarchy it was also desired that the establishment of relations between nations should be worked for which would make the limitation of armaments possible and decrease the danger of future wars. This is, however, a very timid attitude; if not for a league of nations, at least for an organization which is similar. Fears of an economical nature were not expressed by Burian.

"Lord Curzon, on the opposing side, took the attitude in the House of Lords that discussion of the league could well be begun during the war. He, however, considered that the admittance of Germany to the league might meet with obstacles, especially in the matter of regulating certain territorial questions. His speech contained conclusions which, unfortunately, were not given in some telegraphed versions. It is theoretically clear that if a universal court is wished for it must include all the nations. What is theoretically clear must be practically strived for.

Quotes Mount Vernon Speech.

"The American President spoke at Washington's grave on July 4. Wilson named four points for the basis of permanent peace."

General Montgelas quotes the four points in question and continues:

"It is not stated whether with the institution of the council warlike settlement would be absolutely abolished, or only postponed until an international investigation could be made. According to Grey's proposals it is, however, intended that every controversy between States shall be investigated by the league, and that the whole force of the league shall be thrown against the disturbers of right and peace.

"The second of the four points mentioned advocates that, as well as territorial, national, and political, all economical questions can only be regulated in accordance with the free acceptance by the peoples which excludes all economical pressure.

"Hertling, in spite of the twice repeated assurances—of January and July—cannot disabuse himself of the idea that States which bound themselves eternally to us by solemn promise would do it with the intention of throttling the German people. He must at least logically admit that such a far-reaching plan could be more surely carried out if no league existed. The danger would be especially great if the powers on the other side of the water finally united in a permanent enemy group.

"The apparently officially inspired utterances of the American press have already indicated that the United States has up to date opposed all efforts to erect artificial obstacles against free commerce, and would answer any proposal for the exclusion of the West from the Central European market by a special understanding about the delivery of raw material.

"It can be noted as a highly important fact that Great Britain has practically accepted Wilson's program for 'a lasting peace and free commerce in a league of nations.'

"If reports are so far not too optimistically colored then Lloyd George has made the most conciliatory of all his speeches since the beginning of the war to Americans at the front; he is supposed to have declared himself ready for an immediate peace on the basis of Wilson's four points."

"The answer to the manifesto of Feb. 18 recently received by the German Social Democrats in Austria from the Entente Socialists expresses a desire for an alliance of all countries in a league of nations which will organize international disarmament and submit all controversies between States to a juridical council, each State which offends international law to be exposed to the united force of the league. This is opposed to former utterances, for instance, the decision of the Majority Socialists of April 19, 1917, which was a development of the league idea on the line that in an emergency force must be applied.

A Beginning Made in France.

"In France a commission under the Presidency of Léon Bourgeois, Chief Delegate of the Republic at the First and Second Hague conferences, has just finished its work for an association of nations. Unfortunately, a general appeal was not made, but only a partial organization, beginning with the countries arrayed against us. From other States it will be demanded that they give the necessary 'guarantee' before they enter the league. This idea was also expressed in the French press. Many papers fear that Wilson's plans will be shattered on the difficulties of obtaining a guarantee against 'German militarism.'

"If Germany enters the league, still more, if she resorts to the initiative of founding one, as Bethmann Hollweg on Nov. 9, 1916, with the words 'to be placed at the head' wanted to see, then the best and most effective guarantee would be given. Then a league would be created, with most of the civilized nations of the world in it, which would refuse single States the decision about war and peace, putting it in the hands of the whole league which would be erected. Then there would no longer be room for so-called militarism, which must not be confused with the maintenance of the defense of the country and defense against attacks. If, however, in the beginning of the 'Society of Nations' an opposing idea in 'a Central European League in Arms' should be erected, it would be a reversion to the disastrous policy of the balance of power, all the more fateful because it would be no longer a question of European, but of world balance of power.

"From England comes a report that an association for a league of nations has been founded there, although there is no news as to the aims of this association, or whether a general appeal is planned. May such a step, in case it succeeds anywhere, but especially in Germany, find a ready echo! The fact that The Westminster Gazette, The Manchester Guardian, and The Daily News consider the plan favorably is no surprise to readers of the English press.

"Under such a peace German ships would again bring, as formerly, riches from all the corners of the earth to the home ports, in which the flags of all nations would be guests—bring greetings of kinship from the colonies to the mother country. Just as Germans, Anglo-Saxons, and Romans, so also Slovs would have access to the sea and a place on the coast. The basis of the failure of the British policy was to close the way to the ice-free seas for a hundred million Russian people. This has been through centuries one of many reasons for the permanent unrest of Europe, and has in this war avenged itself on England; it may not be repeated.

"Then the maxim holds good, equal rights for all, big or small, also for the freedom of the seas. As the Bulgarians desire access to the Aegian Sea, so the Serbians want access to the Adriatic. As Rotterdam is the pride of Holland, so Antwerp will be the pride and joy of independent Belgium, whose permanent neutrality, after the unfortunately forgotten Bismarckian proposal of May 18, 1875, is protected by a strengthened guarantee given by a League of Nations, by which the Poles, Rumanians and the Swiss will have access to the ocean under their own flags.

"No separate economical agreement will hinder the exchange of Germany's manufactured goods for the foodstuffs, clothes, and necessary luxuries from the Far East, south and west; no separate agreement will prevent other nations from receiving that which Central and Eastern Europe can offer. The duration of peaceful competition in free commerce on land and at sea will be guaranteed by an ever-increasing peace organization, which will not be erected on might but on right, which dominates might.

"Mutual distrust of Governments or peoples is the principal reason why no war party in its entirety has definitely and clearly dared to propose a similar proposition."

Montgelas concludes with the hope that all the belligerents will listen to the words spoken by the Federal President in Berne on June 6.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER UPHOLDS ALLIANCE

Hussarek Says That the Tie with Germany Is an "Affair of the Heart."

WANTS "HONORABLE PEACE"

Czernin Defends Emperor Karl's Relations with Rumania—Chamber Adopts Budget.

AMSTERDAM, July 30.—"We are ready to conclude an honorable peace as soon as our opponents renounce their hostile plans aiming at our destruction or repression," said Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian Premier, in presenting his Cabinet to the upper house of the Austrian Parliament, according to Vienna advices. He added, according to the dispatch, that, so far as the Central Powers were concerned, the war was a defensive one.

"So long as our opponents take the standpoint of one-sided dictation," he continued, "there is nothing for us but to continue the war and carry it on so vigorously that it will be shortened.

"As in war, so in peace, Austria will not stand alone. Our alliance with Germany is a real affair of the heart and will deepen under the influence of peace. There is nothing menacing in this alliance, the warlike contents of which were forced upon the Central Powers by their opponents and will cease as soon as they extend the hand of peace."

Baron von Hussarek said that the dual monarchy could remain fully confident in its army and alliances to obtain a good and honorable peace.

In the course of the debate Count Czernin, former Foreign Minister, said that the Austrian Emperor's advance to King Ferdinand of Rumania was made under his full ministerial responsibility. Count Czernin said he had learned at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference that King Ferdinand was beginning to comprehend the isolated and desperate situation of Rumania, and that he wished to enter into relations with Emperor Charles. Czernin informed Dr. von Kühlmann, at the time German Foreign Secretary, of the King's wishes. As a result, the Count said, Rumania escaped a last desperate combat and attained immediate peace.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted the budget and then adjourned for the Summer vacation.

GUARD LABOR RECRUITING.

Department Announces Restrictions Imposed Upon Employers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Department of Labor today announced the conditions under which war manufacturing concerns with field forces for recruiting labor may use these forces for recruiting unskilled labor after Thursday next, Aug. 1. Representatives of a number of the chief war industries will confer on that day with officials of the Government Employment Service respecting the continued operations of their recruiting organizations.

The general restrictions announced as being applicable to the use of private recruiting forces are:

Private recruiting will be under the full control and direction of the State Director of the United States Employment Service for the State in which the recruiting is done.

No permission for the use of private recruiting forces will be granted except upon recommendation of the Director General of the Employment Service or the State Director for the State where the men are to be used. The recommendation will be given provided the men cannot be secured locally and, in the judgment of the State Director, there is serious need of additional labor.

Labor can be moved from one State to another or within a State only on the authorization of the State Director of the Employment Service for the State where the movement originates.

A report of every man moved shall be filed with the United States Employment Service in the recruiting district from which he is moved.

All men so moved will be credited on the quota required to be furnished by the recruiting district from which they are secured.

Private recruiting forces shall not make use in any way of the employment service or of any free-charging agent or agency.

Every permission is at any time subject to withdrawal or restriction by the State Director who granted it.

PAINLEVE AT MALVY TRIAL.

Ex-Premier, with Others, Testifies in Behalf of Accused.

PARIS, July 30.—Several ex-officials, notably Paul Painlevé, ex-Premier and Minister of War; Albert Thomas, ex-Minister of National Manufactures, and Marcel Sembat, ex-Minister of Public Works, gave testimony this morning at the trial of Louis J. Malvy, ex-Minister of the Interior, before the Senate sitting as a high court.

They declared that Malvy had endeavored to follow the social policies unanimously approved by the Ministers.

ASK RECORD WAR VOTE.

Credit of $3,500,000,000 to be Submitted to House of Commons.

LONDON, July 30.—The biggest appropriation demanded since the beginning of the war will be submitted to the House of Commons Thursday, says the Daily Telegraph.

The vote of credit to be asked will be for £700,000,000. The previous highest was £650,000,000, voted a year ago.

The new appropriation is required to finance the war until the end of October.

WANT PAPER PRICE RAISED.

News Print Makers Tell Federal Commission Cost Has Increased.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Information designed to show a heavy increase in the cost of manufacturing newsprint paper was laid before the Federal Trade Commission today by representatives of paper companies seeking to have the commission authorize an increase retroactive to May 1 over the price of $3.10 a hundredweight agreed upon as of last April 1.

H. R. Weaver, accountant of the International Paper Company, said the award of the National War Labor Board increasing the wages of all workers in paper mills 10 cents an hour had increased manufacturing costs per ton by $3.78 in May and June and $2.68 in July, when a bonus paid the men was discontinued.

Freight rate advances, he said, increased the cost 66 cents a ton in May, $1.22 in June, and $2.41 in July, while the cost of prepared wood has increased $5.01 a cord since April.

Counsel for the manufacturers sought to place the record of previous hearings by the commission in the present record, but the American Newspaper Publishers' Association objected and the commission held that evidence should be confined to changes in the paper-making industry which have occurred since April.

P. B. Wilson, Treasurer of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., also testified that costs in the manufacture of news print had increased greatly in May and June. He recited figures similar to those given the committee by Mr. Weaver for the International Paper Company.

In concluding the hearing Henry Davis, counsel for the Publishers' Association, submitted that the commission was without jurisdiction, under the agreement between manufacturers and publishers for it to act as arbiter, to fix any prices subsequent to April 1, which would be retroactive of the date of the application for the present hearing, filed ten days ago. His contention was taken under advisement.

WANT AMERICAS UNITED.

Pan Americans Urge All Republics to Support President's Ideals.

Two hundred citizens of the republics of South and Central America, at a meeting in the Waldorf last night, pledged the efforts of the Ibero-American Association to link up the nations of all the Americas in support of the ideals and war aims of President Wilson. The speakers said they thought all the republics ought to express at least their sympathy for the cause of the Allies.

"When the idea of a union of races and a league of nations is proposed Latin Americans cannot afford to refrain from uniting to attain the high ideals that President Wilson has set forth," said Dr. Federico Alfonso Pezet, former Minister from Peru. "We are here to follow the example of our Anglo-Saxon friends when the world is at war and when only in union there is strength. When the war is over the nations of the Americas will become more than ever before the natural field of world exploitation. But when that time comes no American nation must be alone in the race for commercial supremacy. We must be friends today so that we may be comrades tomorrow."

Other speakers were Dr. Carlos E. Restrepo, former President of Colombia; Gonzalez Flores, former President of Costa Rica; Ramon Ayala, former President of Venezuela; Senator Antonio del Solar of Peru, and Louis F. Corea, former Minister to the United States from Nicaragua.

Dr. Restrepo spoke of the association as a great step forward in the establishment of a Pan American union, the basic idea of which must be justice for all.

"President Wilson deserves high praise for codifying interpational law," he said. "He has substituted the Wilson Doctrine for the Monroe Doctrine. We shall follow him and ask him to lend us some of the far-seeing power with which he addressed the Mexican editors and outlined his wise policy."

WANTS MINISTRY FOR WAR IN AIR

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

is working independently of the Hughes investigation. No charges of graft or criminality are being looked into by the Senators. That falls within the province of Mr. Hughes.

There is a likelihood that the subcommittee will make a report within a week or ten days. Senator New said today that the examination of witnesses would consume only a few days. Senator Thomas of Colorado, another member, who is visiting a relative in New Jersey, is examining the huge mass of testimony already taken, and will boil it down for the consideration of the full membership.

Motors Promised to Britain.

A report was current today that the United States promised Great Britain several thousand Liberty motors in June, and several times as many in October, but then informed the British Government that the June motors could not be shipped before October, as there would be only a few thousand by that time, and these all had to go to General Pershing. This was denied by a man on the inside of the airplane situation. He said that the promise was for 300 motors in June, and that delivery of these had been delayed, but when a consequent loud protest was made Liberty motors were got together from all directions and the promise was eventually fulfilled. He said that more were promised for October, but he did not know if these would be ready, as he was not acquainted with the facts touching them.

It is understood here that the British have manufactured airplanes ready for 400 horsepower Liberty motors, and have had to store them because the motors did not arrive, whereas if they had reached England the British stood quite ready to furnish General Pershing with fully engined 150 horsepower airplanes in exchange for the heavy motors. It was also said that General Pershing would prefer this type.

"Well, there's a great deal of supposition in that," commented the same authortiy, "because General Pershing needs all kinds of airplanes. I do not know if the British had the airplanes ready for engines. I may add, however, that have no doubt the British asked for the 400-horse-power Libertys. The Liberty motor is excellent for heavy work, and its production is coming along nicely now."

Secretary of War Baker was asked to comment on the statement made by Caproni, the Italian airplane expert, that airplanes could be built to carry 100 men.

"Nobody is safe in being incredulous about the possibilities for development in heavier-than-air-machines," answered the Secretary.

Mr. Baker also said that an engineering division under the co-ordinated control of General Kenly and John D. Ryan was working out engine types.

TO SHIP 1,000TH AIRPLANE.

Dayton Company Believes De Havilland Is Satisfactory.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 30.—The Dayton-Wright Airplane Company will ship its one-thousandth De Havilland plane tomorrow, and in honor of the event the company has declared Thursday a holiday for all employes.

Officials of the company feel certain that the Senate Committee investigation will not reveal anything derogatory to the machine as now constructed.

BIG SAVING STAMP RECEIPTS

Expected to Total $200,000,000—$58,055,000 in a Week.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps brought $58,055,000 into the Treasury last week, and broke earlier records for receipts from that source. This weekly yield is about equal to that of the entire month of June, and is largely a result of the nation-wide campaign, June 28, to obtain pledges for systematic investment in War Savings Stamps. The aggregate revenue to the Government from millions of these small savings is expected to reach $200,000,000 for July, or nearly four times the highest rate heretofore.

The War Savings Organization estimates that 34,000,000 persons are now saving systematically through purchase of Thrift or War Savings Stamps, indicating that about one-third of the nation's population are investing an average of $1.75 a week.

During the first four weeks in June weekly receipts from war savings were about $10,000,000. How they increased after the special campaign is shown by the following receipts: For week ended July 6, $24,029,000; July 13, $50,200,000; July 20, $53,630,000; July 27, $58,055,000.

Mills on Government Work Burn.

PROVO, Utah, July 30.—Two of the largest buildings of the Provo Woolen Mills, engaged on Government contracts, were today destroyed by fire. Loss, $500,000.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

J. M. Gidding & Co.
364 366 368 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

Are Closing Out—

Summer Apparel

at mere fractions of former prices

About 50 Summer Dresses—

of voile—linen—gingham—dimity and other sheer materials—also a few dance frocks—this group consists of odds and ends from many lines grouped for immediate disposal.

Formerly to $55 . . . . at $22

Also a group of

About 100 Street—Afternoon and Informal Gowns—

remaining styles from high-class lines of jersey—serge—tricotine—taffeta—satin—Georgette crepe and foulard.

Formerly to $145 at $35—$45—$55

A Special Offering of Suits—

for street—sports or country wear—fashionable materials in mostly light shades—odds and ends consisting of the balance of many high-cost styles.

Formerly to $125 . . . at $35

ARCHANGEL OUSTS ALLIED ENVOYS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

a civilian commission into Siberia and furnishing a small force of troops to co-operate with the Czechoslovak bands that have obtained control of large sections of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

One of the objections raised by President Wilson to placing any allied armed force of considerable size in Siberia was that it might produce resentment among the Russian people and cause them to seek an alliance with the Germans for the purpose of driving out the allied troops. The news that comes tonight of the indignities heaped on the allied embassies by the Soviet Governments indicates that the Bolsheviki are endeavoring to force the issue and produce a state of hostilities between the allied nations and the Russians before the plan for Russia's regeneration can be put into effect.

The situation, as it appears in the light of the news from Kandalaska, which has not been confirmed officially to Washington but is not doubted, is that the Germans are fearful that the plan of the allied Governments will bring about the nationalization of the Russian people and enable them to organize an army that will be a menace to the German purpose to dominate Russia. The Germans seem to have the Bolshevist leaders completely under their control, and evidence has been plentiful of late that Lenine, Trotzky, and their following are willing tools of the Kaiser's representatives in Moscow.

As far as the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan are concerned the situation presented by the action of the Soviet Government in heaping indignities on the allied Ambassadors must be viewed with extreme seriousness. It will not be surprising if the allied Governments adopted more radical measures for dealing with the new state of affairs.

Information reached the State Department today through other sources than from the Ambassador himself to the effect that David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, would leave Vologda for Archangel. In the absence of official advices as to the Ambassador's plans it was regarded as possible that he might not consider it safe to remain at Vologda at the present time. When Ambassador Francis moved his headquarters from Petrograd to Vologda the Germans were approaching Petrograd, and he selected Vologda because of the facilities it afforded at that time for exit from Russia either via Siberia or Archangel.

Situation in Moscow Bad.

Minister Ira Nelson Morris notified the State Department from Stockholm in a dispatch received today that Swedish press reports state that wholesale arrests are taking place in Moscow, that the jails are overcrowded, and other places are being converted into prisons. The advices represent the Moscow situation as very bad, and say conditions are daily growing worse.

The Bolshevist Government was represented by the dispatch as having decided to disband the Red Guard, the Soviet military organization, and construct a new disciplined army on "old lines." The meaning of this part of the dispatch is not clear to officials unless it is that the Bolshevist political organization is in danger of being deprived of an efficient military force by reason of the lack of discipline among the Red Guards, who have become accustomed to acting largely upon their own initiative, or is enforcing its announced plan of conscription.

GERMANS AND REDS AGREE.

Have Settled Trouble Over Brest-Litovsk Treaty, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The German-Russian Commission, considering the principles of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, have agreed upon the general terms of the covenant, according to Swedish press reports received today at the State Department.

LONDON, July 30.—An agreement has been signed between the German Embassy in Moscow, in the name of the Government of Finland, and the Councils Government, whereby all citizens of Russia and Finland arrested for political reasons in Finland or Russia are to be liberated, including those accused of spying or conveying contraband, says a Russian wireless communication received here tonight.

CZECHS GET BLACK SEA PORT.

Are Also Said to Have Seized Two Russian Warships There.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Capture by Czechoslovak forces of several cities in the Caucasus and a Black Sea port, where two Russian warships were seized and a steamer sunk, is reported in the Austrian semi-official newspaper Reichspost, according to information received today by the Czechoslovak National Council here.

The warships' guns were turned against the Port of Novorosisk, where they were seized, the newspaper said, but no details as to the damage done were given. Cities captured included Stavropol, Sirjebriakov, and Michelovka, while it was said that the Czechoslovaks, operating with Russian White Guards, had occupied Syzram.

While no additional information has been received, officials of the council say there is nothing improbable in the newspaper account, as many Czechoslovaks had been held prisoners by the Russians in the Caucasus and Southern Russia. They were inclined to accept the report as entirely authentic, since it appeared in a semi-official Austrian organ, which heretofore has been reluctant to admit any successes by the Czechoslovaks.

GERMANS HATED IN BALTIC PROVINCES

Esthonian Peasants, Who Rose on False Report of Allied Help, Savagely Repressed.

PETROGRAD, June 15, (Associated Press.)—Refugees from the Russian provinces occupied by Teuton troops bring reports of constantly growing hatred among the peasants for the Germans.

In the vicinity of Pskov, Esthonia, confiscation of foodstuffs by the invaders led to two uprisings by the peasants. In the latest of these uprisings the peasants had been informed by some one that American and Japanese troops were to help them. This hoped-for aid however, naturally did not materialize and the uprising met with disastrous results. A number of the peasants were executed and all the manor houses in four whole townships were razed by the Germans as an object lesson, according to word reaching Petrograd.

In the Pskov region, it is declared, the Germans have confiscated all the foodstuffs they can carry away except for a small allowance of grain for each inhabitant.

There is starvation among the working classes in Riga, on the Baltic, according to reports reaching here. Under the Germans the bread allowance has often been as low as one pound a month per person.

HELSINGFORS AS FREE PORT.

Local Business Man Donates 300,000 Square Meters of Land.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 30.—The special Berlingske says it is the intention of the Government to establish Helsingfors as a free port.

Julius Tallberg, a well-known business man, has donated 300,000 square meters of ground for the purpose.

JEWISH LEADERS VANISH.

Great Sensation Caused in Warsaw by Supposed Secret Arrests.

STOCKHOLM, July 30.—A great sensation has been caused among the Jewish workmen in Warsaw by the sudden disappearance of nineteen members of the executive committee of the Jewish trade unions, according to Jewish newspapers of Warsaw, says the Jewish Press Bureau here. The men had been working with the Zionist and Socialist organizations.

Their disappearance, it is added, is apparently due to the mysterious arrests connected with the persecution of Jews now, going on throughout Poland, Germany, and Austria.

Not True That Kerensky Is Here.

From an authoritative source it was learned yesterday that there was no truth in a report received from Chicago that Alexander Kerensky, former Russian Premier, was now in the United States. Friends of Kerensky in New York were certain last night that he was still in Paris, with no immediate intention of leaving the Continent, though they had no doubt that he would eventually come to the United States.

TURKEY IGNORING CAUCASUS COMPACT

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ernment, but the terms have never been reported adequately.

The Baku region, on the Caspian Sea, is one of the world's most important oil fields. Possession of this territory might also be a menace to British control in India.

TURKISH ENVOY AT BERLIN DIES

Hakky Pasha Opposed His Country's Entry Into the War.

AMSTERDAM, July 30. — Hakky Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Germany, died last night in Berlin after a short illness, a Berlin dispatch announces today.

Hakky Pasha was appointed Ambassador to Germany in 1915. According to Salih Bey Jorgouagi, former President of the Ottoman Official News Agency, who is now in New York, and who was intimately acquainted with him, the Ambassador went to Germany after he had strongly opposed the participation of Turkey in the war against the Allies.

"Despite that fact, Hakky Pasha was a man of strong German sympathies," said Mr. Jorgouagi yesterday. "While he opposed the participation of Turkey in the war, he did believe it was to Turkey's political interest, in view of the perpetual Russian menace before the war, to maintain a decided leaning toward the German balance of power. He was a scholar and in many ways one of the most enlightened personalities in Turkish public life.

"I know personally that when he went to Berlin he there met Hali Bey, one of the leaders of the Young Turk Party, to whom he said that Turkey made a very serious mistake in entering the war on the side of Germany and that it would probably mean the ruin of Turkey in Europe. Hakky Pasha himself played no part in the formulation of the political intrigues which brought Turkey into the war, although once Turkey was in, he accepted it as a fact and trusted that it would turn out for the best."

Before the Young Turk revolution Hakky Pasha was legal adviser to the Foreign Ministry under Abdul Hamid. Following the revolution in 1908 he was appointed by the Young Turk régime as Minister of Interior. Factional disputes made him unpopular and in the following year he went to Rome as Ambassador, only to be recalled by the Young Turk Party to become Grand Vizier.

"Before going to Berlin as Ambassador he was sent there on a special mission in the first year of the war, because the then Turkish Ambassador, Mouhkar Pasha, did not have the confidence of the Government. Hakky Pasha had previously been Turkey's representative in England in the Bagdad Railroad negotiations and was acting in that capacity when the European war actually broke out, causing him to return to Constantinople."

HEARS OF TURKISH RANCOR.

Washington Would Not Be Surprised at Break with Berlin.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—No official advices regarding the reported break in relations between Turkey and Germany have reached Washington, but the Government would not be surprised if Turkey has been driven to an open rupture, as there is a well-founded background for the report.

It has been known for some months that a deep and growing feeling of dissatisfaction has existed in Turkey over the treatment of that country by the Germans. Reports that a Turkish mission recently had been trying in Switzerland to cultivate friendship with some of the allied Governments have been received here. It would be natural, officials said, for the Turkish Government to endeavor to find some new friends among the powers before breaking with its old associates.

When the present Sultan came to the throne in Constantinople a few weeks ago some very strong anti-Germans came into power. It has been a question whether these men were in a position strong enough to defy the Teutonic powers openly.

Many Turkish officials have long resented the dominating ways of the Germans, and have blamed them for the lack of food and other supplies in Turkey, as well as the reverses sustained by the Turkish arms. Germany promised assistance to the Turks in the Palestine and Mesopotamia campaigns, where the British forces have been consistently defeating the Turks. In neither case has the German pledge of aid been fulfilled and the Turks are known to be indignant as a result.

The strained relations between Turkey and Bulgaria, which recently resulted in armed conflict, according to report, have caused strong anti-German feeling in both countries. The Turks are satisfied that they did not receive fair treatment in territory when the peace with Rumania was signed, and the Bulgars have much the same feeling. Both countries are said to realize that they are being impoverished by the Germans in the effort to provide food for the Teutonic soldiers and civil population.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is reported to be much worried over his prospects at the peace conference at the end of the war. He is said to foresee the partitioning of the Balkans, and to realize that he is distinctly persona non grata with the allied Governments. The King is represented as fearing the dismemberment of his kingdom and as having no little difficulty in keeping under control the very strong anti-German element with which he had to deal when he decided to cast his lot with Germany. This element has lost none of its strength since Bulgaria's entrance into the war, according to information reaching the State Department, and, in fact, is more strongly pro-Ally than before.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* West 43rd Street

Continuing the Sale To-day of

MEN'S CUSTOM SUITS

$40.00 and $45.00 Values

at $31.50

COMPRISING a choice selection of custom suitings, with values extending as high as $45.00. . . Every one pure wool, and of a quality which it is practically impossible to duplicate to-day. . . Over a hundred styles to choose from—and in many of them there is only sufficient yardage for one suit; or for a suit with an extra pair of trousers. For the duration of this event the price of a suit tailored to your individual measurement is $31.50. No additional charge for extra sizes.

Made-to-Measure Dept., Men's Section—Third Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only

Accept Our Solution

Of The Vital Shopping Problem Of Today Concerning *The Price You Pay*

For Having a Charge Account.

It is a fact new to you perhaps, yet true, that this store is the only Cash House among large department stores specializing in *quality* merchandise.

If in the Sixty Years

that your father's family has been trading with some other store, he had been paying for the same identical goods six cents less on the dollar by buying them here, he would in that time have saved on the average household expenditure of fifteen hundred dollars, the sum of $5400—equivalent to a paid up insurance policy.

Today,

by depositing *your* household appropriation for the year with us in advance, you can add to at least a six per cent saving a four per cent interest on this money, credited from the day it is deposited in your D. A. (Depositor's Account) until it is withdrawn; which it may be, in whole or in part, at any time. Meanwhile, you shop against this amount, and

Charge Yourself

through our simple shopping system for the purchases you make. As many members of your family only as have their signatures registered with us may use the account. And the fact that the balance remaining to your credit is the limit to their expenditures until more money is deposited, serves as a gentle reminder to shop less extravagantly than would be the case with an open charge account.

Our Prices

are ordinarily at least six per cent below others, and usually considerably more than six per cent less. So in shopping through a D. A. you actually get a bonus in addition, through the 4% earned by your deposits.

Benjamin Franklin

knew the value of cash buying when he said: *"He that sells on credit, asks a price for what he sells equivalent to the principal and interest of his money, for the time he is to be kept out of it; therefore he that buys upon credit, pays interest for what he buys."*

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

Store Hours Until Further Notice

Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M., Except Saturdays, When the Store Opens 9 A. M., and Closes 12 Noon.

Wonder how it sounds to Bill Hohenzollern the Hell Hurler, to hear the tiny tinkle, tinkle of the silver quarters coming in endlessly—endlessly—endlessly. Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps May Be Bought in Any Department Store in the City and in Hundreds of Other Places.

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Bearing This in Mind

Smiling looks and cheerful words were never more welcome to the community than now.

Spreading the contagion of cheerfulness has a tonic effect and adds to the pleasantness of life.

Cross Photograph Case

Folding case, colored morocco, silk lining, for from 1 to 6 pictures, tinglass protection; opening 2 x 3½ inches,
$3, $3.75, $4.75, $5.75, $8.50, $7.50
Cabinet size; opening 3¼ x 5½ inches,
$3.75, $4.75, $6.25, $7.50, $9.25, $10.25
Initials stamped 25c extra.

Writing—Passport Cases

With pockets for stationery, letters, cards and stamps, stiff blotting-pad, self-sharpening pencil, map pocket on back with tinglass covering, protected from dampness; tan or black military stripe leather; size 8¼ x 6½ inches.....$9.25
Mackintosh, leather binding.....$5.50
Passport case, English tan pigskin, check silk water-proof lining, flap covering; 7 x 4½ inches.....$4.50
Initials stamped 25c extra.

Leggings—Spurs

Leather leggings, strap or spring-front fastening, from.....$12.00
Spurs, officers' regulation, solid nickel, per pair.....$3.00
Spur straps, extra.....$1.00

Officer's Field Saddle

Tan leather, pigskin seat. Saddle, with stirrups leathers and girth, $73.00
Front saddle bags $26 pair; side saddle bags $17.50 each; poncho straps, 75c each; halter bridle, $35.00

CAPT. KNYVETT'S Safety Wrist Watch-Holder

Hundreds of soldiers have lost their lives by wearing open face wrist watches. The Knyvett holder covers the open face watch and discloses dial only to wearer; also protects watch from breakage. Made of tan solid pigskin, complete with Ingersoll Radiolite Waterbury watch.....$6.00
Watch holder, separate.....$1.50

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The World's Greatest Leather Stores
New York
404 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)
Boston 145 Tremont St. — London 89 Regent St.
Dealers Throughout the World

AMERICA AND JAPAN PERTURB GERMANS

Seek to Sow Dissension Over the Aims of the Allies in the East.

BERATE WILSON'S POLICY

President Accused by Frankfurter Zeitung of Gross Materialism in His Motives.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 29.—Nothing has come of Japanese intervention in Siberia up to date, the Frankfurter Zeitung asserts, because President Wilson stated that intervention could only take place if the Bolsheviki and the Allies assisted and if Japan promised to evacuate the territory afterward. The paper says that from a democratic viewpoint these demands seemed only natural, but that in reality gross materialism and strong business instinct were concealed behind the American idealism.

President Wilson, who "persecuted Bolshevism in America with all the weapons of the law," has little sympathy for the Bolsheviki in Russia, the Zeitung says, and his assumed sympathy was only for the Russian market and to hinder Japan from gaining power in East Asia. Japan, as an East Asiatic power, is only interested in Asiatic policy, it is set forth, so that she is only interested in intervention for overthrowing the Bolsheviki and the formation of a new east front against Germany if she thus acquires power.

Alleged Aims in China.

Her military aim lies not far from Irkutsh, the Zeitung says, but although Japan would welcome territory in Asiatic Russia it is not essential to her chief interest, which is China. When two neighbors hear of a mutual menace, the paper continues, it is only natural that they form a military league, and Japan and China have heard so much of the military menace of Germany via Siberia, that their European-American friends cannot misinterpret it if they take the initiative in a Japanese-Chinese military convention.

The meaning of this pact, however, should not be overestimated, the paper says. It emphasizes the hatred of the Japanese in China, and argues that Japan merely wishes to assure herself of economic advantages there by the convention, especially by concessions in the iron ore district and control of the Chinese armaments and army, as well as the Eastern Railroad in North Manchuria, which belongs to Russia.

Thanks to the convention, the paper asserts, Japan now seems to be in a fair way to achieve her aims. It says that news of the convention awakened considerable concern throughout the world, but Washington was outraged that Japan and China had not consulted the Allies and that the feeling of distrust increased when it was learned that Japan had obtained valuable mining concessions.

The paper attaches importance to the assertion that Japan granted China a big loan and is ready to grant more, and argues that Japan is striving to control the Chinese financial machinery. America's readiness to advance the sums, the paper says, is really intervention against Japan in China, although mutual action with Japan is talked of. In any case it was thought in Washington that countermeasures were imperative, as Wilson revoked certain measures in permitting American banks to re-enter the international banking syndicate.

Denies Czechs Justification.

Events in China have shoved the "one-railed Wilson" on a second rail, the Zeitung says. This is perhaps the case in the Siberian intervention, although Americans persist that the action of the Czechoslovaks has put a new aspect on intervention. This may be the case for Japan, England, and France, but not for America, it is asserted, in view of Wilson's conditions for intervention.

The paper argues that the Czechoslovaks' action in Siberia does not warrant Wilson in changing his attitude on the question of intervention, so that if he is in favor of intervention he only changed his intention because his Bolshevist policy collapsed and because he was afraid of Germany's influence in Russia.

"The details of America's plans are unknown," it proceeds. "The Japanese Government appears to have accepted Washington's demands in spite of a strong protest by the Japanese people. We doubt if even the Tokio Cabinet favors America's plans.

"American soldiers and engineers will not be welcomed on the Asiatic side of the Pacific. In Japan it will be known that the sending of American troops to Vladivostok will prevent Japan from bossing the army of intervention in the occupied district and that American engineers in the Manchurian and Siberian districts are there for American economic reasons. But perhaps Japan considers that she can allow the Americans to take part in the undertaking in spite of the American conditions. The Japanese flag flies over Tsingtau, although British troops assisted in the capture of this German colony."

This and other articles are proof of the acute interest of Germans in Japanese intervention.

Socialist Attacks Hertling.

The change in the German Foreign Office has not solved the crisis, and there are evidences of dissatisfaction simmering beneath the suffrage situation.

The Social Democratic Reichstag member Meerfeld declares in the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette that Hertling's Government merits deep distrust and should be attacked by the Social Democratic faction. There are limits beyond which it is dangerous, says Meerfeld, and "the Government needs us now and in the future."

The Frankfurter Volksstimme considers that a fine speech by Scheidemann is insufficient, and that it is time for deeds. This is one proof of the dissatisfaction with Scheidemann and his acceptance of the Government's policy.

BOMB GERMAN RAILWAYS.

Stations at Offenburg and Baden Attacked by British Airmen.

LONDON, July 30.—The following official communication was issued this evening by the Air Ministry:

"On the night of the 28th-29th our machines attacked the railway stations at Offenburg, Rastatt, and Baden. Stuttgart and Sollingen also were attacked. Three hostile aerodromes and numerous ground targets were bombed and subjected to machine gun fire. All our machines returned.

"On the morning of the 30th inst. our squadrons successfully bombarded the railway station at Offenburg. Good results were obtained. In the course of combats three enemy machines were shot down and one other was driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing."

Bars Bathing Beach Fences.

Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Brooklyn yesterday denied a motion by Giovanni Aquino to restrain the borough authorities from interfering with him in building a fence on either side of land which he owns on the shore at West Thirty-seventh Street, Coney Island. The decision reaffirmed a previous decision that the beach at Coney Island was public property and that fences barring the people from free access to the foreshore were illegal. The decision affects all bath house proprietors who charge admission to the beaches in front of their places to people who do not use their pavilions.

GOT STOCK FROM GERMANS.

Officer Tells How Control of Chemical Companies Passed to Americans.

The defense of the American owners of stock in the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company of this city, the Perth Amboy chemical plant, and the Niagara Electro-Chemical Company of Niagara Falls, which are the subject of a Government inquiry to determine whether they are owned in Germany, began yesterday morning before Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, at 51 Chambers Street. James M. Gifford appeared as counsel for the chemical concerns, while Joseph H. Choate represented the Government.

Oscar R. Seitz, a lawyer, who has testified that he went to Germany a few weeks before this country declared war and succeeded in buying up a majority of the stock for the American owners, was asked by Mr. Choate to sign several letters. Mr. Seitz had testified that he left the contract, of which there were several copies, in Switzerland. The letters Seitz signed call for the delivery of these copies to representatives of the Government.

William A. Hamann, Treasurer of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, said he was born in this country, and one of his four sons is a Lieutenant in the United States Army, while his daughter is married to an officer of the Ordnance Department. He admitted that before this country went to war the three American concerns were largely in German control, but said that on Feb. 17, 1917, the control was transferred to Americans.

"Were any officers of these companies men who would now be classed as alien enemies?" Mr. Gifford asked.

"At one time; yes, but not since the United States declared war," replied Mr. Hamann.

"Who was the alien enemy?"

"Dr. Hans Foersterling, who was a Director and at one time President of the Perth Amboy company, but he offered his resignation and it was accepted. He is no longer an officer of any of the companies. We tried to get him to take out naturalization papers, but he would never do it. When we accepted his resignation, we bought his home near the Perth Amboy plant."

Mr. Hamann explained that the price paid for his home was $50,000, and that, while the Roessler and Hasslacher interests were willing to buy the land, they did not care to pay such a big price for the house. Mr. Choate brought out the fact that Dr. Foerstering is a celebrated chemist, and that he now lives in a mansion at Janesburg, N. J., with a well-equipped chemical laboratory on his premises, and that he was formerly associated with the Deutsche Silver und Gold Scheideanstalt in Frankfort, Germany, the parent concern of the American companies.

The witness further testified that as late as March of this year the Roessler & Hasslacher Company had declared a dividend of 40 per cent., and this had been paid to the American owners of the 3,800 shares.

The investigation will be continued tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

MILES OF WAREHOUSES.

Government Investing $218,000,000 in Such Facilities for Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The disclosure was made by the War Department today that the estimated cost of storage warehouses and other construction already erected or in course of building to facilitate the speedy handling of materials at storage points for the use of the army is $218,000,000. When these structures are completed they will provide 33,000,000 square feet of warehouse space, additional wharves and piers, and improve harbor depths at various points in the United States.

Construction is now under way at New Orleans, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Schenectady, New Cumberland, Columbus, Charlestown, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Newport News, and Little Rock. Warehouses have been completed at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Hoboken, Jeffersonville, Port Newark, Americus, San Antonio, Dayton, Richmond, Chicago, and Middletown, Penn.

Four millions square feet of warehouse space has been provided for the storage of ordnance supplies, ammunition, and guns. Fitted into the ordnance warehouse space are seventy-five miles of trackage and 9,000 lineal feet of dock and wharf frontage. Besides barracks for 20,000 men in the Ordnance Service have been provided.

The largest of the warehouse projects is now being constructed at Brooklyn. It is estimated that, when completed, it will cost approximately $40,000,000 and provide 3,850,000 square feet of storage space. There are two great buildings, each of nine stories. Building "A" is 200 feet by 980 feet and has twenty-seven elevators, each with a capacity of 10,000 pounds. Building "B" is 200 by 980 feet and has thirty-six elevators, each with a capacity of 10,000 pounds. Both buildings are of reinforced concrete and steel construction.

There will be three piers 150 by 1,257 feet, and one pier 70 by 1,300 feet. Five slips will be provided, three of which will be 250 feet by 1,300 feet, one 145 by 1,300 feet, and one 183 by 1,300 feet. The main dock between Building A and the piers will be 260 by 1,350 feet. The three main piers will be connected with Building A by bridges at the second-story level.

BIG OUTPUT OF GRENADES

3,000,000 Hand and Rifle Bombs a Month Being Produced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The War Department today authorized the statement that hand grenades of four types are now being produced at the rate of 2,000,000 a month, and it was predicted by Ordnance Department officials that this rate of production will be more than doubled in the next four months. Rifle grenades are being produced at the rate of about 1,000,000 a month. This rate will be multiplied appreciably within the next six months.

Orders have been placed for more than 60,000,000 grenades of both hand and rifle type, and more than 18,000 persons are employed in various plants throughout the country engaged in making them.

Of the hand missiles under manufacture, there are two types of the so-called fragmentation grenades, which depend on the effect of explosives and the scattering of fragments; one type of phosphorus grenade, which on bursting throws a shower of burning fragments of phosphorus and a cloud of dense white smoke, and a gas grenade, which spreads a low-lying cloud of dense white suffocating gas.

ASKS BIG STEEL RESERVE.

Shipping Board Wants 1,250,000 Tons Over Actual Requirements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Reserves of 1,250,000 tons of steel will be asked for by the Shipping Board when the conference on steel is held here by the War Industries Board next Thursday. The Shipping Board wants a million tons of this steel held as a permanent "cushion," upon which to fall back in case of emergency. The one and a quarter of a million tons will be asked for as a reserve for a three months' shipbuilding program, which will consume 250,000 tons each month.

The 750,000 tons required for three months' work must also be requested, so in all the demand will be made for about 2,000,000 tons. The Shipping Board now has a reserve of 1,080,000 tons, but wishes to keep this intact, and for this reason will ask for the standing reserve.

Needs for steel are constantly increasing with the expansion of all sorts of war work. The shipping construction is itself broadening all the time. It is estimated that the Hog Island Shipyard if running full capacity would alone ask for 30,000 tons a month.

VILLARD IS READY TO SELL POST STOCK

Option Given to Associates Has Not Yet Been Exercised, He Says.

DENIAL OF ANY FRICTION

Chief Owner of Newspaper Has Been Prominently Pacific—Opposed Our Going to War.

Regarding reports that negotiations for the sale of Oswald Garrison Villard's stock in The Evening Post were in progress, that newspaper printed the following yesterday:

"Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, President and chief owner of The Evening Post, today authorized the following statement: 'The current reports that the ownership of The Evening Post may change are correct. I have given an option to Mr. Rollo Ogden, the editor, and to other editorial and business associates, with whom I have worked in such close co-operation for twenty-one years. As the option has not yet been exercised, it is impossible to give further details at the present time.'"

Rollo Ogden, editor of The Post, declined to say anything at present. One of the associates holding the option said that there had never been the slightest friction between Mr. Villard and those managing The Evening Post in spite of divergences of opinion in some respects between Mr. Villard and the editors of The Post. Those holding the option were unwilling to discuss their future plans.

On June 28, Mr. Villard, as President of The Nation Press, Inc., and editor of The Nation, announced a complete editorial separation from The Evening Post. It was stated that The Nation would discontinue the practice of reprinting articles from The Evening Post. This practice, it was said, had given some readers the impression that The Nation was in the nature of a weekly edition of The Evening Post.

Mr. Villard followed the traditional custom of giving complete freedom of expression to the editors of The Evening Post, and The Nation, which he edited himself and in which he expressed his own views, has followed a somewhat different line from that taken by the evening newspaper. The editorials in The Nation have been more expressive of the position of Mr. Villard, who, though his loyalty has been unquestioned, has been acknowledged to be one of the most prominent spokesmen of pacifist sentiment in this country, both before and after this country entered the war. In a recent issue The Nation referred to a speech by President Wilson declaring for force to the limit as "disappointing." The Nation also editorially expressed the belief a short time ago "that the holding of an informal peace conference would not be inopportune."

Advocated Nonresistance.

Mr. Villard was an advocate of disarmament and nonresistance long before the European conflict started in 1914, and he was active in advocating those views up to the time this country entered the war. However, he has strongly condemned the conduct of Germany. He went to Washington as a correspondent and in articles in The Post, to which he signed his initials, attacked the course of Augustus P. Gardner and other early advocates of preparedness. He was reported to be for a time a trusted counselor of President Wilson and was asserted by Colonel George Harvey to be second only to Colonel House in esteem at the White House. After President Wilson had declared for preparedness Mr. Villard expressed great disappointment and his relations with the President came to an end.

As a warm supporter of William Jennings Bryan Mr. Villard used his utmost influence to prevent Mr. Bryan's resignation as Secretary of State. After Charles Willis Thompson, in a signed article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, had stated that the position of Secretary Bryan had become untenable because of the neglect of his opinions, and that his resignation was imminent, Mr. Villard in a series of articles from Washington asserted that Mr. Bryan's relations with the Administration were excellent, and that persons on the inside ridiculed the idea that he might resign. The last of these articles appeared on the day that Mr. Bryan resigned, and Mr. Villard afterward told friends that he had been grossly deceived by a person whom he had trusted.

Later Mr. Villard became very active in trying to prevent war with Germany. He maintained a close friendship with Ambassador von Bernstorff and stated in The Post what purported to be the personal views of the German Ambassador, who was represented by Mr. Villard as using every means in his power to avert a break with this country.

All during this period Mr. Villard indicated, by allowing editorials differing from his own views to appear, that he did not claim the right of ownership as giving him power to control the editorial policy of The Post. Occasionally he wrote a letter to The Post explaining where his opinions differed from that of the newspaper. On Feb. 18, 1917, within a few weeks of the declaration of war by this country, Mr. Villard made an extreme avowal of his opinions at a public discussion. He was asked by Henry A. Wise Wood:

"I would ask you categorically whether you would resist the invasion of America?"

"I reply categorically, 'no,'" said Mr. Villard.

"Would you resist the violation of American women, in case of an invasion?" was the next question.

"I refuse to answer a hypothetical question," was the answer.

In spite of his outspokenness against war, Mr. Villard's denunciation of Germany's course made him an object of attack by German societies. On this account the group of organizations which planned a German bazaar early in 1917 struck his name from its Honorary Committee of 100.

The New Owners.

Emil M. Scholz, Secretary of The New York Evening Post Company and one of the associates holding the option referred to by Mr. Villard, has been with The Post for five years. He was previously publisher of The Pittsburgh Post and Sun, and before that had been successively associated with The Chicago Daily News, The Philadelphia Press, and The Chicago Record-Herald.

The Evening Post is the oldest New York newspaper. It was founded in 1801 by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and others. William Cullen Bryant was the editor in chief from 1828 to 1878, and John Bigelow and Parke Godwin were among the notable writers associated with him. Carl Schurz edited it for a short time, and was succeeded by Edwin Lawrence Godkin, one of the best known writers of his day. In 1881 a controlling interest in The Evening Post was purchased by Henry Villard, a member of the German Revolutionary Party, who had left Germany after the failure of the uprising in 1848. On his death the ownership descended to his son, Oswald Garrison Villard. Horace White was editor from 1899 to 1903. He was succeeded by Rollo Ogden.

Raid a Socialist Newspaper.

FITCHBURG, Mass., July 30.—Fifteen Federal agents raided the plant of the Finnish Socialist newspaper, Raivaaja, today. Operations in the plant were suspended nearly an hour while the officers searched the files, mailing lists, and books for evidence to support allegations of disloyalty made against the publication. The officers permitted the mailing of today's edition of the paper. No arrests were made.

WILSON STORE NOT CLOSED.

Food Board Finds That Butcher Was Only Cautioned.

The Federal Food Board issued a correction yesterday of its original announcement of July 10 that the store of Alexander Wilson, a butcher, at Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, had been closed for one day for violation of food regulations. It was explained by the board yesterday that Wilson's case had been inadvertently classified in the records of the board in the "S" column, meaning "suspended," instead of in the "C" column, meaning "cautioned."

The Food Board's statement on the matter reads as follows:

"On July 10 the Federal Food Board announced that in the case of Alexander Wilson, a butcher of Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, charged with selling meat at excessive prices, it had been recommended that his store be closed for one day. It apears that Mr. Wilson, after investigation, was warned that the board considered some of his prices too high. He was cautioned, but was not ordered to close his store, as was stated in some of the newspapers. The board makes this explanation in justice to Mr. Wilson."

FIND MANY DIRTY FOUNTAINS

Thirty-eight Soda Sellers Convicted and 125 Called to Court.

Agents of the Board of Health in the drive to clean up insanitary soda fountains in this city have inspected more than 800 places since last Thursday, when the campaign began. The inspectors summoned 125 proprietors to court, and obtained thirty-eight convictions.

The drive was started at the instigation of the Surgeon General's Office, complaints having been received that soldiers patronizing soda fountains were encountering insanitary conditions. Despite the fact that Magistrate McAdoo had urged that Magistrates deal severely with those found guilty of violating the Sanitary Code, the Board of Health reports that the fines imposed in these cases have amounted to only one and two dollars.

More than 165 places were inspected on Monday, and twenty-one soda fountain proprietors were ordered to appear in court. Inspector Jeremiah J. Lyons of the Food and Drug Bureau of the Health Department had seventeen offenders before Magistrate McGeehan in the Yorkville Court yesterday, charging them with violating the Sanitary Code in not properly washing their glasses. Each defendant was fined $1.

HOG ISLAND'S FIRST SHIP.

It Will Take the Water There Next Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Invitations for the first launching at the Hog Island shipyard Monday are being sent out by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation. The vessel, a 7,500-ton steel cargo carrier, popularly known at the yard as the Red Jacket, has been named Quistconck by Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, who has also given a name to all the other vessels to be built at the yard.

Quistconck is of Indian origin, and is the name Hog Island was known by 237 years ago, when part of the surrounding country was inhabited by red men. It means "place for hogs," the land having been used as pasturage for live stock owned by Swedes, who settled near there, and probably before them by Indians.

The Quistconck is the first of 180 ships to be built at Hog Island. The present program calls for the launching of fifty ships in the next five months, and a total of 160 by August next year.

American Aviator Killed in Accident

LONDON, July 30.—Flight Cadet George Ruple Wallace of Washington, Penn., was killed in an airplane accident on July 26. He was serving with the British air force.

PUTS 10 PER CENT. TAX ON PLEASURE CARS

Pianoplayers, Graphophones, Sporting Goods, and Cameras Also Under Same Impost.

DOUBLE ADMISSION TAX

Kitchin Announces Tentative Schedules of Various Excise Levies—Luxuries to Come Next.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Entering upon the consideration of war excise taxes and taxes on semi-luxuries, the House Ways and Means Committee today decided to increase the excise taxes 300 per cent, and as high as 500 per cent. The present tax of 3 per cent. on the gross sales of the manufacture of automobiles was increased to 10 per cent on pleasure cars, while the tax on commercial cars or motor trucks was fixed at 5 per cent.

Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the committee, said that there would be a good-sized tax upon the users of automobiles, arrived at by a Federal tax on the horse power of the motor. Mr. Kitchin estimated that the increased taxes on automobiles would raise about $70,000,000 in revenues, as against $32,000,000 received from these taxes at present.

Club dues and admission taxes, now 10 per cent., were doubled by the action of the committee today. This means that the dues of clubs will be taxed 20 per cent. under the new law and a theatre ticket now selling at $2 will carry a tax of 40 cents. The exemption of 5 cents on admissions to movingpictur shows was eliminated by the committee, and there will be a tax of 1 cent on admissions to amusement where the charge does not exceed 7 cents. Representative Kitchin, in announcing the action of the committee, said:

"The committee has had under consideration today the excise taxes, such as automobiles, pianoplayers, graphophones, sporting goods, proprietary medicines, cameras, &c., and has tentatively decided to levy a tax of 10 per cent. on the gross sales of the manufacturer, producer, or importer. A distinction is made between motor trucks and other classes of automobiles. In the case of motor trucks a tax of only 5 per cent. was agreed to be levied.

"It also had under discussion a tax on admissions to theatres, operas, moving pictures, &c. The committee favored doubling the tax on admissions and dues and also to impose a 1-cent tax on all admissions where the maximum charges does not exceed 7 cents. Under existing law all moving picture shows, theatres, and other amusements whose maximum charge does not exceed 5 cents are exempt from the tax.

"The committee proposes tomorrow to take up the luxury tax suggestions of the Treasury Department. The tobacco tax schedule was postponed awaiting receipt of some data and statistics from the Treasury Department, which the committee has asked for."

The tentative increases agreed to today, compared with the present rates, are:

	Present.	New.
Automobiles	3	10
Trucks	3	5
Piano players, graphophones, phonographs and records	3	10
All sporting goods named in Sec. 600, Sub Sec. F	3	10
Perfumes, &c., named in Sec. 600; Sub Sec. G	3	10
Proprietary medicines named in Sec. 500; Sub Sec. H	3	10
Cameras	3	10

The committee did not decide upon the tax on films for moving pictures, but it is understood that the tax of 1 cent per linear foot on negatives will be abolished and a rental tax substituted.

The long list of luxury taxes recently submitted by the Treasury Department, which estimated that it would raise $2,000,000,000, will be considered by the committee tomorrow. The committee is opposed to placing a tax on wearing apparel, as recommended by the Treasury officials.

IF YOU ARE PRO-AMERICAN DUTY WILL IMPEL YOU TO REPORT PRO-GERMANS!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Luxury Tax.

New means to raise $8,000,000,000 this year from taxation described in The Annalist this week. On news stands 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Visiting with Your Favorite Artists

"I've also been particularly interested in having you out to spend the week-end with us, so that you might hear our Ampico. Your love of music makes me feel sure that the Ampico will delight you, as it has us.

"No, the Ampico is not the accepted idea of the player piano. It is not the foot-pumped instrument, with limited musical expression. It is far more—the Ampico is a Reproducing Piano that repeats the art of great pianists, exactly as they play!

"Why, after one concert in Boston, Philip Hale, the famous critic, considered the reproduction of Buhlig's playing more beautiful in tone and bravura than the preceding performance by the pianist. In other words, when Mr. Buhlig made the record he was 'more in the vein.'

"The Ampico reproduces the pianist at his best. Since we have had our Ampico my home has been filled with pleasures I hadn't dreamed possible. When you have heard it you will not be many days without one. To you, as to us, 'Ampico' will mean musical perfection."

IN your own home you may have music such as this. Music for you, your family and your friends, that it would cost thousands to duplicate on the concert stage. To your home life the Ampico adds the perfecting touch of exquisite music.

The AMPICO *in the* KNABE

Uprights $1250 and $1350 — Grands $2300

Convenient Monthly Terms may be arranged.
Pianos and Player Pianos taken in exchange.

Save and Serve—Buy W. S. S.

Knabe Warerooms
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.

Stern Brothers

WEST 42nd AND 43rd STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes—Third Floor.

Uniforms and Overcoats At Actual Cost

For Officers on the Way Overseas

FOR overseas service, an Officers' Uniform and Overcoat should possess in the highest possible degree a military smartness of address and a strength of construction which will withstand the rigors of a prolonged field campaign. . . . Our uniforms are made by the Kirschbaum shops along the lines recommended by officers who have seen service abroad—made by a special corps of tailors whose whole time and skill is devoted to the exacting work of uniform making.

OUR COST PRICE LIST:

18 oz. Serge Uniforms, - - $33.00
14 oz. Serge Uniforms, - - $27.00
20 oz. Whipcord Uniforms, - $35.00
18 oz. Whipcord Uniforms, - $30.00
16 oz. Whipcord Uniforms, - $27.00
Full Weight Gabardine Uniforms, - - - - - - $30.00
Heavy Melton Overcoats, full serge lined, satin sleeves, - $30.00
Gabardine Uniforms, - - - $12.00

Please notice that our store is closed all day Saturday during July and August. Mail orders will be promptly filled.

Regulation Army Footwear for Officers and Men

Attention is directed to our complete lines on the Main Floor, of

Dress Boots in Russia Calfskin, $28.00
Dress Boots, in Cordovan, - $32.00
Trench Boots, (British made) $28.00
Army "Snag Boots," - - - $14.00
Field and Engineers' Boots, $25.00 up
Cordovan Dress Shoes, $10.00 & 12.00

Regulation Army Shoes, (Munson last) $6.50 to 14.00

Officers' Leather Puttees

Ranging in price from

Cowhide at $7.00 to Cordovan at $15.00

CAPTAIN INDICTED IN RAINCOAT FRAUD

Lawyer and Promoter Are Included with A. W. Vaughan of Quartermaster's Department.

OTHER OFFICERS INVOLVED

Grand Jury Charges That Money Paid by Mnufacturers Was to be Divided Among Them.

Two indictments, charging conspiracy to defraud the United States and the fraudulent use of the mails, were returned by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday against Captain Aubrey W. Vaughan of the Quartermaster's Department of the army; David L. Podell, a lawyer of 42 Broadway, and Felix Gouled of 1 Madison Avenue, the last named said to be interested in various enterprises. Gouled was arrested last week at the same time that seventeen manufacturers of raincoats were taken into custody, and has since been at liberty under $20,000 bail. Captain Vaughan and Podell had not been publicly mentioned in the fraud cases until the indictments were filed in the Federal District Court late yesterday afternoon.

The indictments set forth that Captain Vaughan and Gouled entered into an agreement by which Gouled was to inform raincoat manufacturers that he [Gouled] was in a position to get contracts for them to make raincoats for the War Department, Gouled to receive a certain per cent. of the money paid by the Government as a commission. As a matter of fact, the indictment continues, what Gouled and Captain Vaughan really agreed to do was to enter into an agreement by which the money which the manufacturers were to turn over to Gouled would be transferred by him to Captain Vaughan, so that the latter [Vaughan] could divide it "among divers officers of the United States acting for and in behalf of the United States in proportions to the Grand Jurors unknown."

Charges Against Podell.

The part that Podell is alleged to have played in the transactions was, in the language of the indictment, to render "certain services in the incorporation of a corporation, under the laws of New York," which corporation was to be known as the H. Rosenfield Raincoat Company, Inc., and that further he, Podell, was to "prepare certain contracts and agreements for the purpose of concealing the true nature and character of the transactions to be carried out and for the purpose of concealing the payments intended to be made to the defendant, Felix Gouled," which payments, it is further alleged, were to be for the "benefit of Aubrey W. Vaughan and divers officers of the United States." Five overt acts are charged in the first indictment, as follows:

First. That Gouled and Podell on June 4, 1918, caused a certificate of incorporation of the H. Rosenfield Raincoat Company, Inc., to be executed and signed by one Harry Rosenfield, one Charles Hollander, and one Harold De Brest.

Second. That Aubrey W. Vaughan, on May 28, 1918, visited the factory of H. Rosenfield, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., and made an inspection of that factory.

Third. That Gouled and Podell caused to be prepared a certain contract by which Gouled was to be paid 25 cents for each garment manufactured by Rosenfield or the H. Rosenfield Raincoat Company.

Fourth. That they caused to be prepared a contract that the H. Rosenfield Raincoat Company would pay to Harry Rosenfield 25 cents for each raincoat to be manufactured.

Fifth. That on May 1 Gouled caused to be prepared a contract between the defendant Felix Gouled and Martin Steinthal to pay Gouled 5 per cent. on the amount actually received from the Government by Steinthal for the manufacture of puttees.

The overt acts named in the second indictment are two in number, and both allege the mailing of certain letters, the first from Gouled to Captain Vaughan in "care of the Supply Equipment Division of the Quartermaster's Department," in Washington, and the second mailed by Podell and addressed to Gouled in this city. The contents of these letters are not made public in the indictments.

That other indictments are to follow is not denied in the Federal Building. None of the seventeen men arrested last week, all of whom are at liberty in bail ranging from $2,500 to 510,000 each, has as yet been indicted. Among these men are some of the best known raincoat manufacturers in this country. Charles L. Fuller, formerly Chief Inspector of Raincoats for the War Department in the New York District, was also arrested a few days ago, and he is known to have made a full confession. He is in the custody of the Department of Justice.

Will Plead Today.

The men indicted yesterday are expected to plead before Judge Learned Hand this morning. Neither Podell nor Captain Vaughan was arrested yesterday. The Government has assurances that all will be on hand when court convenes at 10 o'clock this morning. Ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel Hirschenstein is attorney for Podell.

"My friends require no assurance from me," said Mr. Podell yesterday after his indictment was announced. "That I would not conspire with any one to defraud anybody, much less the United States Government at the present time. They know too well the many sacrifices I have made. I feel I have done nothing which any reputable member of the bar would not have done if the matter had come to him in his professional capacity. I am attending to my practice as usual and I am ready for trial tomorrow and will continue to be ready every day until the matter is disposed of."

Captain Vaughan is the first officer of the army to be named in connection with the raincoat frauds which it is alleged have cost the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars and which resulted in the shipment to the soldiers in France of thousands of worthless garments.

Judge Learned Hand, sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court, was informed yesterday by Assistant United States District Attorney Charles W. Atwater that within the past few months thefts from army transports while at docks in this city have so increased that the War Department has issued special orders regarding them. The pilfering of delicacies intended for members of the American Expeditionary Forces abroad, Judge Hand was told, according to a compilation made by Major Whipple of the army, aggregate a loss to the Government of property worth more than $100,000. If the prosecution of the offenders in the civil courts does not prove efficacious in putting a stop to the thefts, he was further informed, the War Department would be compelled to resort to court-martial proceedings.

This explanation was made to Judge Hand when Salvatore Benarlo, Filipo Sano, Antonio Rizzo, and Castanzo Mano, stevedores employed at the army transport piers at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street, pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with stealing chocolate and cigars intended for the soldiers overseas. As the four defendants were in jail for some time awaiting arraignment, Judge Hand sentenced them to serve terms of twenty days imprisonment.

LEWIS TELLS MORE OF BOLO PACHA HERE

Sought Favor of Mme. Barrientos, Opera Star—Sent Her the Address of Mrs. Hearst.

The following statement was issued yesterday from the office of Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who for some time has been investigating German propaganda activities here:

"A side light on the activities of Bolo Pacha in America is revealed in his social attentions to Mme. Maria Barrientos, the famous Spanish soprano of the Metropolitan Opera. When Attorney General Lewis undertook the investigation of Bolo Pacha at the request of the French Government he sought to retrace every step taken by the French adventurer while in this country. It was soon discovered that Bolo met Mme. Barrientos in New York and had shown her various attentions. Accordingly, when Mme. Barrientos arrived on the Steamship Antonio Lopez on her return from Spain Jan. 18 last she was met at quarantine by representatives of Attorney General Lewis. They requested the privilege of examining her private papers for the purpose of securing evidence of Bolo's activities. She cheerfully granted the permission sought and appeared later for examination before Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker.

"When Bolo came to America in February, 1916, he brought with him a letter of introduction to Mme. Barrientos from a mutual friend in Barcelona. On the day of his arrival, the 22d of February, he at once forwarded the letter of introduction, accompanied by a magnificent bouquet of flowers to the Metropolitan Opera House. In response Mme. Barrientos invited him to tea, where he met the wife of an American diplomat. One or two other meetings followed.

"Bolo's purpose in seeking the acquaintanceship of Mme. Barrientos appears to have been purely social. His attentions to her, consisting of flowers, professions of homage to the illustrious artist, and invitations to dine, were not very well received. According to her testimony, her woman's intuition soon began to tell her that he was not quite what he pretended to be. She stated that she found no reason to suspect that he was guilty of any disloyalty to France. Knowing her to be warm-heartedly pro-ally, he always professed like sentiments. She disliked him, however, and after the first few meetings she refused to see him. Bolo wrote Mme. Barrientos, on the stationery of the Plaza Hotel, an interesting letter which, translated, read as follows:

The Plaza, New York,
Thursday morning.

Dear Madame: The address of the wife of my friend is Mrs. Millicent Hearst, 137 Riverside Drive. Do not fail to look me up after your voyage to Paris.

I shall arrange for you the appearance of certain articles for your behalf which will precede your arrival at Buenos Aires. While you would have no need of them, your immense talents placing you above all other voices heard today, still being unable to do anything else that would be agreeable to you, I can only offer what is in my power, and I do so with all my heart.

Permit me to place at your feet the homage of a great admiration.

BOLO PACHA.

The irony of Bolo's offer to procure publicity for Mme. Barrientos in Buenos Aires lies in the fact that it was proved on the trial of Bolo that he married there a French singer named Mme. Soumailles, and after a few weeks or months, deserted her. On Bolo's trial she appeared to confront him and prove him a bigamist. Bolo's only answer was: "Ah, but it was such a small matter—and it was so long ago."

ACCUSES ENEMY SPIES HERE

Brother of Girl Condemned in Austria Names Two to Authorities.

An investigation to determine whether or not Miss Milada Jaruskova, the American girl now under sentence of death as a spy in Vienna, was betrayed by enemy spies in this country, was begun yesterday by Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker. Slavomir Jaruskova Kratochvil, a brother of the condemned woman, conferred with Mr. Becker and charged that two men, both living in New York and prominent in certain Teutonic circles, were the men who had supplied the information to the enemy which led to the arrest of his sister and her subsequent sentence to death. One of these men is the editor of a newspaper printed in a foreign language, while the other has for years been prominent as an advertising agent, his activities being confined to papers printed in foreign languages.

The editor was examined by Mr. Becker yesterday afternoon. He denied that he had ever transmitted any information to the Austrian authorities. The other man was not questioned yesterday but will be today as will also eight other persons whose names were given to Mr. Becker by Kratochvil.

"I am an American citizen and, while my name is not mentioned in the newspaper articles this morning, there is no doubt but that I am one of the men referred to by Kratochvil. I am innocent," said the editor when he appeared before Mr. Becker.

"The investigation will prove whether you are or not," Mr. Becker replied. "Until the contrary is proved you certainly will be considered as innocent. I may inform you that Kratochvil has given us the names of eight persons who he says will corroborate his charges. We are going to question all of those persons."

More of the testimony given by George Sylvester Viereck, the confessed agent of the German propaganda, who ran the pro-German weekly known as the The Fatherland for the Germans, was given out yesterday by Mr. Becker. The testimony made public had to do with the purchase of The Evening Mail by the Kaiser.

In the course of his examination of Viereck Mr. Becker asked the witness if there had been any jealousy between Dr. William Bayard Hale, the former editorial manager of the German Information Service, and Dr. Edward A. Rumely, who was placed in charge of The Mail as publisher by the Germans.

"Naturally," Viereck answered.

"Was Dr. Hale peeved because Rumely was put in charge of the paper instead of himself?" Mr. Becker asked.

"I do not think that Dr. Hale approved of the purchase of The Mail any more than I did. I thought it was in effect the buying of a dying evening newspaper. My idea, was to obtain control of an important newspaper in each of the thirty leading cities of the country," Viereck answered.

"Did you figure out how much it would cost to get control of a morning newspaper in each of the thirty leading cities of this country?"

"Suppose that it cost $30,000,000 or even $50,000,000," replied Vierick, "it would have saved them the war. America would never have entered the war. We could have saved them from that."

United States Marshal James M. Power of Brooklyn raided the office of a Finnish Socialist publishing company at 4,013 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. Several thousand copies of a newspaper called the Raviaago were seized. The paper is printed in Finnish. A large number of books, also published in the Finnish language, were also seized.

CAPTAIN'S WIFE HELD.

Mrs. Sires Said to Have Approved Lusitania Sinking.

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 30.—Mrs. Elsie V. Sires, wife of Captain Edward B. Sires, 306th Sanitary Train, 81st Division, formerly stationed at Camp Sevier, was held for trial in the Federal District Court today, charged with violation of the espionage law. She was released on $1,000 bond.

Mrs. Sires was born in Germany and married Captain Sires in the Philippines. Witnesses testified Mrs. Sires said the Germans had a right to sink the Lusitania and accounts of German atrocities were lies.

EHRET SEEKS HIS ESTATE.

Reported to be Returning from Germany to Attempt Recovery.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—George Ehret, the New York brewer, whose estate, estimated to be worth $40,000,000, was taken over recently by Alien Property Custodian Palmer, was reported today to be returning from Germany to institute proceedings for the recovery of the property.

The case is like that of Mrs. Adolphus Busch, widow of the St. Louis multi-millionaire brewer, who is seeking recovery of her estate which was seized while she was in Germany.

Ehret went to Germany before the United States entered the war, and his friends say that the trip was made necessary by his declining health. His property was seized by the Government on the ground of his German residence, as residence and not citizenship is the determining factor in such cases.

WASHINGTON IS ITS HERO.

Percy MacKaye's New Play to be Produced by Arthur Hopkins.

A new play by Percy MacKaye, entitled "Washington, the Man Who Made Us," is announced for early Fall production here by Arthur Hopkins. The play, which is Mr. MacKaye's first long contribution to the local stage in a number of years, is said to be the first piece ever produced having George Washington as its central figure. In addition to its Revolutionary scenes, the play will show many scenes of the present day as parallels.

The piece calls for novel staging, there being fourteen transitions from the period of Washington to the present, and vice versa. The play is written in prose and is in sixteen actions. The scenery and costumes will be designed by Robert Edmond Jones.

NEW THEATRICAL ALLIANCE.

Klaw & Erlanger, Dillingham, Ziegfeld Join in Productions.

Klaw and Erlanger, Charles B. Dillingham, and Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., yesterday announced their formation of a new alliance which will embark upon the production of plays and the management of stars on a large scale. The first player to pass under their direction is Raymond Hitchcock, who has been an independent producer for the last two seasons. Hitchcock has bound himself to the new firm for five years, and, with his production of "Hitchy-Koo," will come under their direction on Sept. 2.

"Hitchy-Koo" will end its engagement at the Globe on Saturday, and the piece will be restaged by Ned Wayburn before it takes to the road. It will be seen first in Boston.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Maytime," now at the Broadhurst, will be transferred to the Lyric Theatre next Monday night.

"Oh, Lady! Lady!" will end its run at the Casino Theatre a week from Saturday. The piece will be seen next in Boston.

Next Sunday night's free performance for soldiers and sailors will be "The Kiss Burglar," at the Eltinge.

Elizabeth Risdon has been engaged for the company which will support Otis Skinner next season.

The Camp Upton military revue, "Yip, Yip, Yaphank," will be given a preliminary performance at the open-air Rosemary Theatre, near Huntington, L. I., two days prior to its opening at the Century on Aug. 19. The performance will be for charity.

MYSTERY IN WAIXEL CASE.

Chicago Police Warned to Investigate Death of Woman in Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—A telegram signed "X. Z.," sent to the Chicago police from New York today, deepened the mystery surrounding the death of a Mrs. Julia R. Waixel, a Chicago woman, whose body was sent here last week from Stamford, Conn., and buried.

The police are trailing possible clues that would establish murder. She was 49 years old and a cousin of A. M. Snydecker, head of Snydecker & Co., bankers, of this city.

According to the reports in the hands of the police, she had been in Stamford with a daughter, Gertrude E. Waixel, who has been convalescing for weeks from a serious illness. The mother is said to have become worried and her mind was temporarily unbalanced. She was then committed to a sanitarium, where it was reported she died from melancholia.

The body was embalmed by the Lyman Hoyt Undertaking Company of Stamford, according to the papers received here, and was accompanied by the death certificate, showing melancholia as the cause of death.

The mystery centres around the anonymous telegram, which reads as follows:

"Suspect may be foul play in the death of Mrs. Julia Waixel. Body shipped Saturday or Sunday. Recommend proper identification of body and autopsy before burial."

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 30.—Mrs. Julia R. Waixel died at Stamford Hall Sanitarium here on July 26 of melancholia. She was committed to the sanitarium on June 14 and her condition grew steadily worse. Mrs. Waixel's mental breakdown was said here to be due to the illness of her daughter, who is receiving treatment in a New Jersey sanitarium.

The proprietor of the Stamford Hall Sanitarium said tonight that report that Mrs. Waixel met with foul play or died an unnatural death was untrue. The death certificate bears out his statement. Melancholia is given as the cause of death. The case was not one that required investigation by the Coroner.

Mrs. H. L. Waterous of 507 West 112th Street, New York, a friend of Mrs. Waixel, was notified of her critical condition and arrived at the sanitarium ten minutes before Mrs. Waixel's death.

GAS RATE UP IN CHICAGO.

People's Company Allowed to Make an Increase of 27 1-2 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The People's Gas Company of Chicago received permission today from the State Public Utilities Commission to increase its gas rates approximately 27½ per cent.

The increase, which will be effective Aug. 1 and will remain in force for one year, was granted by the vote of a divided commission. It was allowed on the ground that the company was operating at a loss, and it is probable that the commission's opinion will contain a clause which will provide for a refund if a later investigation shows that the temporary rate is too high.

It is estimated that the increase in rate will net the company $4,500,000 additional revenue annually.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

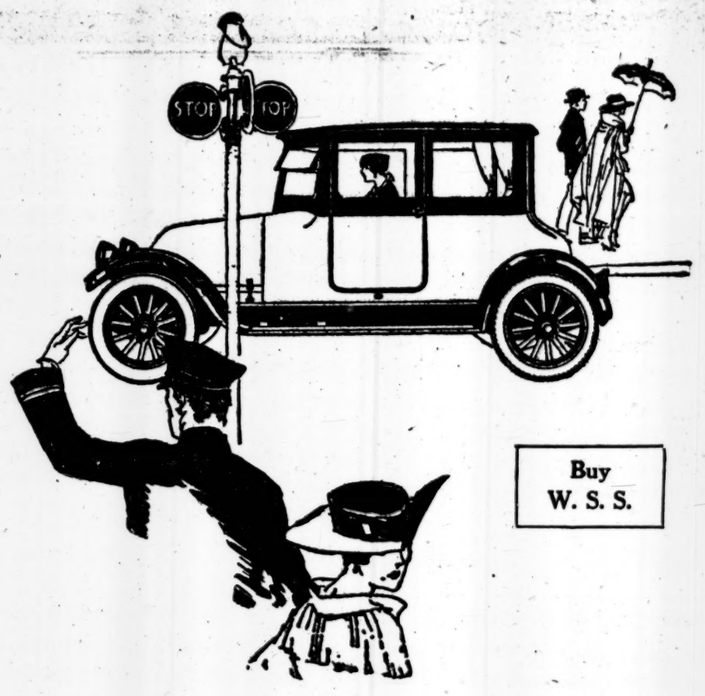
To Insure Delivery

An order enforced by the War Industries Board for the conservation of newsprint renders impossible the return of unsold copies of all newspapers. Newsdealers therefore base their supplies on actual orders.

To prevent lapse of delivery of The New York Times to readers and loss to newsdealers from left-over supplies, it is necessary to order the paper in advance.

The New York Times

THE FRANKLIN BROUGHAM



Buy W. S. S.

Small Enough for One Passenger
Large Enough for Four

More women than ever before are driving cars this year. And more women than ever are driving Franklins.

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NEW IDEAS IN TURKEY.

While the report that Turkey had broken her connection with Germany is certainly an anticipation, and perhaps a too credulous anticipation, there is no room for doubt that Turkey shares the dissatisfaction of the other minor partners in the Germanic alliance. As in Austria and Bulgaria, there are in Turkey leaders who are beginning to doubt whether it is any better to be swallowed up in all but name by Germany than to take their chances on an accommodation with the Entente, and report has it that the accession of the new Sultan may have brought to places of higher influence some of these men who are dissatisfied with the turning over of the Ottoman Empire to the German Generals by ENVER, TALAAT, and DJEMAL.

The treaty of Bucharest, which stirred vast resentment in Bulgaria, did not satisfy Turkey much better. Turkey has a better claim to the Dobrudja than Bulgaria has, for the largest element in the mixed races of that coast province is Turkish, and Turkey put in an energetic demand for the whole district. The German compromise which gave part of the district to Bulgaria and kept the rest, for the time, under a condominium of the four allies satisfied nobody. Meanwhile there was the frontier dispute between Turkey and Bulgaria over the strip of contested territory near Adrianople, which, according to a recent report, led to an actual armed clash of frontier guards.

Turkish ambition, however, went far beyond the Balkan peninsula. The attempt of Crimean Tartars to exercise self-determination for their own benefit was hailed by Turkey as a chance to restore the Crimea to the Ottoman fold, and the separatist agitation among the Tartars of Transcaucasia served to increase the dreams of a Greater Turkey which was to approach somewhat the frontiers of centuries ago. The Republic of the Caucasus was formed last Winter, when the Russian armies were going to pieces, as a defensive league of Armenians, Georgians, and Mohammedans, with an executive in which the three races were represented. The Georgians have apparently been dispirited by defeats; the Armenians are still fighting, though the fortunes of the campaign appear to be going against them, but the Mohammedans soon deserted their Christian allies and set up a separate Government, which began to negotiate with the Turks. This is what a Constantinople paper means when it says that "the "newly organized Republic of the "Caucasus is turning toward us."

Pan Turanianism, which was fostered by the Germans after Pan Islamism failed to unite Mohammedans of the world in a holy war under the Iron Cross, has apparently broken bounds. The Turks now claim not only the Dobrudja and districts in Thrace, not only the Crimea and the Caucasus, but Egypt. Egypt is out of reach, there are conflicting claims in the Balkans, and the Germans undoubtedly want the Caucasus themselves. It may be noted that they have seized most of the Russian Black Sea fleet—the ubiquitous Czechoslovaks managed to get a couple of vessels—and that with this reinforcement they could probably keep the Turkish Navy bottled up in the Bosporus in case of trouble.

In other words, Turkey, like Bulgaria, whose Czar has just started for a long visit "in foreign lands" to restore his health after some manifestations of popular dissatisfaction with the course of the war, is aggrieved at not getting more of the spoils. It may be that our Government is right in thinking that either or both of these nations may eventually become so dissatisfied as to change sides. But what are the Allies going to offer Turkey, if she decides that the Germans are not giving her enough? Are they going to restore Mesopotamia and Palestine, to both of which the British have promised recognition in a separate national existence? Are they going to give up Egypt? Are they going to turn on the King of the Hedjaz and try to drive him back under the Sultan's rule?

Are they going to abandon the Armenians, the Syrians, and the Greeks to more years of massacre and outrage? If this is really a war for the freedom of peoples, the Allies must stand by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE's declaration of last January that Armenia, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia are entitled to a recognition of their separate national conditions. Nor must the Greeks be forgotten. They are scattered more than the other Christian races, along the coasts and in the interior, but we now know that they have suffered persecution like that of the Armenians, and liberals all through the allied nations will not want to see that sort of thing permitted forever.

If Turkey changes sides because she is dissatisfied with her share of the conquests of the German alliance, she must surely hope for something more. At the very least she would insist on the status quo ante. And if the Allies bought off Turkey by giving back Palestine and Mesopotamia and by sacrificing the Armenians, the Syrians, and the Greeks on the basis of promises of good behavior such as Turkey has been breaking for the last half century, it would be equivalent to admitting that we could not win the war. There is no reason to believe that any of the allied capitals would be willing to buy a separate peace with Turkey at that price; Pan German and Pan Turanian will have to settle their own conflicts of ambition.

A SANE GERMAN.

Captain VON BEERFELDE, who got into trouble for circulating the Lichnowsky memoirs, is trying to get into trouble again. He petitions the Reichstag to "prosecute ruthlessly" the leaders of Germany in 1914, "for "they were guilty of the most criminal "forgery and the most abominable "swindle. They are traitors and "criminals."

These things are perfectly true. There is chapter and verse of document and proof for them. Most of the world outside of Germany knows them to be true. Captain VON BEERFELDE makes only the mistake of including BETHMANN HOLLWEG apparently among the principals, and demands his arrest. The Chancellor was hardly more than a footman on the imperial carriage. Besides, he was too mild and pigeon-livered both as to Belgium, at the beginning of the war, and recently as to a strictly military decision. Behind his back, and without his knowledge, the execution of the conspiracy, long sedulously prepared, was agreed upon. Swindlers, forgers, criminals, traitors, these are terms too milky for the Potsdam gangsters of July.

Will it be believed that, for the expression of so obviously a sane, commonplace, almost axiomatic opinion, Captain VON BEERFELDE is called a dangerous lunatic, and the editor of Die Warheit, Truth, would have the Government lock the Captain up for telling the truth?

There is at least one sane German in Germany.

FEDERAL TAX PROPOSALS.

Earlier appearances that the House Committee on Ways and Means was hopelessly wedded to its unsound and unpopular original tax proposals are giving way to signs of sanity and moderation. The committee has not yet seen its way to distinguish between excess profits and war profits. It adheres to its original plan of measuring the excess profits tax by invested capital, but it has increased the exemption, and moderated the maximum tax. Public utilities whose rates are fixed by regulation are to be made a special exception to the minimum of 10 per cent. on net income of corporations with capital exceeding $200,000, and there is pending a proposal that the maximum shall not exceed 60 per cent. of the net income. The occupational tax on salaries in excess of $6,000 is repealed, and corporations and partnerships are put upon an equality. The income supertax schedule is still unsettled, but the normal tax is likely to be 10 per cent. Miscellaneous and luxury taxes are next on the schedule.

The procedure is still leisurely considering the President's urgency for prompt action and adjournment of politics, so that business would have opportunity to adjust itself to its tax burdens. The House prefers to postpone the bill until after the elections, lest the unpopularity of the levy should affect Representatives' personal fortunes. It is announced that the Ways and Means Committee proposes to increase the tax on inherited estates by half. That piles the increases of Federal income and inheritance taxes upon the State taxes of the same sort, and approaches confiscation in cases where the death of more than one in a family duplicates the levy.

No one would object even to that if it were necessary, but the taxlayers carefully avoid other subjects of taxation. For example, the United States Chamber of Commerce suggests "heavy taxes upon a few articles of widespread consumption." The Chamber does not fear the unpopularity of such a universal tax, as Representatives do, and seems to rank popularity below productivity as a tax merit. Another tax suggested by those who would pay it is a tax on sales. Other countries have it. This country has had it in other years. The trouble with a tax of such wide incidence, and so easy to collect, is that it is not original with the House. In 1862, also, merchants proposed a sales tax to Congress. THE TIMES said of it: "Among the numerous propositions "for a scheme of finance or taxation "which shall produce a revenue equal "to the greatly increased expenditures "of Government we have seen none "that appears to accomplish this end "so fully, and to which so few objec-"tions can be urged, as a uniform tax "upon transfers or sales of merchan-"dise." The merchants of that year formally drafted and proposed a bill, which that Congress passed only in a much reduced form. A broader sales tax was passed by the next Congress, and was collected until 1870. It will be interesting to remark to what extent tax history will repeat itself now.

The House prefers to harass wealth rather than to raise revenue, esteeming that a sure road to popularity. Wealth does not dare to say a word in defense, lest a worse thing should happen to it. But trade is as free in objecting to new taxes as in proposing revival of old taxes. An example is the proposal to levy an excess tax on undistributed profits. In many cases undistributed profits are not in cash or distributable form. In times like these great additions to plant are necessary if production is to be maintained, and production is as necessary as taxes. In fact, production is more necessary than taxes, for tax deficits can be made good at one time or another and in one way or another, but there is no remedy for deficiency in production. The trade view is that it would be better to make allowance for investment and depreciation rather than to tax with discrimination against investment in the means of production. There is no objection to excess profits taxes if the production necessary to profits is not hindered. But there can be little increase of production without increase of plant, and increase of plant is made expensive if there is a discriminating tax on undistributed profits.

HINTZE BEGINS.

Admiral VON HINTZE's first performance as German Minister of Foreign Affairs "greatly pleases the Pan Germans," and will tickle everybody with the smallest sense of humor. The occasion was a banquet to that noble exile, ABBAS HILMI II., formerly Khédive of Egypt, whom the Minister saluted "as the rightful "ruler of Egypt, to whom that coun-"try owed its prosperity." There is nothing better than that in "Alice in Wonderland." How the fellaheen would thrive if the Germans could bring about his restoration! He has the natural hatred of an Oriental ruler to honest British administration. That hatred was embittered by Lord KITCHENER's conveyance to the State of the management of the fat Egyptian religious trusts, where the Khédive's well-known scrupulous honesty and absence of avarice had had full swing. It was not the English, but a native tribunal that punished the dishonesty of the Khédive's agents in the administration of the property of Prince SEIFEDDIN, a member of the Khédival family. How could such a man, a regular moneyleech, the ruin of his relatives and his friends, get along with KITCHENER and CROMER? He became the representative of the enemies of British occupation, a strange prop of the Egyptian Nationalists, a focus of foreign intrigue.

He was deposed for more than cause. It is a curious piece of mingled gaucherie and impudence to trot out this discredited and corrupt personage as a friend of freedom. Admiral VON HINTZE "praised the fidel-"ity which ABBAS had shown to the "cause of the Central Empires and "their allies." That will please the Young Turks, as ABBAS has long been supposed to have his eye on the Caliphate, was in close relations with the religious and political chiefs of the Hedjaz, and is said to have promised the Germans to put the Holy Cities in their hands. A fine promise! At any rate, he is a good deal safer in Berlin than in Constantinople. The last time he was there he got a couple of revolver shots in his cheek.

This friend of freedom used to be, and may be still, a great friend of another patriot, Mr. JOSEPH CAILLAUX, sometime Chairman of the Crédit Foncier Egyptien. BOLO PACHA said he got money from ABBAS. Possibly CAILLAUX's interest in Egyptian freedom will be brought out at his trial.

Admiral VON HINTZE's praise of ABBAS is fitly paired with his telegram to the German-Irish Society sympathizing with "the struggle for freedom of brave Ireland." One would like to have a look at the bumps of those Pan Germans who pretend a German interest in Irish, Indian, and Egyptian, or any freedom. As Vorwärts says, all this stuff is "so much cant," and "the Indians, Egyptians "and Irish know full well that Germany has no blood to shed for their "freedom at home." In short, Messieurs the Liberators should begin the liberation at home, right in Germany.

WE MUST REDOUBLE OUR EFFORTS.

"When Congress reconvenes," said Secretary BAKER on July 23, "I shall "present a plan which will involve "increased appropriations, modifica-"tions of the draft ages, and some-"what larger mobilization of our mil-"itary forces." What Mr. BAKER meant by "somewhat larger mobilization of our military forces" was elusive at the time, but in commenting upon General FOCH's victory in what may be called the second battle of the Marne the Secretary of War leaves nothing to conjecture:

> It is fortunate that our people are accepting this success with a true measure of its significance. It is, of course, a cause for congratulation and rejoicing, but would by no means justify any relaxation of our efforts. It means that we must redouble our efforts.

Our troops under the direction, if not the command, of French officers are winning encomiums from them for such gallantry as is shown by veteran French regiments. This is high praise, for the American forces engaged in the Rheims-Soissons salient are regulars, marines, and national guardsmen, none of whom could have been called veterans in the technical sense when they went into battle against the Germans. Some of the regulars and guardsmen had seen service on the Mexican border, and perhaps in the case of the regulars in Chihuahua with General PERSHING; and it must be understood that there was a good deal of half-trained material in the ranks when these troops disembarked in France. To acquit themselves as well as seasoned French soldiers in contact with specially trained German units was a performance of which the American people may justly be proud.

After six months of war, what may not be expected of American troops in the shock of battle? Exultation, however, is not in order. Overconfidence must be guarded against. The fact is, America has just begun to fight. Her soldiers have given the enemy only a touch of their quality. There will be reverses as well as successes, periods of gloom as well as periods of elation; and not until there are 2,000,000 American fighting men in the line, and more in reserve, can the Allies count with confidence upon a decisive military offensive against a resourceful enemy, whom they must on no account despise. Ambassador SHARP said, in a speech at a dinner given in honor of High Commissioner ANDRE TARDIEU in Paris on Monday night:

> American soldiers could not help being brave after such examples of magnificent courage displayed by the French troops. The first million is here. Another million will follow, and as many millions as are necessary to bring the cause of democracy to victorious peace.

Ambassador SHARP was not indulging in rhetoric to grace an occasion. He spoke the thought of his countrymen, who are resolved to see the war through to a triumphant finish. When Secretary BAKER intimates that there is a danger in excess of jubilation because American soldiers have fought so splendidly at Château-Thierry and elsewhere in the salient where General FOCH has turned the tables upon the overconfident Germans, and when Mr. BAKER says that "we must redouble our efforts," clearly his meaning is that no time must be lost in raising the millions that are to reinforce our fighting soldiers in France and insure the early victory that will save incalculable numbers of men and vast treasure. Secretary BAKER, of course, speaks for President WILSON, who has read the hearts of the American people.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Recent news from Mexico indicates growing appreciation there of our Government's friendship and its desire to help the Mexican people. Bandits who cross the boundary and attack ranches in Texas are now pursued and punished by President CARRANZA's army. Last week General PERALDI and his forces rescued from a party of these outlaws two Americans whom they were holding for ransom. Six of the bandits, their leader, FELIPE MUSQUIZ, included, were put to death. Some months ago there was formal protest against the pursuit of such marauders by our soldiers in Mexican territory, although the national troops were allowing them to escape. The new director of the Government daily paper, LUIS ROJAS, appointed by the President, is known to be heartily in sympathy with the United States and other foes of Germany. CARRANZA has created a commission to consider the claims of Americans and other foreign investors who suffered losses during eight years of revolution. For a long time to come Mexico will not be able to pay what the commission will find to be justly due, but this step that has been taken shows that the claims are not to be ignored.

Owing to our Government's protest against very heavy new taxes and other burdens imposed on oil lands by decree in February, there have been negotiations at the Mexican capital, with an agreement for modification of the terms. The changes include reduction of the proposed land tax by 40 per cent. There is gratitude in Mexico for the lifting of our embargo on exports of foodstuffs and other needed products. When our farmers were urged last year to increase their grain acreage they were told that the Government intended to supply binding twine at cost of production. Negotiations by the Food Administration with the Mexican Government led to an agreement for the purchase of 500,000 bales of Yucatan's sisal at 16 cents a pound, the shipment price then being 19¼ cents. Sisal is the raw material of the greater part of the twine used by our grain growers. Imports for the year preceding the war were about $18,000,000. For the quantity recently engaged we are to pay $30,000,000. This will promote friendship south of the boundary.

The Carranza Government must contend with many difficulties and complications. In almost every State it is menaced by hostile local leaders. It does not fully control even the State in which the capital is situated. Continually it must guard against ZAPATA, FELIX DIAZ, VILLA, and others who have considerable support. VILLA is now active again in the north. CABRAL and MEDINA crossed the border last week to start a new revolutionary movement. Revenue is greatly needed, especially for the army which must be used against outlaws and those who provoke revolt. Our Government and the American people want to help these southern neighbors, and will see with pleasure the indications that their friendly attitude is known and appreciated in Mexico.

TWO CONGRESSMEN.

Students of omens and superstitions are now turning to this precious entry in the Congressional Directory autobiography of the more famous of the two Texas Congressmen-at-large:

> JEFF: MCLEMORE, Democrat, of Houston, was born on a farm * * * on Friday, March 13, in a storm.

Mr. MCLEMORE was first elected in 1914. He "was renominated in the Democratic primaries," his autobiography tells us, "on July 22, 1916, "without making any sort of a cam-"paign or spending money, and was "re-elected at the ensuing November "election by a practically unanimous "vote."

Mr. MCLEMORE's name is only too familiar. His was the resolution of cowardice and surrender, asking the President to warn American citizens against traveling on armed ships of belligerents. This week he was a candidate in the Democratic primaries for Representative in Congress of the Seventh Texas District. He was beaten in every county. He was third, and a limping third at that. Thus the Lone Star Democrats of his vicinage passed judgment on that would-be relinquishment of American rights on the seas. Mr. MCLEMORE goes out politically, as he came into the world, "in a storm."

The Democrats of the Seventh Texas District have done well. Straight, steady, and continuous American loyalty should be required of every Representative. In the Eighteenth District of this State Mr. FREDERICK C. TANNER is to be a candidate for the Republican nomination on the ground, the sufficient ground, that the present Republican Representative, Mr. GEORGE B. FRANCIS, wabbled and truckled as to the declaration of war with Germany, voted for war solely to avert "malicious attacks" on his constituents, largely German and "overwhelmingly in favor of peace," and would have voted against war if his vote could have changed the result. Shall New York be less exacting than Texas?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Did Anybody Mention the Marines?

For the excellent reason—among other excellent reasons—that they cannot help themselves, the war correspondents of THE TIMES and other American papers submit with such grace as they can command to the regulations imposed upon them by the military censorship. They refrain from giving the names of places and of persons, both when they can see that the enemy might possibly derive some advantage from the disclosure of those names over here and when they think that the censor would have sharper eyes for such dangers than themselves. How much they chafe, however, under restrictions the utility of which they can comprehend no more than do the generality of people is constantly shown by their often successful efforts to convey the information everybody wants without bringing into action the censor's ever-ready pencil.

There was a notable achievement of this sort in one of THE TIMES dispatches yesterday, for nobody even a little familiar with American history could have doubted who made the magnificent rush across the Ourcq after reading: "One has heard for many years of the fighting qualities of the American unit which led the charge. It has added greatly to its glory. One is not now permitted to name this unit, but the story will get back home, for it cannot die."

That was safe prophecy, but why the censor regarded it as less informative thus to describe the unit in question than it would have been to designate it plainly—that is a mystery indeed.

The large and expensive organization conducted by Mr. CREEL labors industriously, and no doubt sincerely and with such wisdom as it possesses, at the task of increasing our interest in and enthusiasm for the war as conducted by the Administration. But what could conduce more to the accomplishment of those desirable purposes than letting us know exactly Who Is Who on the several battlefields? After a fight is over it cannot have many secrets for the Germans, and that it should have any for the home folk is explicable only on the theory that the censors regard censoring as an end in itself, instead of being merely a means to ends quite other than the censorship's own magnification.

Two Letters Sent to Two Mothers.

That Emperor WILLIAM is in more than a few respects unlike ABRAHAM LINCOLN does not need much proving to many people at this late day. There was, therefore, nothing of the surprising in the dissimilarity between the letter sent by the German monarch to a woman whose nine sons have been killed in this war while fighting for him and the one which the American President wrote to a mother whose five sons had fallen in the war to save the Union. But these documents, as printed yesterday in parallel columns, while not particularly informative, were beautifully illustrative of essential differences between the two men, between their mental attitudes, and between the relation in which each saw himself standing with respect to the sacrifices imposed by war on the inhabitants of their respective countries.

The Kaiser expressed his recognition of the mother's loss, and thought to assuage her grief by sending her his photograph, "with frame and autographed signature." A noble and a precious gift! But, before viewing it with laughter or scorn, it is well to remember that the recipient may have viewed it exactly as did the giver. If she believes, as she presumably does, in the divine right of Kings, it may be that she was appreciably comforted in her bereavement, and at any rate it can safely be assumed that the Kaiser honestly thought she would be.

LINCOLN, naturally, did not send his photograph to the mother who had lost five sons, and he admitted that no words of his could mitigate her sorrow. All he felt that he could do was to thank her in behalf of the Republic her sons had died to save, and to remind her of the pride she had a right to feel who had "laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

So speaks the representative of autocracy, and so the exponent of democracy! Each of the letters is a characteristic product of the country in which it originated, as of the man who wrote it. Today the two exemplify the causes for which so many men are dying on both sides of the line between the Central Powers and their confederated opponents.

They Acted After Their Kind.

Before retiring from the town of Château-Thierry, the Germans, as always in such circumstances, took pains to destroy not only everything that could be of military value to the incoming forces, but enormous quantities of private property to which no such value by any possibility could be ascribed. Many of the houses in Château-Thierry had been for generations the homes of people with taste as well as wealth, and in them were the decorations and furnishings that such folk gather around them in the long course of years. Some of these things the Germans stole and sent to the Fatherland, as is their custom, the rest they hacked to pieces for no imaginable end other than that of causing pain and irreparable loss to the owners.

And again, as in previous cases now almost innumerable, they were not content with destruction—they also defiled the houses in ways which, fortunately for them, cannot be described. The reason for this culminating outrage can be found in the works by authorities on pathological psychology, but for others they must remain equally mysterious and detestable.

"Huns" is a name too good for men like these. The followers of ATTILA were equally ferocious, but it is not charged against them that they had the characteristics observed by Captain Lemuel Gulliver when he studied the habits of the Yahoos. And the fine houses of Château-Thierry were not occupied, it must be remembered, by rough German soldiers, but by the flower of German militarism, the high officers. Whatever was done there was done by them or by their command, and as perfect discipline from the military point of view was preserved, neither the outrages nor the abominations can be ascribed to "the criminals who are to be found among every people."

Keep This Home Open.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most valuable asset a city has is its children. We are endeavoring to conserve child life by taking some of the anaemic, undernourished little ones to the country for two weeks of fresh air and sea bathing. We have a well-equipped children's country home fitted to care for sixty children at a time at Greens Farms, Conn. Thus far we have raised enough money to carry the work on until about Aug. 1. If we do not succeed in raising $2,000 we will be obliged to close our doors at the very hottest part of the season, when the children most require our care.

Perhaps some of your readers would be glad of this opportunity to contribute to this fund. By so doing they would have the happiness of extending those advantages which they seek for their own children to the little ones whose mothers are helpless to aid them.

Checks may be drawn to the order of H. D. Plant, Treasurer of the Friendly Aid Society, 248 East Thirty-fourth Street.

S. SIDNEY SMITH,
Vice President Friendly Aid Society.
New York, July 29, 1918.

The Two Letters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paralleling of the Kaiser's letter with Lincoln's in this morning's TIMES constitutes one of the most vivid and effective war documents that has appeared in print. It sums up in minimum compass the contrast between the autocratic and the democratic spirit. No modus vivendi is conceivable between the respective ideals of the officials who put forth and the peoples who applauded those two letters. I fervently hope that the paralleled documents will be circulated widely.

WILLIAM A. DUNNING.
Columbia University, July 30, 1918.

WHEN FRANCE SHALL SMILE AGAIN.

The dismal clouds that hung like shrouds
Above the fertile plain
Shall melt away in a new-born day,
When France shall smile again.
And the blinding tears that through long years
Were shed in bitter pain
Shall find reward in the broken sword,
When France shall smile again.

For we look ahead, as we look above,
Where the God of Peace shall reign
And Hate shall die in the arms of Love
When France shall smile again.

The war's alarms to the open arms
Of bounteous Hope shall yield,
With plenty rife, once more to life
Shall waken the stricken field.
And that spirit fine, which was all divine,
That battled with might and main,
Shall still hold sway when the world is gay
And France shall smile again.

For we look ahead, as we look above,
Where the God of Peace shall reign,
And Hate shall die in the arms of Love
When France shall smile again.

SYDNEY ROSENFELD.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DAY.

The Allies Will Recognize Her Great Achievements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

August 4 will be the fourth anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war. Let us commemorate this day as one of the most vitally important in the history of the world, for on that day on England's ultimatum hung the fate of all civilization—and eventually the downfall of the German Empire. Is it not America's privilege on this momentous occasion to demonstrate by some public ovation the recognition due the mother country for all she has suffered and endured?

Think of the great strategical movement of the British Navy in the first three weeks of the war which not only saved our nation but all nations from that menace called Prussian militarism.

In the beginning of August, 1914, the British Army consisted of 700,000 men. On Aug. 8 Lord Kitchener called for 100,000 volunteers, and in less than a fortnight this number had enlisted. The fifth week of the war 175,000 men had enrolled—30,000 in a single day, and by July 31, 1915, 2,000,000 men had offered their services to their country. On May 25, 1916, King George announced that 5,041,000 had enrolled voluntarily in the army and navy. It was not until some months later, after England had lost almost a million men, that she found it necessary to resort to conscription.

The first expeditionary forces sent to France in mid-August, 1914, consisted of 160,000 men, and these took part in the famous retreat and subsequent battle of the Marne, with decisive effect.

Oxford and Cambridge gave thousands of their undergraduates the first year of the war. Thousands of these young men, who represented the flower of England, shed their blood in France. That was part of the price that England paid in helping to stem the invasion of the world, for in that first "small, contemptible little army," which did such superbly efficient work, she lost nearly every officer and man.

It was stated in the House of Commons on Jan. 14, 1918, by the Minister of the National Service that in the "provision of men for the armed forces of the Crown." the Empire had contributed 7,500,000 men.

Britain has fought on as many as seventeen fronts. Her troops have been to the fore in Belgium, France, Serbia, Greece, Russia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, China, and East and Southwest Africa, and these are only the principal theatres of the war. Had it not been for her timely aid in massing her troops at these various fronts and thus supporting the helpless and the smaller nations, exhausted by internal dissensions, they would have been wiped out of existence, and Germany would have been the conqueror of the world!

Many times it has been stated that England has spared her home army by putting her colonial regiments in the foreground at the front. As a matter of fact, to save the men of her provinces and colonies, comparatively small in number, they were distributed throughout the regular army and given full credit and glory for all their achievements.

At the present time there are 5,000,000 British women working for their country in its hour of need. Thousands are employed in Government work and others in making munitions, who never had worked in their lives before. They are making shells, fuses, and trench warfare supplies and have contributed 1,450 mechanics to the Royal Flying Corps. Volumes could be written eulogizing the wonderful spirit of England and her provinces. The magnificent fortitude with which her men and women have borne the great sacrifices they have been called upon to make has shown the world that England has dared all and will never know defeat.

GEORGIANA HARRIMAN OWEN.
New York, July 30, 1918.

A SLAV LEGION FOR RUSSIA.

A Suggestion That 25,000 Young Czechs be Sent from America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although a naturalized American citizen, I am a Czech and have lived for many years in Russia, where I traveled extensively and spent much time in the principal cities, including Vladivostok. I speak the Russian language and believe that I have a fair understanding of the Russian people themselves.

As I read daily of the successes of my countrymen, the Czechoslovaks, in Vladivostok, I am more than ever convinced that the greatest aid that could possibly be rendered to Russia from the Asiatic side would be for the American Government to form a legion of 25,000 loyal Slavs living in America and send them to Vladivostok by way of San Francisco.

While it is not generally known, the Slavs in America speak a language which every Russian understands, and the Slavic people in the United States are fully awake to the peril of the Bolsheviki in Russia and are eagerly awaiting the call to combat this terrible and spreading evil. A legion of 25,000 loyal Slavs can spread the greatest propaganda for America and her Allies that has ever been attempted upon Russian soil. In other words, they can explain to the millions of uneducated Russians exactly what America and her allies can do to save them from Bolshevism.

There are more than 500,000 Czechs alone in the United States, and there are surely half a million people of other Slavic nationalities. From these it would be a very easy task to form a legion of 25,000 young men, each one of whom would be loyal to America and her allies.

I am connected with many Slavic organizations and groups in America, and these all accept this idea with greatest enthusiasm. The Czech papers throughout the country are also eagerly awaiting the opportunity to support such a movement.

OTTOKAR BARTIK.
New York, July 26, 1918.

A Name for Our Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The Origin of Yankee," as descanted on by F. R. Sturgis, has sent me to my favorite authority, Walsh's "Handbook of Literary Curiosities," and therein I find as brief and comprehensive treatment of the subject as one could wish, viz:

> A term of dubious etymology and varied uses. The derivation accepted as most plausible by leading authorities makes it a slight corruption of the word "Yengeese," applied to the English by the Northern Indian tribes to whom they first became known—a meritorious aboriginal attempt to pronounce "English." In Europe the word Yankee means an American from any portion of the United States; in the South it means an inhabitant of the Northern States, and in the North it retains its original specific application to the inhabitants of the New England States.

To me that is "the last word" on the subject, and it obviously puts "Yankee" out of the running as a covering term for our men "over there." It would set up such a wrangling over its proper applicability as might threaten civil war.

My guess is that our boys, with the aid, perhaps, of their allied friends, will hit upon an appropriate appellation. It is not for the stay-at-home to furnish the suggestion. We can be fanciful, as witness "Usonians," but the dubbing that will stick must come out of rubbing in the thick * * * of the fighting.

JOHN WORTHY.
New York, July 28, 1918.

NATION TAKES OVER UNSKILLED LABOR

All Employers Must Now Hire That Class of Workers Through Government.

START WITHOUT FRICTION

Boards Similar to Those Used in the Draft to be Established Throughout the State.

Plans for the State enforcement of the regulations governing Federal control of unskilled labor, effective today, were discussed yesterday at a meeting of employers, manufacturers' representatives, and labor men held at the office of the New York State Employment Board, 250 Fifth Avenue. Henry D. Sayer, State Director for the United States Employment Bureau of the Department of Labor, presided.

Mr. Sayer, outlining the working of the new regulations, reminded his audience that beginning today the Government takes over all unskilled labor, and that henceforth individual employers shall be prohibited from employing unskilled workmen except through Federal agencies. Mr. Sayer reassured the business men that for the present only labor needed in war work would be affected, and that large corporations maintaining their own employment bureaus would not be molested immediately, but would have to conform to rules which would be mailed soon.

In order that the new scheme of employment will be mutually convenient and without friction to employers and prospective employes, Mr. Sayer said the Government had decided to provide plenty of places where the men could be requisitioned. These offices, he said, are to be called District Community Boards and will consist of a Chairman, who is to be a Federal employe, and a representative each for employers and labor. The city and State will be charted and boards will be placed to serve each section, after the system in use in the draft.

The boards will have full control and will determine all laboring questions in their respective districts. Mr. Sayer cited an example in this connection, declaring that should a call come for 750 men, and the district board in the locality had only 500 men registered, the remaining 250 would be drawn in quotas from boards in the vicinity. Supervising the work of the local boards will be the Advisory Council, vested with appellate powers, which will deal with appeals from the subordinate bodies, final decision being obtainable from Secretary Wilson.

The Advisory Council for New York, appointed from Washington, is composed of Mr. Sayer, Chairman; Louis B. Schram of this city, and J. F. Hutchins of Rochester, for the employers, and James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, and Thomas B. Gaffney, Central Federated Union, of Syracuse, for labor.

Mr. Sayer said that the men must be prepared to make many sacrifices in order to win the war, for if the war wasn't won, the nation might as well scrap all labor and everything else. He suggested that one way to avoid friction was through the organization of local boards, which had been decided upon as the best way to deal with the situation. At this point Mark A. Daly, speaking for the 1,600 members of the State Associated Manufacturers and Merchants, said he thought the merchants should have representation on the Advisory Council. Mr. Sayer, following a motion of the meeting, said he would recommend such a move to Washington, thereby increasing the council's membership to seven.

Continuing, Mr. Sayer said that the personnel of the district boards would be left to the members of the Advisory Council, and said that in making up the board members should be found who were acceptable to all industries in the board's district. Emphasizing the importance of careful selection of the board members, Sayer introduced Hutchins as one who had made a study of that phase of the regulations.

"Go home," said Mr. Hutchins, "and call meetings at once of representatives of the employers of labor. Get down to business at once and call upon everybody to come in. Then pick the best available men to serve on the boards. The business men should cooperate, for the man who stands in the way of winning this war is going to get bumped. There are three ways the Government can discipline the slacker. One is to cut off his fuel, another to stop his transportation, and the third to cut out his power. It is up to employers to do their utmost at this critical time."

Louis B. Schram, discussing the plans, called attention to the work of the Regional Conversional Committees of the War Labor Board, the duties of which are to make labor effective. The present regulations, beginning today, he pointed out, will distribute it.

"The Government needs today," he said, "400,000 laborers to carry on the work it has mapped out. Everybody must be prepared to make great sacrifices. The splendid young men who are doing the fighting have made the greatest sacrifice of all. Those at home must do their part."

Employers with agencies other than those that require a fee for their service can take out permits to continue until the Governments plan is completed and in good working order.

"The use of fee-taking agencies, however, is to be stopped at once," said Mr. Sayer. "The permits will be issued for thirty days and may be renewed in the discretion of the Advisory Council. But all this will be done away with as soon as practicable. Employers may continue to advertise for unskilled labor, but no mention of wage rates must be made and the advertising must be submitted to the advertiser's district board before publication. Laborers must not be taken from one State to another, and employers wishing to transport labor must get a permit from the State Labor Director. These permits will not be given out readily, for the stealing of labor must cease."

LOWERS OIL LAND TAX.

Mexico to Announce Changes in Decree Which Caused Protest.

MEXICO CITY, July 30.—All laws and decrees pertaining to oil land leases, from the decree of Feb. 19 to that of July 8, inclusive, will be published by the Mexican Government on Aug. 1. These, with the modifications agreed upon at a Cabinet meeting held July 27, will constitute the new oil lands law. The law will become effective on publication.

Modifications of the decree of Feb. 19, imposing heavier taxes upon the holders of oil land leases, were agreed upon at the meeting on July 27 after negotiations had been carried on with Nelson Rhoades, Jr., and James R. Garfield, Jr., representing foreign interests. The details of these modifications are unknown, with the exception of one providing for a tax of three pesos per hectare on oil lands instead of five pesos. The fact that the new laws will become effective upon publication on Aug. 1 is taken as an indication that Mr. Rhoades and Mr. Garfield had authority from the foreign interests to agree to the new regulations. It was recently reported that they would confer with the representatives of foreign interests at San Antonio, Texas, before they would agree to accept the modifications to the decree of Feb. 19, which has been the subject of a protest by the United States Government.

ALICE WILSON WILL WED IN WHITE HOUSE

President's Niece and the Rev. Isaac Stuart McElroy, Jr., to Marry on Aug. 7.

FAMILIES ONLY TO ATTEND

Bridegroom Is to Go to Japan in a Year as a Missionary—His Father Is to Officiate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—There is to be another White House wedding, the third in the Wilson Administration, and the count does not include the wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt, which took place at Mrs. Galt's residence in Washington. Announcement was made from the Executive Offices tonight that Miss Alice Wilson of Baltimore, the President's niece, and the Rev. Isaac Stuart McElroy, Jr., would be married at the White House on Aug. 7.

On Sunday the President, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Margaret Wilson motored from Washington to Baltimore to pay a visit to the President's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson, and at that time saw Miss Alice Wilson and her fiancé. In the announcement from the Executive Offices tonight it was stated that Mr. McElroy would remain in this country for about a year, and then go to Japan to engage in missionary work.

The formal announcement follows:

"Miss Alice Wilson of Baltimore will be married to the Rev. Isaac Stuart McElroy, Jr., of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., at the White House, Washington, Wednesday evening, Aug. 7. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. I. S. McElroy, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Columbus, Ga., the father of the bridegroom. Only members of the immediate family will be present. No cards will be issued.

"Miss Wilson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson of Baltimore and a niece of President Woodrow Wilson. The Rev. Mr. McElroy is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where he expects to remain for about twelve months prior to sailing for Japan as a missionary."

MISS LUCKHURST A BRIDE.

Daughter of Capt. Allen Luckhurst Weds Ensign Eliot W. Low.

The wedding of Miss Ada Gwendoline Luckhurst, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Allan Luckhurst of 1Little Neck, L. I., to Ensign Elliot W. Low, U. S. N., of the battleship Michigan, was solemnized at 8 o'clock last night in the Apostolic Catholic Church, 417 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Miss Gladys Luckhurst, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Donald Low, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride wore duchess brocaded satin, and her father, Captain Luckhurst, for the last fifteen years marine superintendent of the Atlantic Transport, Red Star, and American Steamship Lines in New York, gave her in marriage.

The bride is a grand-daughter of Matthew Potter, former Mayor and Justice of the ancient seaport of Dover, England.

Following the wedding a reception was held at the Hotel Imperial. It was a war wedding as the bridegroom is in active service.

Blanchard-Campbell.

Miss Helen Schuyler Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schuyler Campbell of 37 Carnegie Avenue, East Orange, N. J., was married at noon yesterday to Sergeant Frederick Clinton Blanchard, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Blanchard of Evergreen Place, East Orange. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Edgar M. Compton, pastor of the Sanford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, that city, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George F. Dickinson of Orange. The bride was attended by Miss Ruth Blanchard, sister of the bridegroom, as maid of honor, and by Miss Marion T. Bird of Philadelphia as bridesmaid. Miss Mollie Beldon of Montclair was flower girl and Harry Schuyler Campbell, Jr., brother of the bride, was best man. The ushers were Captain William Crabb, U. S. A., and August C. Beldon of Montclair.

Miss Bagg Wed to Arthur Bullard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Miss Ethel Napher Bagg and Arthur Bullard were married this afternoon at In the Woods, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. David Fairchild, which Mrs. Herbert Hoover has leased for the season. The bride's mother, Mrs. L. S. Bagg, is now in Rome, Italy. Mr. Bullard, who has recently returned from Russia, where he was connected with the Committee on Public Information, expects to return to Russia shortly.

Miss McAlpin to Wed Lieut. Barton

Mr. and Mrs. George L. McAlpin of 9 East Ninetieth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Flora B. McAlpin, to Lieutenant Charles P. Barton, Jr., U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pierce Barton of Louisville, Ky. Lieutenant Barton is stationed at Camp Hancock, Ga.

Wed to Lieut. S. Van B. Nichols.

Miss Virginia C. Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lee Ward, who reside at Euclid Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, and Lieutenant Spencer Van B. Nichols, U. S. N., were married yesterday at noon in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. A reception and breakfast followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Clean the Crevices

Don't think—because your teeth look white and pearly—that your mouth is CLEAN. Food hides in tiny crevices—underneath the gums—decays the teeth. The standard dentifrice

Sozodont

FOR THE TEETH
Liquid—Powder or Paste

has been cleaning out these hidden danger spots and preserving teeth

For Over 50 Years

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

JAPANESE SHIP ON REEFS.

Passengers on Canada Maru Rescued Without Loss of Life.

A PACIFIC PORT, July 30.—Wireless reports received here late today said that all of the passengers of the Japanese liner Canada Maru, which went ashore on reefs in a dense fog early this morning, had been taken off. There was no loss of life.

The Canada Maru, a vessel of 5,760 tons gross, grounded with force, and water began pouring into two of her holds.

The number of passengers is not known here. On receipt of news of the disaster, Canadian and American naval patrol and life-saving vessels were dispatched to the scene. A wireless message said the vessel's position was serious. The cargo is a silk shipment valued at $2,000,000. The vessel was incoming from Japanese ports.

JOHN D. TO GIVE AN OUTING.

Sunday School Children and Parents to be His Guests at Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 30.—The first annual outing of the John D. Rockefeller Club of Pocantico Hills will be held tomorrow at Oakland Beach on the Sound. Mr. Rockefeller has issued an invitation to the Sunday school children of the Protestant and Catholic Churches with their parents to be his guests, and they are going to the last man, woman, and child. Business is going to be suspended and the village is to be locked up and the key handed over to the Town Constable.

Mr. Rockefeller said tonight that he would be one of the party. The picnickers are to go over in five of his big trucks, and he is going to ride with them. They are to assemble at the Pocantico Hills Railroad Station at 7 in the morning and they will leave Oakland at 8 on the return trip. All are to bring their lunches and bathing suits.

It was said that Mr. Rockefeller was looking forward to a jolly day's outing with his neighbors, and that he had a lot of new stories to entertain them with.

The Rev. J. Homer Nelson and the Rev. Father Heany will be in Mr. Rockefeller's party.

GEN. BELL SUCCEEDS MANN.

Leaves Upton to Become Commander of Eastern Department of Army.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., July 30.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell announced tonight that he has been made commander of the Department of the East, to succeed Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, who retires tomorrow. Within a few days General Bell will remove to Governor's Island. His successor as commander of this post has not been announced.

General Bell established this cantonment last Summer and organized and trained the 77th Division, which was the first National Army unit to be sent abroad. The 77th left here in March in command of Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson.

General Bell has never given up his desire for active service at the front. When he was relieved of the command of the 77th Division he said:

"I was and still am very anxious to participate in the war in Europe, but after consultation with the Chief of Staff I recognized at once that the War Department's action in relieving me from duty with the 77th Division had been inspired solely by what it considered would be in the best interests of our operations abroad. Though I must accept the inevitable with resignation, I have not lost all hope of having some part, however modest, in the fighting. While there's life there's hope, you know."

"OBJECTOR" GETS 20 YEARS.

General Reduces Court-Martial Sentence of Life Imprisonment.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, Wrightstown, N. J., July 30.—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, cantonment commander, today reduced the sentence of Private Earl S. Robinson of 10 West Ninety-third Street, New York City, from life imprisonment to twenty years at hard labor after he had been convicted by court martial for refusal to obey military orders. Robinson based his objection to serving in the army on a theological idea of his own creation. He was drafted in Monmouth County after it had been ruled that farm labor would not be exempted from military duty.

His trial followed a reviewing of his case by the President's special board, which, at a session here, decided that the prisoner's pretensions were insincere. Robinson refused to obey orders, submit to physical examination or wear a uniform.

LACK SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Columbia Educator Says Problem Is Serious—Urges Higher Pay.

A meeting of supervisors and superintendents of schools who are taking a Summer course at Columbia was held last night in the Horace Mann School at the university. The chief speaker was Dr. George D. Strayer, Professor of Educational Administration in Columbia University and President of the National Educational Association. About 1,500 attended.

He spoke of shortage of teachers, falling off in enrollment in normal schools, and tendency to shorten courses and lower standards. He said one reason for the shortage was that normal schools were not training enough teachers, and that many who were trained did not remain long at teaching. Dr. Strayer made a plea for better salaries for teachers.

He dwelt upon the need for better teachers, and said that 5,000,000 American boys and girls were being taught by teachers who have only a high school education. He spoke also of the inefficiency of teachers in rural schools.

OUTING FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

Convalescents Taken on the Yacht Surf to West Point.

One hundred and twenty convalescent American soldiers from Army Hospital 1 went to West Point yesterday on the yacht Surf as guests of the Mayor's Committee of National Defense. This was the first of the regular tri-weekly trips which the yacht will make with convalescent soldiers from New York hospitals. Dr. John A. Harriss, a member of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee, has donated the use of the boat and its upkeep.

Only patients who had recovered sufficiently to walk were taken on the first cruise, but it is planned to take hospital cases on subsequent trips, and cots have been provided for them.

At West Point the yacht stopped for an hour, but on account of the rain no soldiers went ashore. Luncheon was served by members of the Women's Motor Corps. The Surf reached New York at 9 o'clock.

Franklin Simon School Graduation.

The graduation exercises of the Franklin Simon School, continuation class of 1918, were held in Franklin Hall in the store Monday night. An address was made by Franklin Simon, and diplomas and class pins were presented by General Manager David Cronbach. The program included songs by Misses Jess Wright, Dorothy Barlow, Martha Orwasher, and Esther Mantell. There was a one-act playlet "The Watchword Spirits," for junior classes, written by Anna Howell Wilcox, supervisor of continuation classes.

Directs Chaplains to Pray for France

PARIS, July 30.—Mgr. James N. Connolly, Vicar General of the American forces in France, has directed a letter to the Catholic chaplains in the American Army asking them to join in prayers next Sunday for France and her allies. Recently the French Cardinals requested the Bishops in France to have Sunday observed as a day of public prayer for the Allies.

CUBA WANTS MORE FOR 1919 SUGAR CROP

Mission Tells Sugar Committee Planters' Needs Demand Rise to $5.60 a Hundred.

DISAGREE AT FIRST MEETING

International Committee Opposes Increase of a Cent a Pound to Consumer—Call Another Conference.

The Cuban Mission sent to the United States to negotiate the sale of the 1919 sugar crop met the International Sugar Committee yesterday in preliminary conferences upon the price. The members of the mission appointed by President Menocal are Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister to the United tates; Robert B. Hawley, and Manuel Rionda, representing the Cuban planters.

"It was decided at the conference to make public the official statement of the Cuban Government, with the further statement that the International Sugar Committee recognized the need of meeting the increased cost of production in Cuba, shown by the brief to amount to more than half a cent o pound," said Chairman George M. Rolph. "The prospective increased cost in Cuba for producing the crop of 1919, however, as outlined by the Cuban Mission, would mean the addition to the price of sugar in the United States of a full cent a pound, based on the previous Cuban contracts now in effect.

"On account of the divergent views of the members of the Cuban Mission and those of the members of the International Sugar Committee upon the price, it was decided to refer the question to both Governments in the hope that an early and mutually satisfactory adjustment might be made. A meeting for this purpose will be held in Washington next week, at which representatives of both Governments will be present.

"This course was agreeable to the Cuban Mission which, following the precedent of last year, again placed itself at the disposal of the United States for the consideration of such fair prices as would meet the needs of Cuba, both as to prospective costs and as to the desired stimulation of its sugar industry."

Mr. Rolph, at the request of the Cuban Mission, made public the brief presented by the Cuban Government to the International Sugar Committee. This brief reviewed the conditions of production in Cuba and asserted that it was the desire of the Cuban Government "to operate with the United States and the allied powers, of which Cuba is a signal and integral part, in such manner that the fullest quota of sugar it is possible for Cuba to supply shall be produced and on a basis that shall be fair to producer and consumer alike, and to this necessary end Cuba engages to put forth her utmost strength."

Increased Production Costs.

The brief continued that "the investment for production is on a scale of 4,000,000 tons, and its capital value $1,000,000,000. It said that all tools, supplies, and other materials used by the industry had to be imported into Cuba and it added that in all these essential importations there is not an article, with scarcely an exception, whose primary cost is not that of four times the normal price. Coal sold for $20 a ton, as against $5.50; bags as high as 65 cents, as against 15 cents; and the ocean freight, on practically every article in use, is quadrupled."

In stating the increased cost of materials, the report says, the cost of labor has risen so that the "total expenditure is three times the price paid under normal conditions." It is pointed out also that the estimates of cost now allow for materials bought before a rise in price, and that the estimates consider only actual costs to the planters. The brief continues:

"With whatever advantages the planter had in the past year with $4.60 as the basic price of his product, a large majority enter the new year with less cash in the beginning of the year just closing. We accompany this report with statements of such plantations, mainly in the western provinces, that have liquidated their year's business to date. In the aggregate these estates show an average increase of cost of production and a relative output of one year with the other:

	Cost in Cents. (Per Lb.)	Total Output, (Bags.)
1917	3.3580	5,822,440
1918	3.8600	6,385,500

Increased cost, .5250 cents per pound.

"One of the notable influences affecting the value of sugar arises from the loss of 2,500,000 tons heretofore provided by other countries for export, of which the world is deprived; besides, countries which have heretofore produced their own requirements must draw on exporting countries.

"In the emergency, Cuba is the main, and sometimes the sole, dependence for shipments to Western Europe, as well as to England and to the United States. If these are to be considered, as they must be, and the movement of sugar were free, the price today would probably be doubled.

Ask Cent a Pound More.

"A quarter or a half cent, or even a cent, would not be so much considered by the consumer as the possibility of a deprivation of his wants. The question of price will at once establish the difference between a scarcity and an abundance of supplies. If this question needs to be argued, as to whether we will have sufficient supplies on a basis of fair remuneration to the producer, or whether we shall be without, then we are obliged to remind you that the buying power of the great majority of consumers today is distinctly more than when the market for this product, and all other products, was at its lowest ebb.

"The question is presented, 'What shall be done to sustain and to stimulate the production of sugar?' Cuba alone of all the exporting countries is capable of largely increasing her output. The island's present production cannot be maintained, nor could it be considered, on the basis of $4.60. There are hosts of farmers asking for figures that the Cuban Government, in keeping with its purpose, could not entertain. There are many others who insist upon 6 cents as the minimum.

"In reviewing the figures which we have set out and the present state of labor and cost of material, we offer as our conclusion the price which we feel will meet the requirements of the owners and operators of plantation sugar houses and estates, that of $5.60 free on board north ports of Cuba and $5.55 free on board south ports. The figures are based on prices current for material and labor employed in our recent campaign, while every assurance is offered that both will be higher and, in the instance of labor, much higher, in the coming year. While sugar, the cheapest product in general use today, is being discussed it ought to be stated that its advance to the consumer is only a moiety of the advances that are witnessed in a hunderd articles."

Disband Sugar Syndicate.

Members of the $100,000,000 sugar syndicate, organized in February at the request of the International Sugar Committee and the Food Administration to finance the Cuban sugar crop, have received notification that their assistance is not required any more. Although the syndicate members will not be called upon to furnish any more money, the syndicate will remain in existence until Sept. 3, when the last of the outstanding ninety-day paper matures. To date the total of drafts drawn and notes issued unquired the $100,000,000 revolving credit, has amounted to approximately $16,000,000.

The syndicate managers are Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Eugene V. R. Thayer, President of the Chase National Bank, and William A. Simonson, an executive manager of the National City Bank. Of the $100,000,000 the New York institutions participated in about $60,000,000, while the Chicago banks agreed to provide $10,000,000. The profits of the banks participating have ranged from about 8 to 8¼ per cent.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—Señor Pelayo Garcia, head of two large sugar companies in Cuba, said here tonight that Cuba's sugar crop this year would be more than 3,500,000 tons.

RELAX BAN ON RELATIVES.

Sisters of Soldiers May Go Over with Y. M. C. A. or Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30. — The ban against granting passports to relatives of officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces to go to France has been modified, under an order issued today by General March, Chief of Staff. This has been done on representations made by responsible heads of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other allied bodies who are doing war work in France, that they are unable to obtain a sufficient number of women workers. General March's order shows that the conditions on which sisters of soldiers will be permitted to go abroad as workers will be as follows:

"First—The sisters must be duly accredited members of one of the regular authorized organizations.

"Second—Each must be particularly qualified by training for the position she is to fill.

"Third—That she is sent to France as a worker and not as a relative.

"Fourth—That she will make no efforts to visit her relatives in France whether sick or well.

"Fifth—That the organization to which she belongs will make itself responsible for returning her to America in case she violates these rules.

"Sixth—That if she marries an officer or a soldier in the American Expeditionary Forces after her arrival she will automatically be sent back to the United States by the organization in which she is serving."

An agreement has been reached with the heads of the organizations affected to submit to the headquarters of the A. E. F. in France, for approval, lists showing the numbers they recommend being sent, and those actually sent will, therefore, be based upon the calls of the heads of these societies in France.

CHANGES PULLMAN RULE.

Through Reservations May Be Engaged for Long Journeys.

WASHINGTON, July 30. — Travelers making long trips involving change of cars may engage Pullman reservations for the entire journey at the starting point, according to instructions issued today by the Railroad Administration modifying former regulations requiring the application of the traveler in person at the office where the reservation is made. Payment for the reservations will be required in advance, and telegraph wires will be used for reservation messages ordinarily without cost to the traveler. This rule is to be effective within a few days.

A committee of baggagemen from all parts of the country today met with Railroad Administration officials to work out uniform baggage rules and practices.

Uniform passenger mileage books will be issued about Aug. 15. Delay in planning details prevented their being placed on sale Aug. 1, as had been planned.

ABOLISH REVENUE BADGES.

Hereafter Inspectors Will Carry Credentials to be Shown on Demand.

Beginning tomorrow, Internal Revenue deputies will no longer flash gold badges in the faces of citizens whose places of business they visit for the purpose of making inspections of stocks and papers. Instead, each deputy will have a commission, which must be shown upon demand. Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, with headquarters at 1,150 Broadway, gave out this statement yesterday:

From and after Aug. 1, 1918, no badges are authorized to be worn by Internal Revenue officers, and any person presuming to act under the authority of a metal badge as an United States revenue officer should be treated as an impostor. Revenue officers will carry, instead of badges, pocket commissions, which must be shown upon demand, and no other credentials should be recognized.

Deputy William Berker of the First District, Brooklyn, said that the dispensing with the use of the badge would be followed in all revenue districts, as the change had been directed by Commissioner Daniel C. Roper in Washington. Collector Edwards of the second or Wall Street District will today furnish his field force with the new pocket commissions. It was said Commissioner Roper had been led to eliminate the badge as a token of authority as it was found that persons no longer connected with the revenue service were making use of the badges illegally.

WANT MORE BAEDEKERS.

Defense Society Makes New Appeal to Fill Soldiers' Needs.

More than 500 Baedekers for the use of American officers in France have been received through the American Defense Society's appeal for the books, said William Guggenheim of the organization yesterday in issuing a second appeal. Thousands of letters have been received announcing that the writers had sent their books directly to relatives or friends in France.

"The Government needs thousands of these books," said Mr. Guggenheim, "and no one must think that because the Baedeker bears an old date that it will not be serviceable. The maps which they contain will undoubtedly be of great service, even though the text be not up to date. Guidebooks are especially needed of France, Italy, Russia, Greece, Austria, and Germany, particularly the latter."

Gifts of the tourist handbook should be addressed to the society at 44 East Twenty-third Street, which will forward them to the proper authorities in Washington.

VAIL SEES BURLESON.

Is Satisfied Telephone Interests Will Be Fairly Treated.

Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, returned to New York yesterday from Washington, where he went Monday to confer with Postmaster General Burleson in regard to the governmental control of the telegraph service. He said:

"I am satisfied after my conference with the Postmaster General that it is his intention to maintain the wire service at the highest possible efficiency, conserve and protect the property that it may be returned to the owners in as good condition as received, and to pay a compensation for its use that will be just and fair.

"Until more, and the fullest, consideration can be given to questions, everything will continue as in the past."

LIGHTNING FIRES BALLOON.

Navy Airship Destroyed Over Ambrose Channel—No One Hurt.

A naval observation balloon was struck by lightning as it was being towed through the Ambrose Channel yesterday, and was completely destroyed by flames. The balloon was on its way to one of the naval stations along the coast, and the observers were on the tugboat. No one was in the basket.

Two weeks ago another naval observation balloon was struck by lightning during a storm over Gravesend Bay and destroyed in similar manner, but no one was injured. The balloons are usually towed at a height of 600 feet and two men ride in the basket as observers. They descend when a storm begins.

Rev. E. J. Tierney Dies in Rectory.

The Rev. Edward Joseph Tierney, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Rosebank, S. I., died suddenly at the church rectory yesterday afternoon from heart disease. He was in his forty-ninth year. Father Tierney was born in New Rochelle, and was graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College in West Sixteenth Street, this city. In May, 1896, he was ordained a priest at Rome, following his graduation from the American College there. Then he became assistant pastor of the Church of the Holy Name, in West Ninety-sixth Street, and several years later was appointed pastor. In 1916 he was transferred to Staten Island as the pastor of the largest Catholic church on the south shore.

CHAS. HENRY HART, ART EXPERT, DEAD

Authority on Historical Portraiture Succumbs at His Park Avenue Home at 70.

"FOUND" GILBERT STUART

His Study of His Work Brought Painter Posthumous Fame—Assailed Popular Artistic Idols.

Charles Henry Hart, a noted art expert and authority on historical portraiture, whose "discovery" of Gilbert Stuart's work years ago brought that artist posthumous fame, died on Monday night at his home, 970 Park Avenue, from a complication of diseases, in his seventy-first year. He had been ill for about six months. Shortly before the outbreak of the European war Mr. Hart commenced the gathering of material for "A Life of Gilbert Stuart," and he was at work on this when illness overtook him.

Mr. Hart is survived by his wife, who was Miss Anita Beatriz Arabe, daughter of the late Muriel Everton of New Orleans and Alfonso Gonzales y Arabe, a member of an old Spanish family. They were married in 1912. His first wife, who was Miss Armine Nixon, a great-granddaughter of Robert Morris of revolutionary fame, died in 1897.

Born in Philadelphia, where he lived for many years, Mr. Hart was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1869. In November of the previous year he had been admitted to the Bar in Pennsylvania, and, although he had written critically since 1885, he did not give up the practice of law to devote his time wholly to art until 1894, when he broke his leg and suffered other injuries in a railroad accident in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

Since his recovery from the accident he had devoted his entire time to literature, writing principally upon art and historical subjects. From 1882 until 1902 he was Director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He was Chairman of the Committee on Retrospective American Art at the Chicago Exposition in 1893.

Mr. Hart was perhaps best known to New Yorkers by reason of the fact that some years ago he denied the authenticity of two of the Gilbert Stuart portraits in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The portraits in question were those of Don José de Jaudenes y Nebet, first Spanish Minister to the United States, and of Don Matilde Stoughton de Jaudenes. Mr. Clark offered his evidence direct to Caspar Purdon Clarke, then Director of the Museum, going into great detail. The controversy that followed lasted for a long time and developed international proportions.

About twenty-five years ago the expert became interested in the work of Gilbert Stuart, and making a close study of the painter's work arrived at the conclusion that it was of the first value, and that Stuart was pre-eminent as a colorist, and that his place, judged by the highest canons of art, was unquestionably among the few masters of portraiture. At this time Stuarts were selling for as low as $400. Recently the price has been in the vicinity of $25,000.

He had a liking for assailing popular artistic idols, and in 1907 published his "Frauds in Historical Portraiture." Five years later he upset the prevailing notion that Benjamin West was a Quaker. In 1911, in his "Memoirs of the Life and Works of Jean Antoine Houdon, Sculptor of Voltaire and Washington," he reopened the controversy as to whether it was the body of John Paul Jones that was discovered in Paris on April 14, 1905, by General Horace Porter, then Ambassador to France. One chapter of the book was devoted to Mr. Hart's denial of the authenticity of General Porter's discovery. The subject finds a place because the identification was based, in important particulars, on extraordinary coincidences in measurements of the skull and busts of Jones by Houdon.

It was against this verification that Mr. Hart directed his protest. The first of the busts was made in 1781 and the second in 1784, eight years before Jones's death His body was escorted by a squadron of United States warships, and was given sepulture in Bancroft Hall, Annapolis, Md., with great ceremony in April, 1906.

MRS. E. FRANCIS HYDE DEAD.

Once Noted Horsewomen Was Prominent in New York Society for Years.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, who had been prominent socially in this city for many years and once a noted horsewoman, died yesterday at her home, 36 West Fifty-eighth Street, in her seventy-fifth year. Mrs. Hyde had been ill since January, when she fell downstairs in her home, suffering severe injuries. Her husband is a Vice President of the Central Union Trust Company. He was summoned from his office when Mrs. Hyde's illness suddenly became critical yesterday, but she was dead when he reached home.

Mrs. Hyde was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Albert N. Brown of this city. Her uncle was the late Justice Henry Hilton. She was a patron of the Philharmonic Society and for years had subscribed for parterre Box 33 of the Metropolitan Opera House. In 1891, when the Russian composer, Tschaikowski, was in this country, Mrs. Hyde gave a reception for him. Besides her husband Mrs. Hyde is survived by her brother, Charles Hilton Brown, a lawyer of this city.

EARL OF LICHFIELD DEAD.

Body Found on His Estate—Death Probably Accidental.

LONDON, July 30. —Thomas Francis Anson, the third Earl of Lichfield, Director of the National Provincial Bank of England and of the Bank of Australasia, was found dead today in the grounds of his estate at Shugborough Park, Stafford, with a gunshot wound in the head. He was born in 1856.

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the Earl came to his death through an accident. He was engaged in duck shooting at the time of his death.

Lord Lichfield, the third Earl of his line, was one of the largest land owners in Staffordshire. He was married in 1878 to Lady Mildred Coke, daughter of the Earl of Leicester, and has three sons, the eldest, Viscount Anson, now being at the front with the London Rifles. A brother, William Anson, lives near San Angelo, Texas, owning one of the largest ranches in the State. Lord Lichfield succeeded to the Earldom of Lichfield in 1892.

Waldemer Otis.

Waldemer Otis, formerly in the grain and elevator business in Cleveland, Ohio, as a member of the firm of Otis & Son, died on Sunday at his home, 390 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. He was a lineal descendant of John Otis, who settled in Massachusetts in 1630. Mr. Otis was graduated from Dartmouth College and the Harvard Law School, but never engaged in active law practice. Twice he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Mayor of Cleveland, and he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, which nominated Tilden for President in 1876. In 1886 he moved from Ohio to Brooklyn. His marriage with Lillie Livingston Wiley occurred in 1884.

William H. Herriman Dies in Rome.

William H. Herriman, whose death in Rome, Italy, has been announced, was long a resident of Brooklyn. He was born ninety years ago in a house near the Battery and years ago went to Rome because of his wife's failing health. He was associated with many New York charities and in 1910 gave $100,000 to the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society and furnished the Brooklyn Hospital with its dispensary building in memory of his wife.

Clarence Brown.

TOLEDO, July 30.—Clarence Brown, attorney, capitalist, politician of Statewide prominence and publisher of The Toledo Times, died this morning.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FRIED.—July 29, 1918, Nursery and Child's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. George D. Fried, (nee Leah Werthsimer,) 61 Hamilton Place, a daughter, Aline.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Eli H. Levy, (nee Sadye Moss,) 395 Fort Washington Av., announce the birth of a son, Sunday, July 28, 1918.

Engaged.

BARTON—McALPIN.—Mr. and Mrs. George Lodowick McAlpin of 9 East 90th St. and East Hampton, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Flora B. McAlpin, to First Lieutenant Charles Peirce Barton, Jr., Ordnance, N. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peirce Barton of Louisville, Ky. Lieutenant Barton is stationed at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., as assistant to Replacement Ordnance Officer, Machine Gun Training Centre

Married.

NICHOLS—WARD.—On Tuesday, July 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, by the Rev. R. P. Delany, D. D., Virginia Center, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lee Ward of New York City, to Spencer Van Bokkelen Nichols.

Died.

BARBEY.—Anna K., wife of the late Andre Barbey, at her residence, 60 Riverside Drive, on Tuesday, July 30. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 69th St., near Broadway, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M.

BENJAMIN.—On July 29, 1918, Rachel S., widow of Solomon Benjamin, at her residence, 321 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services on Tuesday evening, July 30, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment Wednesday at convenience of family.

BERRIMAN.—Lieutenant W., son of Matthew W. and Louise S. Berriman, killed in action July 11 in France.

BLUMENTHAL.—Samuel, on July 28. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St. (Campbell Building,) Wednesday, 10 A. M.

BROWNE.—Monday, July 29, at residence of her sister, Mrs. F. W. Sheppard, 1,006 East 31st St., Brooklyn, Anna Harriet M. Browne, daughter of the late Thomas Browne and Mary Chambers (Browne) Ambrose. Funeral service at the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Avenue N and Flatbush Av., Thursday, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

BURNS.—Elener D. Burns, 65 East 53d St., daughter of P. F. Burns, sister of Katheryne, and niece of Ellen A. Burns. Funeral St. Patrick's Cathedral, 10 o'clock, Thursday.

CLAUSSEN.—Maria. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., Frank E. Campbell's, Thursday, 2 P. M.

COHEN.—Tobias, in his 53d year, beloved husband of the late Julia Brown and dear father of David, brother of Morris and Rabbi Nathan Hannah Wolfe, Flora and Rachel Prager. Funeral from his late residence, 555 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M.

CONNERS.—John S., age 74, July 29, at Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn. Funeral services at chapel at Kings County Hospital at 2:30 P. M., July 31. Calvary Cemetery.

DE FREEST.—At Flushing, L. I., July 28, 1918, in his 85d year, Matthew V. A. De Freest, son of the late John Knickerbocker and Catherine Van Alstyne De Freest of De Freestville, N. Y. Services at the funeral parlors of M. Dandraw, Partition St., Rensselaer, on Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Interment at Greenbush Cemetery.

DE PARENTE.—July 26, at Berne, Switzerland, Paolo de Parente, husband of Blanche de Parente, (nee Blanche Barron.)

DOTY.—Elizabeth J., beloved wife of the late Dr. Wheeler K. Doty, at her residence, 80 West 129th St., New York City, July 30. Funeral private.

DU BOIS.—Killed in action, near Rheims, July 11, Norman Delafield Du Bois, 2d Lieutenant, 149th Field Artillery, son of Clara and the late Cornelius D. Du Bois of Montclair, N. J.

FEIBLEMAN.—Monday night, July 29, 1918, Mrs. Dora Feibleman, beloved mother of Joseph and Bart Feibleman, at her son's home at West Long Branch, N. J. Services at 1 East 59th St., New York City, Wednesday noon. Burial at Indianapolis Thursday.

GILBERT.—Suddenly, at Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1918, in his 60th year, James Horn Gilbert, son of the late Judge Jasper Willett Gilbert and Katherine Horn Gilbert of Brunswick, Ga. Services at Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1918.

GILHOOLY.—At Deal, N. J., July 28, Hon. P. Hamilton Gilhooly of Elizabeth, N. J., in his 70th year. Funeral services Westminster Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, July 31, 2 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

GILLEN.—Dr. William A., Jr., on July 29, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gillen, in his 36th year. Requiem mass 10:30 Wednesday morning, St. Gregory's Church, St. John's Place and Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn. Interment private.

HANSON.—Chester Alfred, on July 29, son of Chester and Marjorie Hanson, aged 14 months. Funeral services at his late residence, 271 Sixth St., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Thursday at 3 o'clock, Greenwood Cemetery.

HART.—On Monday, July 29, 1918, Charles Henry Hart, husband of Anita Arabe, in the 71st year of his age, at his residence, 970 Park Av. Kindly omit flowers.

HERZOG.—Annie Herzog, age 77, July 30, 1918, at her home, 27 East 95th St., widow of William Herzog and mother of Rachel Reich and Albert W. Herzog. Funeral Thursday, Aug. 1, at 10:30 A. M.

HIRSCH.—Isaac, on July 30, beloved husband of Bertha and dear father of Emile. Funeral from his late residence, 67 East 108th St., Thursday, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M.

HODGE.—On July 30, William Henry Hodge, beloved husband of Mrs. Jessie Hodge, at his residence, 206 East 17th St. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., (Campbell Building,) Wednesday, July 31, at 8 o'clock. Interment Hadley, Mass.

HOLLROCK.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 29, 1918, G. Mary Hollrock, (nee Bohlken,) Funeral services at her late residence, 265 Pearl St., Brooklyn, Wednesday at 2 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

HYDE.—On Tuesday, July 30, Marie E., beloved wife of E. Francis Hyde, and daughter of the late Albert N. Brown. Funeral services at late residence, 36 West 58th St., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 10:30 A. M.

IRVING.—Captain John Duer, Professor of Economic Geology at Yale University, son of the late Roland Duer Irving and Abby Louise McCullom, of pneumonia, July 26, 1918, while in active service with U. S. Engineers' Reserve Corps in France. New Haven, (Conn.;) Bethlehem, (Penn.;) Baltimore, Washington, (D. C.;) Boston, and Madison (Wis.) papers please copy.

LAISTER.—July 30, Alberta Laister, (Lillman.) Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Wednesday, 8 P. M.

LEONARD.—On Tuesday, July 30, Mary Leonard, (nee McCarten,) beloved wife of the late Frank Leonard and mother of Philip and James Leonard. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, 329 East 28th St., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Carmelite Church, East 28th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the happy repose of her soul, at 10 A. M. Interment at Calvary.

McBRIDE.—July 24, in Appenzell, Switzerland, Alberta Adair McBride, beloved wife of Robert D. McBride, Detroit papers please copy.

MACGIRR.—Suddenly, at her home, 234 East 176th St., Sophie, beloved wife of Clarence Macgirr. Funeral services at John J. Fox Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., on Wednesday, July 31, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

MEYER.—After a lingering illness, on Monday, July 29, 1918, Elizabeth M. Meyer, (nee Lappe,) in her seventy-eighth year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 720 Amsterdam Avenue, on Wednesday, July 31, at 2 P. M.

MOORE.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on Sunday, July 28, 1918, Emma Louise Sealch, wife of Dr. J. Wilson Moore. Relatives and friends are inv

FATE OF WORLD'S SERIES WILL BE DECIDED AT COUNCIL TO BE HELD SATURDAY

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FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAIN leaves Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:20 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at 11:35, 12:30, 1:35, 2:35 P. M. All trains stop at 125th St. Also reached via West Farms or Lenox Ave. Subway to Mott Ave., transferring to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley; also 6th and 9th Ave. "L," and Subway to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley.
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STRONG OPPOSITION TO WORLD'S SERIES

National League Will Meet Here Saturday to Discuss Baseball Classic.

SAY INTEREST IS LACKING

Short Season Robs Event of Much Glamour and Pomp—Club Owners Disagree on Question.

While President John K. Tener of the National League is not in favor of playing a world's series with the American League this season, he is willing to abide by the decision of the club owners of the organization, and has called a meeting in this city on next Saturday at 10 o'clock. Many of the National League men do not favor the series this year because they fear that with the season closing five weeks ahead of time the baseball classic would lose much of its former prestige. President B. B. Johnson of the American League has already said that the series should be played during the last ten days of next month. It looks as if there would be a disagreement on the subject among his club owners.

President Tener, Secretary John A. Heydler, and H. N. Hempstead, owner of the Giants, talked the matter over at headquarters yesterday. After the conference they announced that they would abide by the opinion of the majority of the club owners when they come together here Saturday. Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission is in favor of playing the series, but he believes that the players of the winning clubs in each league could secure a further extension of time from the draft boards after Sept. 1 to play the series. Other baseball men doubt the advisability of asking this favor from the Government.

Of the National League men, President Weeghman of the Chicago Cubs, who now lead the Giants in the pennant race by three games, is in favor of the series, probably because he is convinced that the Cubs will take the flag. However, Manager McGraw seems to have shown more foresight in securing additional players than any of the other managers, and it is not unlikely that the Giants will be able to pass the Cubs during the present stay at the Polo Grounds. The Cubs and the Giants play a series here beginning tomorrow, and the result of these games will have an important bearing on the result.

President Hempstead said yesterday that Pitcher Fred Toney, purchased from Cincinnati, had signed his New York contract. Manager McGraw expects to use the pitcher against the Cubs here within the next few days and will drive his players at top speed in order to win the all important series.

Owner H. H. Frazee of the Boston Red Sox is in favor of the series, and it is pretty certain that his club will win the flag in the younger organization. Barney Dreyfuss, owner of the Pittsburgh Club, is not in favor of halting the season before the time limit of Sept. 1 in order to play the world's series with the American League, and this attitude may be taken by all the other National League club owners.

It is believed that when Sept. 1 arrives the make-up of the clubs will be somewhat different than they are now, as many of the players are anxious to leave the game and get places in essential occupations before the draft date. The very fact that the series would probably be played by clubs which were inferior in ability to the world series clubs of the past is the reason that the National League owners do not favor the event this year. They doubt whether the public would display the same interest that has been showin in other seasons.

President Charles Comiskey, owner of the world's champion White Sox, is opposed to President Johnson's suggestion to close the season on Aug. 20 and play the world's series. He is anxious for the Western clubs to have the benefit of the late August games scheduled here in the East, Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington Club, is also opposed to Johnson's plan because Washington just now is coming along at a fast pace and may be able to give Boston a hard rub for the pennant if the race goes through until Sept. 1. As the Yankees are practically out of the race, they have no strong opinion in the matter one way or the other.

Now that the National League has called a meeting to decide the question the American League will also call a meeting this week, but it looks very much as if Johnson's plan would meet with much opposition. The only club owners who stand back of Johnson are Dunn of Cleveland and Frazee of Boston, while Navin of Detroit says he will abide by the attitude of the majority.

Much of the glamour and pomp which has attended the world series contest of the past would undoubtedly be missing in the event if it were played during the last ten days of next month. Baseball fans have been so accustomed to the 154-game schedule races that any curtailment naturally detracts interest from the winning clubs.

NET SEASON NEARS CLIMAX.

Surprises Promised for National Tournament at Forest Hills.

With the tennis season approaching the fixtures of the year, every effort is now being made by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association to assure the success of these events. Thus far the tournament season has been of greater interest than even the most optimistic forecasts would have indicated earlier in the year, and, further, the tournament play has raised a large sum with which to purchase athletic equipment for the soldiers and sailors, both here and abroad, and it is to provide additional funds for this purpose that the national association officials are seeking to make the coming tournaments of wide interest.

It has long been established in tennis circles that the big tournaments of the year were Seabright, Newport, Southampton, and then the nationals. This year the Newport event will not be held, but in its place will be the national doubles championship at the Longwood Cricket Club at Boston, which was first instituted last year. The tournament then was not particularly successful, but the same might be said for others of the big tournaments of 1917. This season it is hoped that the national doubles event will take the place to which such an event is naturally entitled.

Just how much of a tournament will be held at Seabright is something of a question even now, with the scheduled date of starting only a few days away. There are a number of players available for the tournament, many of them stars of established reputation, as well as some of the youngsters who have been making a name for themselves this season, but the difficulty seems to be that there are not enough men at the Seabright Tennis and Cricket Club to run the event.

In the case of the national doubles, Southampton, and the nationals, however, there is every indication that there will be a wealth of keen tennis play. Just at present several plans are under consideration which may insure a number of stars at the tournaments. Announcements are not forthcoming of the details, but it is assured that there will be a surprise in store for the tennis public when the arrangements are completed.

The re-entry of Ichiya Kumagae into tennis in this country has done much to liven interest in the sport, and it is predicted by many that now is the time when the famous assertion by George Brown of Boston may come true. He said several years ago that the national championship would before a great while go to some one from the Far East. Just after his statement Kumagae came to this country and by his wonderful performance gave real foundation for the statement.

Kumagae may not have easy sailing in the coming tournament play, for there are still a number of high ranking players in this country, and some of them may find it possible to compete for the national championship.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
(All games postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 3; New York, 0.
Boston, 11; St. Louis, 4.
Washington, 3; Chicago, 0.
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
(First game.)
Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
(Second game.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	59	32	.648
New York	56	35	.615
Pittsburgh	47	42	.528
Philadelphia	42	47	.472
Cincinnati	40	48	.455
Boston	41	52	.441
Brooklyn	38	50	.432
St. Louis	38	55	.409

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	58	37	.611
Cleveland	54	42	.563
Washington	51	43	.543
New York	46	44	.511
Chicago	43	49	.467
Detroit	42	51	.452
St. Louis	41	51	.446
Philadelphia	37	55	.403

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

INDIANS TRIP ATHLETICS.

Good Pitching Gives Them Both Games of Double-Header.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Philadelphia lost today's double-header to Cleveland, 4 to 2 and 5 to 1, Bagby and Enzmann outpitching Gregg and Watson. The games were devoid of features.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Chapman, ss	2	3	2	5	4
Speaker, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Roth, rf	4	0	2	0	0
Wood, 2b	2	0	0	4	5
Johnston, 1b	4	0	2	8	2
Turner, 3b	3	0	0	0	3
O'Neil, c	2	0	0	9	0
Bagby, p	3	0	0	1	0
Total	27	4	8	27	14

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson, rf	3	1	0	3	1
Kopp, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Walker, cf	3	0	2	1	0
Burns, 1b	4	1	2	8	2
Gardner, 3b	3	0	0	2	5
Perkins, c	3	0	0	4	0
Dykes, 2b	4	0	0	0	1
Dugan, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Gregg, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	31	2	5	24	11

Error—Chapman.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Stolen bases—Jamieson, Roth. Sacrifice hits—Perkins, Speaker. Sacrifice flies—Wood. Double plays—Gardner and Burns; Gardner, Burns, and Perkins. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 5. Bases on balls—Off Gregg, 4; Bagby, 3. Struck out—By Gregg, 2; Bagby, 2.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney, lf	2	1	1	1	0
Chapman, ss	3	1	0	1	3
Speaker, cf	4	1	2	1	0
Roth, rf	3	1	2	2	0
Wood, 2b	4	0	2	6	1
Johnston, 1b	4	0	2	10	3
Turner, 3b	4	0	1	2	5
O'Neil, c	4	0	0	4	1
Enzmann, p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	32	5	10	27	15

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson, rf	2	0	0	1	0
Kopp, lf	1	0	0	2	0
Walker, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Burns, 1b	4	0	1	7	0
Gardner, 3b	4	1	3	1	3
McAvoy, c	3	0	2	5	1
Dykes, 2b	2	0	0	3	4
Dugan, ss	3	0	0	0	2
Watson, p	3	0	0	6	0
aAcosta	1	0	0	0	0
bMuench	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	5	*23	12

*Wood out, hit by batted ball.
a Batted for Dykes in ninth.
b Batted for Dugan in ninth.
Errors—Burns, McAvoy, Dykes.

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Gardner, McAvoy, Enzmann, Speaker, Graney. Stolen bases—Johnston, Roth. Sacrifice hits—Kopp, (2.) Dykes, McAvoy. Double play—Dugan, Dykes, and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 4; Enzmann, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Enzmann, (Jamieson.) Struck out—By Watson, 4; Enzmann, 3. Wild pitch—Enzmann.

RIDDLE ST. LOUIS PITCHERS.

Red Sox Bat Browns Boxmen Hard and Win, 11 to 4.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Sam Jones proved better than five St. Louis pitchers today and Boston won, 11 to 4.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper, rf	5	3	2	2	1
Shean, 2b	3	2	1	0	4
Truesdale, 2b	1	0	0	0	1
Strunk, cf	4	2	3	3	0
Ruth, lf	4	1	3	5	0
McInnis, 1b	4	1	2	12	0
Scott, ss	5	1	1	3	2
Coohran, 3b	3	0	1	0	3
Agnew, c	4	0	0	3	2
Jones, p	4	0	0	2	2
Total	39	11	14	27	15

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin, lf	4	2	2	2	0
Maisel, 3b	4	0	1	4	1
Sisler, 1b	5	1	1	10	1
Demmitt, rf	2	0	0	2	0
Smith, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Gedeon, 2b	4	0	1	2	2
Austin, ss	3	0	0	1	1
Severeid, c	4	0	0	4	1
Bennett, p	0	0	0	0	0
Rogers, p	1	0	0	0	1
Low*milk, p	1	0	0	1	0
Davenport, p	0	0	0	0	1
aHendryx	0	1	0	0	0
Houck, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	6	27	8

a Batted for Davenport in seventh.
Errors—Shean, 2; Cochran, 2; Davenport.

Boston	1	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	—11	
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Strunk, Hooper, Scott, Tobin, 2. Three-base hit—Strunk. Stolen bases—Shean, Ruth, Hooper. Sacrifice hit—Agnew. Sacrifice flies—Strunk, McInnis. Double plays—Maisel and Sisler; Jones, Agnew, and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 10. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 7; Bennett, 2; Rogers, 3; Lowdermilk, 2. Hits—Off Bennett, 1 in 1-3; Rogers, 4 in 4; Lowdermilk, 4 in 2; Davenport, 1 in 2-3; Houck, 4 in 2. Struck out—By Rogers, 1; Houck, 3. Wild pitch—Davenport. Losing pitcher—Bennett.

SENATORS RALLY IN NINTH.

Washington Falls on Cicotte and Bats Out a 3 to 0 Victory.

CHICAGO, July 30.—A ninth-inning rally today gave Washington a 3-to-0 victory over Chicago. Cicotte weakened in the last inning. Shotton's batting was a feature.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton, lf	4	1	3	4	0
Foster, 3b	4	0	0	1	4
Judge, 1b	3	1	2	9	1
Milan, cf	3	1	1	1	0
Schulte, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Shanks, 2b	3	0	0	2	2
Lavan, ss	3	0	0	4	3
Ainsmith, c	4	0	0	3	2
Shaw, p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	7	27	12

CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Good, cf	3	0	0	4	0
Leibold, lf	3	0	1	2	0
E. Collins, 2b	4	0	0	1	1
Gandil, 1b	3	0	0	8	1
J. Collins, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Risberg, ss	3	0	1	1	2
McMullin, 3b	3	0	1	3	0
Schalk, c	3	0	0	8	1
Cicotte, p	2	0	0	1	2
aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	3	27	9

a. Batted for Cicotte in ninth inning.
Error—Lavan.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Leibold, Shotton. Three-base hit—Shotton. Sacrifice hit—Milan. Sacrifice fly—Lavan. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Chicago, 3. Based on balls—Off Cicotte, 2; Shaw, 2. Struck out—By Cicotte, 5; Shaw, 3.

MILLS TO JOIN MOHAWKS.

Scholastic Track Star Has Made Fast Time in Sprints.

R. A. Mills, Jr., former scholastic champion sprinter, who, after leaving school attended the University of Michigan for a year, has joined the Mohawk A. C. This announcement was made yesterday by the officials of the Bronx club. It is expected that Mills will greatly strengthen the Mohawk club's track team, particularly in the sprints, for he is capable of running the furlong in 0:22 and the century in even time.

Ed Foley, one of the club's star sprinters and captain of the track team, has probably been lost to the team for the remainder of the outdoor season because of illness.

YANKS ARE ROUTED BY GEORGIA PEACH

With Double and Triple Ty Cobb Drives In Three Runs That Blank Huggins's Men.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 30.—Until Tyrus Cobb was injected into the struggle between the Yanks and Tigers at Navin Field this afternoon it appeared that both clubs had lost their scoring formula. Ty came in during the sixth inning and as a pinch hitter slapped out a double that broke the scoreless deadlock. He came up again in the eighth inning to add a triple which scored another run. The score was 3 to 0.

The Yanks had no Ty Cobb in the game or on the bench and they never showed any signs of having a scoring receipt. Bernie Boland, who is as effective against the Yanks now as Harry Coveleskie was in the old days, set the New Yorkers down with four hits and they were innings apart. Boland retired the side runless in the third inning with the bases filled and in the seventh with two on bases. But in neither instance did the scoring opportunity develop until two were out. In the ninth Pratt doubled to left centre with nobody out but he got no further than second base.

Slim Love pitched seven innings for the Yanks and in six of the frames he did not allow the home team a hit. The first safe drive off the lanky southpaw was a single by Bobby Jones in the sixth inning and this started the Tigers on their scoring way. Love went out in the eighth inning to let John Hummel try for his first hit as an American leaguer and Hank Robinson pitched the eighth inning. The Tigers got half of their six hits, also their final run, while Hank was doing the flinging for Huggins.

Ping Bodie's fly chasing was the prominent fetature of the battle. Ping operated in centre field today with Lamar in left and he had to do considerable sprinting to cover his patrol. Ping did not have an easy chance but managed to corral four drives. In the fourth inning he ran toward right field for a one hand catch of Jones's line drive.

The Tigers were runless and hitless for five innings. In the sixth they broke loose. Jones greeted Love with a single and advanced to third when Veach hit to the bleachers for two bases a fast return by Bodie keeping Jones at third. Cobb, who had not figured in the series up to this time, came out with his three bats swinging and notified Umpire Nallin that he would hit for Harper. Hit was right. Ty nailed the first ball Love pitched to him and looped it to left, the ball settling just inside the foul line for a double. Jones and Veach galloped in on the hit, but Ty was left at second.

This was all the scoring that the game produced until Ty came up to the plate again. The Yanks reserves had been rushed into the battle before this time and Hank Robinson was pitching. Jones who had started the previous rally, started another with a single to right field and moved along to second on Veach's single to left. Vitt sent each runner up a base with a sacrifice and Cobb appeared again. This time Tyrus unleashed a triple but not until after Jones had dashed in from third base for an easy out, apparently under the impression that Cobb was going to work the squeeze play. This out left Veach on second and he counted on Ty's triple to left. Cobb was left on third base when Walker fouled to Hannah.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush, ss	4	0	0	2	1
R. Jones, 1b	4	1	2	6	1
Veach, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Vitt, 3b	3	0	0	2	1
Harper, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Cobb, rf	2	0	2	0	0
Walker, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Coffey, 2b	3	0	0	4	3
Stanage, c	3	0	0	1	2
Boland, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	28	3	6	27	9

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Lamar, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	4	0
Baker, 3b	4	0	1	2	3
Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	5	0
Bodie, cf	4	0	1	4	0
Pfpaugh, ss	2	0	0	1	2
Ward, ss	0	0	0	1	0
Walters, c	2	0	0	2	0
Hannah, c	0	0	0	4	1
Love, p	2	0	0	0	1
Robinson, p	0	0	0	0	0
aHyatt	1	0	0	0	0
bCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
cHummel	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	4	24	8

a Batted for Peckinpaugh in seventh.
b Batted for Walters in seventh.
c Batted for Love in eighth.
Errors—Pipp, Coffey.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Veach, Cobb, Pratt. Three-base hit—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Harper, Vitt. Double play—Boland, Coffey, and R. Jones. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Love, 2; Boland, 3. Hits—Off Love, 3 in 7 innings; Robinson, 3 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Love, (Harper.) Struck out—By Love, 3; Boland, 2. Losing pitcher—Love.

HAWAIIANS TO SWIM HERE.

They Will Compete in Big Pelham Bay Carnival.

Plans for an extensive swimming carnival for the benefit of the sailors in training at Pelham Bay Naval Training Station were completed yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary Treasurer of the A. A. U. and President of the Metropolitan Association. The meet will be conducted on Aug. 10 at East Chester Bay. The Pelham Bay station fronts on this stretch of water, and it is expected that the sports will be witnessed by the majority of the embryo sailors in the camp.

Mr. Rubien announced yesterday that he had been in telephonic communication with the three Hawaiian swimmers, Duke Kahanamoku, Clarence Lane, and Harold Kruger, who are now at Spring-field, Mass. The Hawaiian trio assured the local A. A. U. head that they would participate in the meet. One of their competitions will be an exhibition of the Chinese triple-oar, a novel event in American waters, in which the three swimmers compete with arms locked. This event will be held over a course of 25 yards.

A varied program has been arranged with the end in view of bringing together the leading natators in the district. The contest of chief interest will be the half-mile national A. A. U. swimming championship. Another event is a 110-yard handicap swim, and there is to be a 110-yard invitation race in which Kahanamoku and Lane will compete against the best swimmers of this district. Leo Giebel of the New York A. C., former scholastic champion, has already entered for this swim, and it is expected that before the entries close other leading local swimmers will enter.

For enlisted men of both branches of the service there will be a 220-yard swim and a 440-yard relay swim between four-men teams. A great number of this district's natators are now in the service, but many who are at local camps and naval stations hope to secure leaves of absence so that they can participate in the races.

A trio of events has been set aside for the sailors of Pelham Bay Naval Training Station. They are: 110-yard breast stroke swim, 440-yard swim, and 440-yard inter-regiment relay swim.

The course will be marked off by floats or barges placed at the proper distances by the officials of Pelham Bay Naval Training Station under the supervision of the A. A. U. officials.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Charles A. Dean, President of the National Amateur Athletic Union, and Fred L. Steers, Chairman of the Central Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, tonight began an investigation of charges that three Hawaiian swimming stars had "padded" their $950 expense account on a recent twelve-day tour of five cities in the Middle West.

Charges were lodged against Duke Kahanamoku, Clarence Lane, and Harold Kruger. If the charges are substantiated, the swimmers will be barred from competition.

International League.

Binghamton, 3; Rochester, 1.
Binghamton, 10; Rochester, 0.
Newark, 6; Buffalo, 2.
Jersey City, 3; Toronto, 1.
Toronto, 4; Jersey City, 2.

Giants, today, with Pittsburgh, 2 games, 1:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

JOHN SPENCER TAKES RACE.

Wins Grand Circuit Event After Seven Heats.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 30.—Three of the four races on the program of the second day's Grand Circuit Meeting went in straight heats to favorites, but the first event on the card, the 2:17 trot, went seven heats before John Spencer, who at one time sold for $5 in a ticket worth $100, gained the verdict. Squier, the driver, was withdrawn at the end of the fifth heat, by the judges, and C. A. Valentine was substituted. He won the next two heats and the race. The judges awarded him $100 for driving the race and held judgment on Squier's case in abeyance until later in the week.

June Red, winner every time out this season, kept up her good work by defeating a large field of 2:12 trotters in the Sand Stake, purse $5,000. In the final heat she made a skip five feet from the wire, but the heat was awarded to her from the onrushing Royal Knight.

The Problem was a prohibitive favorite in the 2:11 pace, and was barred in the betting. He won as he pleased for Driver Murphy. Chestnut Peteer lowered his record to 2:06¼ in the first heat of the 2:16 trot for three-year-olds, with Miss Divorcee second. The other miles were in good time, too, considering the high wind that blew up the back stretch.

The summaries:

2:17 TROT, (PURSE $1,000.)

John Spencer, (Squier-Valentine)	4	1	5	8	2	1	1
Eva Bingen, (McMahon)	5	2	2	1	1	2	2
Frisco Worthy (Cox)	1	4	4	4	4	3	ro
Sybil J., (Hendricks)	2	3	1	2	3	dis	

Golden Speir also ran.
Time—2:08½; 2:08¼; 2:08½; 2:10¼; 2:11; 2:11½; 2:14¼.

2:12 TROT, THE S. & S. STAKE, (PURSE $5,000.)

June Red, (Geers)	1	1	1
Lotto Watts, (Ray)	2	2	8
Royal Knight, (Walker)	6	5	2
Czar Peter, (Lee)	5	3	3

Prince Lores, Blanche Carter, Dick Watts, Allen Watts, Alma Forbe, The Lincoln, and Bingen Pointer also ran.
Time—2:07¾; 2:06¼; 2:08¼.

2:16 TROT, THREE-YEAR-OLDS, (PURSE $1,000.)

Chestnut Peter, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Selka, (Geers)	3	2	3
Peter Vonia, (Cox)	4	3	2
The Divorcee (Serrill)	2	7	4

Miss Dewey Watts, Lady Wilko, Sunny Smiles, and Lock also ran.
Time—2:05¾; 2:07¾; 2:07¾.

2:11 PACE, (PURSE $1,000.)

The Problem, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Admiral, (Palin)	4	4	2
Mattie the Great, (Reaves)	6	2	4
Jack the Clipper, (Rhodes)	2	6	5

Dan Hedgewood and William Patch also ran.
Time—2:07¾; 2:06¼; 2:05¾.

RAIN HALTS NET TOURNEY.

Only Three Matches Played in Metropolitan Championship.

Only three matches were played yesterday in the Metropolitan tennis championship at the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge, a heavy downpour of rain cutting short the scheduled competitions. Those who won their way to advanced positions in the tournament were Dr. William Rosenbaum, Elliott Binzen, both of these men gaining the verdict in second round encounters, and Seiichiro Kashio, who won a third round contest.

Dr. Rosenbaum proved to be an easy victor over the young Brooklyn star, Cecil Donaldson, who was able to take only one game in the first set and two in the second. Rosenbaum was playing in fine form, but Donaldson gave only a faint indication of his usual prowess on the courts. He was undsteady both off the ground and overhead, and errors mounted up heavily against him.

There was a better match when Binzen triumphed over Roy Richey. The former Fordham star, who is now in training at Pelham Bay, was never in serious danger, but he could not afford to take chances against the determined attack which Richey waged. The score in favor of Binzen was 6—2, 6—3. Kashio, the Japanese star, defeated J. B. Hughes, another of the Pelham Bay sailors, at 6—1, 6—1. The victor is now in the round before the semi-finals, in which he will meet E. G. Burrows, who won his advance position on Monday.

Dr. Rosenbaum and Vincent Richards, the latter the national boys' champion, started a third round match, but it was halted by the rain when Richards was leading his veteran opponent at 3—2 in the first set.

Cleveland Signs Two Veterans.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—The Cleveland American League Club today signed Pitcher George McQuillan of the Columbus American Association club and Outfielder Bob Bescher of Louisville for the rest of the season. McQuillan formerly played with the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Nationals and Bescher with the Cincinnati and New York Nationals.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs. Poilu, 110 pounds; Keen Jane, 113; *Dainty Lady, 103; *Madge F., 106; Tippler, 110; Gilder, 103; Jill, 103.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Tokay, 111 pounds; *Currency, 94; Dawn Star, 94; *Rockport, 102; Trial by Jury, 107; Buckboard, 107; Ed Cudihee, 107; N. K. Beal, 112; *Ellison, 104; Harry Burgoyne, 95; Benevolent, (imp.,) 107; *Manganese, 107; Nigel, 112; Sky Pilot, 107; Wood Violet, 90; *Mistress Polly, 104.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens; five and a half furlongs. King Agrippa, (imp.,) 112 pounds; Bill McCloy, 112; Kate Glenn, 107; Bronze Eagle, 112; Caddie, 112; Feu d'Artifice, 107; Mose, (imp.,) 112; Peasant, 117; Numbo Jumbo, 117; Tarquin, 117; Appleton Wake, 112; Poliyanna, 112; Santiago, 112; Bennie's Sister, 107; Roederer, 112; George Washington, 112; Mackenzie, 112; O'Donovan, 112; P. G. King, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile. Star Gaser, 103 pounds; Tom McTaggart, 121; Orestes, 100; Flittergold, 100; Rhine Maiden, 97; Hanovia, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Mark G., 114 pounds; The Decision, 117; Clark M., 114; *Herder, 100; *Captain Marchmont, 107; Star Ben, 108; Broom Peddler, 103; First Troop, 103; Austral, 103; Napoleon, 112; Mr. Specs, 112; Ed Cudihee, 112; *The Pin, 107; Millrace, 106; Iron Cross 2d, 112; Benevolent, (imp.,) 117; *Miss Kruter, 102; Harry Burgoyne, 103; Le Dinosauro, (imp.,) 112; Wood Violet, 103.

Also eligible: Bennie's Sister, 98 pounds; Peripcurdine, 98; Dundreary, 107; *Ida Michael, 107; Feu d'Artifice, 98; Bill Simmons

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WAR COSTS BRITAIN $25,000 A MINUTE

Credit Unimpaired Despite Huge Outlay, While Germany Cannot Pay Interest.

LONDON, July 30, (via Ottawa.)—The war is costing the people of Great Britain $34,920,000 a day, or $1,455,000 every hour, or nearly $25,000 a minute, according to a statement prepared by the Imperial authorities, which says:

"After four years of exhausting war, Britain's credit is still unimpaired. Her 'silver bullets' are being turned out by the hundred millions, and every one is finding its billet. Her people are cheerfully bearing the ever-increasing strain which has been placed upon their shoulders, and will spare no effort in blood or treasure till victory is assured.

"Britain's national debt was increased during the war from $3,225,000,000 to $39,900,000,000, or in excess of twelve times over, and yet she is paying all—and much more than all—her debt charges out of current taxation, while the new taxation raised by Germany is not enough to pay the interest accumulated upon her war debt.

"Before the war the people of Britain paid taxes amounting to approximately $1,000,000,000 a year; today they are paying taxes of $3,270,000,000 annually. In spite of this, Great Britain raised her third war loan of $5,000,000,000—a sum equal to nearly half her entire national income in 1914.

"Great Britain is now spending $9,305,000,000 a year on her army, her navy, her air services and her munitions factories and supplies, but, despite this colossal financial burden, she has advanced loans to her allies amounting in the aggregate to $8,160,000,000."

To Discuss Steel Exports.

Announcement was made yesterday of a meeting of firms interested in steel exports to be held tomorrow at the Law Institute to exchange views on the present export situation. Ways and means are to be discussed in regard to presenting opinions to the War Industries Board and the War Trade Board as to a policy to be followed during the war period. Among the firms and corporations to be represented are the American International Steel Corporation, the American Steel Export Company, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, W. R. Grace & Co., Arkell & Douglas, the W. J. Crouch Company, the Liberty Steel Products Company, Henry W. Peabody & Co., and Rownson, Drew & Clydesdale, Incorporated.

Chicago & Alton Shows Deficit.

The annual report of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for the calendar year 1917, published yesterday, shows a deficit for the year of $47,092, as compared with a net income for 1916 of $313,948. This total loss in earnings of $362,735 in the year was due principally to increases in taxation and fixed charges, as the gross revenues were increased from $17,781,279 to $20,525,689, and net revenues from railroad operations showed a slight increase, being $5,391,712, instead of $5,283,026. The non-operating income, however, fell off, and the road's gross income was $60,810 less than in the previous year.

Third Avenue Railroad Report.

The report of earnings of the Third Avenue Railway system for June and for twelve months ended June 30 shows for the month gross operating revenues of $870,350, a drop of $67,507, and for the year gross operating revenues of $10,234,484, an increase of $1,261,836. Net revenues for the month amounted to $200,293, an increase of $119,746, and for the year to $2,898,620, an increase of $1,213,812. The deficit of income below fixed charges for the month amounted to $91,852, a decrease in the deficiency of $135,728, and for the year the deficit was $457,206, which was $1,165,030 smaller than in 1916.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William R. Compton Company and Halsey, Stuart & Co. are offering jointly $2,500,000 of Louisiana Port Commission Serial 5s at prices ranging from 101.26 to 102.64, according to maturity, to yield about 4.85 per cent.

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., are offering $3,500,000 of the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company first mortgage and collateral trust 7 per cent. gold notes, due July 1, 1921.

R. L. Day & Co. of Boston are offering $1,581,000 of West End Street Railway six-year 7 per cent. bonds at 102.45, to yield approximately 6½ per cent.

The Public Utilities Committee of the National War Savings Committee and the Minute Men of America are holding a rally in City Hall Park, today, at noon.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that on July 31 first mortgage 4s of the Kansas City & Pacific R. R. Company will be quoted ex the Feb. 1 coupon, but must carry the Aug. 1 and subsequent coupons.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	5½	6	Homa Oil	70	71
E S Gas	0	10	Iron Cap	18¾	19
Begole	50	60	Iron Blos	30	40
Black H	..	95	La Rose	34	39
Bohemia	75	85	Majestic	18	19
Boston El	75	80	Mex Met	45	50
Bost & M	51	52	Mojave T	12	12
Butte & L	15	18	New Balt	90	95
Bost & Ar	1	2	N Z & L	18	20
Crystal	23	24	N Cornelia	18¾	19
Calaveras	50	1½	Nev Doug	52	54
Crown R	19	25	Nixon Nev	47	50
Cortez	5	15	Oneco	20	30
Champ. old	4½	5	Onondaga	20	25
Chief Cons	2½	2⅝	*S W M	75	1¼
Lenblich	..	2½	Victoria M	55	60
Earl Eagle	2	2½	U V Ext	37	38
Fortuna	2	5	Victoria M	55	60
Houghton	50	75	Yukon J	1	1¼

*Part paid. †Full paid.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARCLIFF REALTY CORPORATION:
Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for the Harcliff Realty Corporation, held on the day designated in the By-Laws, having resulted in a failure to elect Directors, and a special meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors thereafter held on January 25, 1918, having resulted also in a failure to elect Directors, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of Leary & Goodbody, No. 55 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated, New York, July 29th, 1918.
ELSIE K. McNEILL,
Stockholder of said Corporation.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 20-oz. O. D. Melton will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., August 5th, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for 20-oz. O. D. Melton" and addressed to Woolens Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 E. 16th St., New York.

RESORTS.
PENNSYLVANIA.

Forest Park Hotel
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA. ON FOREST LAKE.
Only three hours from New York, by Lackawanna R. R.; in 2,000 acre pine park; finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball; dancing every evening; every modern improvement; elevation, 1,600 feet; capacity, 350. Apply to ARTHUR LEDERER, Owner, 135 Fifth Av., N. Y. Gramercy 4190.

BUCKWOOD INN
(FIRE PROOF)
SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PENNA.
To sublet until Sept. 1st a detached family cottage, with complete hotel service. Also housekeeping cottages completely furnished. Overlooking Shawnee golf course. Available for the balance of the season. A. J. and C. V. Murphy, Managers.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE,
Mount Pocono, Pa. Private baths. Free garage. W. E. & H. M. Leech.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms, $2.50 to $5.00.
You are certain to get rooms Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Grafton Hotel
CONNECTICUT AVE. & DE SALES ST.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
European Plan, $2 per day upward. American Plan, $5 per day upward.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98½	98⅝
2s, registered, 1918	99⅝	100
2s, coupon, 1918	99⅝	100
2s registered, 1946	85	89
2s, coupon, 1946	85	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
4s, coupon, 1925	106½	107
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¼	98⅝
3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
4s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38	102⅝	102⅞

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99¼	100	99¾
4½s June, 1965	99¼	100	99¾
4½s Mar., 1963	99¼	100	99¾
4½s Nov., 1957	99¼	100	99¾
4½s May, 1957	99½	100	99¾
4½s Mar., 1930-30	94½	95	94½
4½s April, 1963	94½	95	94½
4½s Mar., 1964	94½	95	94½
4½s Mar., 1962	94½	95	94½
4½s Sept., 1960	94¼	95	94¼
4s May, 1959	90¾	91	90¾
4s Nov., 1958	90½	91	90½
4s May, 1957	90¼	91	90¼
4s Nov., 1956	89½	..	90
4s Nov., 1955	89¾	..	90
4s Nov., 1936	92¼	93¾	92½
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99⅝
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
3½s Nov., 1955	81	82¾	81
3½s Nov., 1954	81	82	81
3½s May, 1954	80½	..	81

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.55	4.55
4½s	1921-1923	4.55	4.55
4½s	1919-1920	4.55	4.55
4½s	1918-1923	4.55	4.55
4½s	1924-1932	4.55	4.55
4½s	1940-1956	4.65	4.65
4½s	1930-1939	4.55	4.55
4½s	1922-1929	4.65	4.65
3½s	1918	4.75	..
6s	1940-1953	4.70	4.50
3s	1926-1930	4.70	4.50
3s	1918-1925	4.70	4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Aetna Exp.	12½	12¼	12¼
200	‡Am. S. Tob. rights	..	..	..
1,700	B.-A. T. Co., registered	5	5	5
600	Do coupon	18¾	17¼	18⅜
2,000	‡Burns Bros. Ice	18¾	18½	18⅝
1,000	‡C. L. & P.	35¾	34½	35¾
100	Chev. Motor	2½	2⅜	2⅜
400	Curtiss Aero.	134	134	134
300	‡East. V. Co	37	36½	37
1,500	‡Gen. Asph't	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
		33¼	32½	33

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

25	‡Illinois Pipe Line	163	162	163
5,000	‡Pierce Oil Corp	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞
2,500	††Am. Vent.	14	12	13
1,500	‡Barn.O.& G.	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	††Bos.-Wyo.	22	21	21
2,000	‡Cos. & Co.	6⅝	6½	6⅝
1,750	‡Crystal Oil (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Drillers	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Elk Basn. Pet	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
2,200	††Esmeralda	6	5	5
800	‡Federal	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
500	‡Glenrock	4⅛	4	4
800	‡Houston	82	79½	79½
1,600	‡Imp. Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,000	‡Isl. O. & T.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
300	‡Kinney	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,000	Metro. Pet.	1½	1½	1½
1,000	††Midwest	102	102	102
200	††N.Y.Chino.	30	30	30

MINING STOCKS.

5,400	‡Alas.-Br. C. Metals	51	45	49
3,100	††Am. Mines	72	72	72
7,000	‡Am. Tin & Tung.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,800	††Amlna. M. (a pros.)	40	37	40
2,500	††Atlanta	5	4½	4½
1,650	Big L. Cop.	1½	1	1½
100	‡Boss. Mon	51	53	53
18,000	Butte Det.	17	15	16
2,100	††Caledonia	46	45	45
3,700	‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1¼	1⅜
1,200	Canada Cop.	1⅝	1½	1½
2,000	‡Cashboy	5	5	5
1,800	‡Cerbat Sil. M. & M.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
50	‡Coco R. M.	2	2	2
200	Con.Aris.Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
125	‡Copper Val.	¾	¾	¾
500	Cres. Con. G	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
1,400	‡Denbigh M.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1,400	‡El Sal. Sil.	74	74	74
1,200	‡Eureka C. M	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞
500	First Nat. C	2½	2	2
2,500	††Fort. Con.	39	38	39
1,000	††Goldf. M.	3	3	3
8,500	††Hattie G. M. (a pr.)	58	57	58
620	Hecla Min.	4¾	4¼	4⅛
14,500	††Hypo. M & M. Co.	23	24	24
1,500	††Jim Butler	59	59	60
5,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	12	11	12

BONDS.

$25,000	‡A. T. & T. 6, w. l.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
5,000	‡Arr & Co. 6s, 1920	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000	‡Beth. S. 5s 2-yr. ntes.	99½	99¼	99½
5,000	‡B'm S. 7%, 1919, w. l.	100¼	100¼	100¼
25,000	‡B'm S. 7%, 1920, w. l.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10,000	‡B'm S. 7%, 1921, w. l.	99	99	99
25,000	‡B'm S. 7%, 1922, w. l.	98¼	98⅜	98⅛
25,000	‡B'm S. 7%, 1923, w. l.	98¼	96⅜	98⅝
$20,000	‡Can. Gov't 5s	97¾	97¼	97⅝
10,000	‡Cudahy 7s, 1923, w. l.	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
25,000	Fed. Farm Loan 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1,000	‡P'r & G'le 7s, 1923	100¾	100¾	100¾
:0,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	58	54	54
10,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	59	58	59
15,000	‡Union Pac. 6s, w. l.	100⅛	100¼	100⅛

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Monday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Air. Reduc'n.	64	69	67	73
Am.-Hr. Mfg.	3	6	3	6
Do pf	22	30	22	30
Atl. Fruit	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
Am. W. Pap.	3	3¼	3	3¼
Carwen Steel	7¼	8	7¼	8
Carbon Steel	118	124	118	124
Charcoal Iron	7½	8¼	7⅝	8¼
Charcoal I. pf	6	6½	6⅜	6⅝
Corp. of Flor.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Curtiss A. pf.	85	90	65	80
Emerson P.	1	1¼	1	1½
Free. Texas	29	31	29	31
Gen. Asph. pf.	70	72	70	72
K.,T.& S. pf.	19	21	18	21
Kirby Lumber	16	17	16	17
Do pf	58	62	58	62
Lake T. B. pf	5	6	4	5
L. Val. C. B.	82	85	82	85
Man. Transit	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Maxim Mun.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Mitch. Motors	32	36	32	36
N. Y. Ship.	39	41	39	41
P. Coal & C.	31	33	31	33
Poc.-Logan C.	3	3¼	3	3¼
Poulsen Wire.	12½	13¼	12½	13¼
Stand. Motors.	12½	13	12½	13
St.L.,R.N.A.&P.	35	..	35	..
St. Joe L.	14½	15	14½	15
Strom. Carb.	23	27	23	27

INDUSTRIALS, (continued.)

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
U.S.L.& H.pf.	2	3	2	3
Un. Profit S.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
United Zinc ..	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
U. S. Aero.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Wright-M. pf.	62	67	62	65

OIL STOCKS.

Allen Oil	⅜	½	⅜	½
Applach. Oil.	7	9	7	9
Atlantic Pet.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Cos. & Co. pf.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
Hanover Oil	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Inter. Petrol.	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
Merritt Oil ..	24	25	24	25
Mid.-Con.	6¾	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
Midw. Oil pf.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Midwest Ref.	114	116	114	116
Okla. Oil pf.	2⅜	3¼	2⅛	3½
Sinclair Gulf.	19½	20⅛	19½	20⅛
Southwest Oil	40	50	40	50
Un. Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Way. O. & G.	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Bonds		4	6	4
Con. Home	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Copper Val.	¾	1	¾	1⅛
Emma Cons.	17	20	17	20
Lampazos S.	30	40	36	40

BOND.

Pierce O.6s,'24	84	86	84	86

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	13	13¼	13
Atlantic Refining	975	995	980
Borne-Scrymser	440	460	440
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	93	91
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	330	315
500 ‡Tex.O.& R.	⅝	⅝	⅝
Continental Oil	425	445	430
Crescent Pipe Line	34	37	34
Cumberland P. L.	140	150	140
Eureka Pipe Line	190	195	190
Galena Signal Oil	122	126	124
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	130	120
Illinois Pipe Line	160	165	160
Indiana Pipe Line	93	97	93
Int. Pet. Co, Ltd.	13¾	14	13¾
National Transit	13	14	13
N. Y. Transit	195	205	200
Northern Pipe L.	104	108	104
Ohio Oil	321	325	321
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	27	32	30
Prairie Oil & Gas	500	510	505
Prairie Pipe Line	255	260	255
Solar Refining	310	320	310
Southern Pipe L.	180	183	180
South. Penn. Oil	260	267	260
S. W. Penn.	95	100	95
Stand. Oil of Cal.	218	220	218
Stand. Oil of Ind.	615	625	615
Stand. Oil of Kan.	440	460	440
Stand. Oil of Ky.	320	330	320
Stand. Oil of Neb.	450	470	450
Stand. Oil of N. J.	520	525	520
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	270	275	272
Stand. Oil of Ohio	400	410	400
Swan & Finch	94	98	94
Union Tank	97	99	98
Vacuum Oil	333	338	335
Washington Oil	32	36	32

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Aetna pf	65	69	65
American Brass	220	224	220
Atlas Powder	117	173	117
Do pf	90½	92	90½
Babcock & Wilcox	111½	113	111½
Bliss	350	425	350
Do pf	..	78	..
Can. Found'n F.	140	160	140
Colt's Arms	62	65	62
Du Pont	275	280	275
Eastern Steel	88	94	88
Hercules	240	245	240
Do pf	112	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond.	120	124	120
Penn. Seab. S. Cp.	55	56	55
Scovill Mfg	450	470	450
Thomas Iron Co.	25	85	25
Winchester Arms.	700	825	700
Woodward Iron Co.	45	60	45

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. are instructed to give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization on 1st September, 1918, of $312,000 Argentine gold pes

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
115 Devonshire St BOSTON
17 Wall St NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd.
LONDON

Arkansas Valley Railway, Light & Power Company
Bond Secured 7% Notes
Due December 1, 1920
Price 97¾ and interest
Yielding 8%
Details on request
Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York

Short-Term Notes
or
Long-Term Bonds
Which Do You Prefer?
If you are attracted by Short-Term Notes, you can buy them at prices to yield around 6% to 7¾%.
If you prefer Long-Term Bonds, you can buy even those of a very conservative character to yield around 5½% to 6%.
Send for our Letter No. 1218, which mentions several attractive issues of Short-Term Notes and Long-Term Bonds.
Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES
CITY OF PORTSMOUTH
VIRGINIA
6% Refunding Bonds
Due July 1, 1928
PRICE 107⅞
YIELDING 5%
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

Maury Rogers & Auchincloss
Virginia Carolina Chemical
A Review sent upon request.
Members
N. Y. Stock Exchange
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Branch Office
30 E. 60th St.

High Grade Investment Securities
Knauth·Nachod & Kuhne
Equitable Building, New York.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Quiet and Irregular—Surprisingly Good Showing by Steel Corporation.

With a very small accession in business the stock market moved irregularly through most of yesterday's session and closed with the principal active issues slightly lower. About the only diversion during the day in brokerage offices was the selling of Steel common, which took place in the final hour, breaking the price to 106⅝, with a recovery of a full point setting in immediately afterwards. It appeared that a calculated effort was being made to bring out other selling orders on the suspicion raised by the break that the corporation's quarterly earnings statement would be disappointing, but the figures, when they were made public shortly after the close, exceeded all but the most optimistic predictions.

Some of the rails were fractionally higher, and the public utility issues profited by the decision of Charles E. Hughes, as referee, holding the present 80-cent rate for gas confiscatory in the case of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. General Motors slumped 4⅝ on relatively small offerings, and where no supporting orders were put in for pools prices generally worked lower.

The war news was less of a factor in shaping sentiment yesterday than for a fortnight past. It appears that the German defense is being strengthened, and future operations on the salient held by the Crown Prince promise to be less spectacular. Traders are waiting for evidence that the public is again ready to take stocks, and in the meantime are buying and selling to catch temporary turns rather than in an endeavor to readjust quotations to the changing political situation.

The quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation never fails to awaken widespread interest, and yesterday's report was eagerly awaited because of the conjecture as to the amount which the management would see fit to set aside for taxes. Net earnings before deductions for the war taxes were easily the largest of any three months in the corporation's history, running to more than $150,000,000, of which the tremendous sum of $90,000,000 was set apart for taxes. The balance was about two and one-half times dividend requirements, and the action of the board in continuing the old regular and extra payments of $4.25 a share caused no surprise.

With more than $500,000,000 already in the Treasury Department's hands from the sale of War Savings Stamps, revenue from this source is becoming an important item in Government finances. At the present rate of selling it appears likely that substantially all of the $2,000,000,000 authorized will be placed with investors before the expiration of the offer.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

The Scarcity of Money Is Disappearing Gradually.

LONDON, July 30.—The money scarcity is gradually disappearing and discounts today were firm.

The Stock Exchange showed a good tone. Gilt-edge securities were firmly maintained, despite large sales of war bonds. A sharp improvement in the lire helped Italian bonds. The strongest features of the market were oils, engineering shares, and Russians. Argentines and Brazilians were easy. Chartered Company shares were active but lower, there being mixed feelings regarding the results which will accrue from the Rhodesian land decision.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 30.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 70 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Rates for Call Loans Fluctuate from 5 to 6%—Time Money Unchanged.

Rates for call loans ranged yesterday from 5 to 6 per cent., with most renewals made at 5 per cent. The closing quotation was 5½ per cent. The Money Committee held its regular weekly meeting yesterday, but had no special announcement to make. The time money market was unchanged, with the supply of funds limited to a small volume available almost exclusively for sixty-day transactions.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6	High	6½
Low	5	Low	5½
Renewals	5	Renewals	6
Last	5½	Last	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 90 to 90 days	4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼@5¾
4 to 6 months	5¾@6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7580	$4.7530	$4.7580	..
Cables	4.7645	4.7645	4.7645	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	..
Cables	5.69½	5.69½	5.69½	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Closing. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7530	$4.7645
5.1826 Paris—	5.71½	5.69½
China—		
Hongkong	.80	.80
Peking	121.50	121.75
Shanghai	114.50	114.75
19.50 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	51.375	51.875
82.44 India—		
Bombay	35.73	35.73
Calcutta	35.73	35.73
5.1826 Italy	8.00	8.00
Japan—		
Kobe	53.50	53.75
Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.30 Spain	26.90	27.00
60.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	35.50	35.75
Copenhagen	31.50	31.70
Christiania	31.25	31.50
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.60	44.70
24.42 Rio	24.60	24.75
9.1826 Switzerland	8.95¼	8.92¾
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.10	14.20
500 rubles	14.00	14.10

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.71	$4.71⅞	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $641,484,317; balance, $40,809,508; United States Treasury credit balances, $899,917; Federal Reserve credit balance, $29,342,591.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $16.875@$18.125 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99⅜c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 77c

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$13,550,180	$13,550,180
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	486,285,804	486,285,804
Miscellaneous	94,029,140	94,029,140
Misc. revenue	17,850,353	17,850,353
Total receipts	$611,715,478	$611,715,478
Exc. of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	894,125,728	894,125,728
Exc. of total rec'ts over total disbursements	23,143,969	23,143,969

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	309,675	488,892	384,608
Year to date	81,154,600	114,066,264	94,479,480

Sales.		Closing Bid.	Ask.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
55	Adams Express	62	100	59	59	59	59	−3
3½	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3¾	3½	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
2½	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2¾	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
33½	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	...
82½	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83	83	83	83	83	83¼	+⅜
90	Am. Agricul. Chem	90	92	90	90	90	90	−¼
93	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	94	94	94	94	94	94	−⅛
46⅝	Am. Can	47	47½	47½	47½	46¼	47	−⅝
93	Am. Can pf	94	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	...
84	Am. Car & Fdry	84¼	700	84¼	85	84¼	84¼	−½
41	Am. Cotton Oil	41¾	1,200	42	42¼	41¼	41¼	−⅝
80½	Am. H. & Leath. pf	81½	1,200	81½	81¾	80¾	80¾	−⅝
49½	Am. Ice pf	50	800	50¼	50¼	50	50¼	+1
53¾	Am. International	53¾	100	53½	53¾	53¼	53¼	...
40⅝	Am. Linseed	41¾	500	41	41	40¾	40¾	−⅛
66	Am. Locomotive	66¾	700	66	66¾	66	66	−1¼
77⅝	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77¾	500	77½	77¾	77¼	77¾	−⅛
73¼	Am. Steel F'dries	74	300	75	75	74	74	−¼
109¾	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	300	110	110	109¼	109½	−½
110	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	111	200	110	110	110	110	−1
125	Am. Sumatra Tob	125¾	7,600	126	126	124½	125	−1¼
91¾	Am. Tel. & Tel	92	5,500	92	92	91¾	92	+⅛
163	Am. Tobacco	166	200	164½	165	164½	165	+¾
58	Am. Woolen	58¾	200	58½	58½	58½	58½	+⅞
95	Am. Woolen pf	96	100	95½	95½	95½	95½	−¼
27¼	Am. Writing P. pf	28	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	−¼
18¾	Am. Zinc, L. & S	19	200	19	19	19	19	...
65¾	Anaconda Copper	66	1,500	66¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	−¾
85	Atch. Top. & S. F	85¾	1,400	85¾	86	85	85	−⅝
102	At. Gulf & West I	103	200	102½	102½	102¼	102¾	+⅛
89¾	Baldwin Loco	89½	8,300	90¾	90¾	88¾	89½	−1¼
54¾	Baltimore & Ohio	54¾	200	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼	−½
82¾	Beth. Steel, class B	82¾	6,600	83¾	83¾	82½	82½	−¼
104¾	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	105¾	300	105¾	105¾	105	105	−¾
25¾	Booth Fisheries	26¼	300	26½	26½	26	26	−¾
40½	Brklyn Rapid Tran	41	400	41	41	40¾	40¾	−¼
83	Brklyn Union Gas	83	300	80	83	80	83	+3
135½	Burns Brothers	136¼	1,400	135	135	135	135	−⅜
11¾	Butte Cop. & Zinc	11¾	100	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	−⅝
29¾	Butte & Superior	29¾	200	29¾	29¾	28½	28½	+⅝
18¾	California Petrol	19¾	200	19	19	19	19	−¼
59	California Pet. pf	61	300	60	60	59¾	59½	−¼
153⅜	Canadian Pacific	153½	2,400	154	154	152	153	−1¼
66¼	Central Leather Co	66⅞	500	67	67	66⅛	66⅛	−½
34	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34¼	300	34	34	34	34	...
87	Chandler Motor	88	100	88	88	88	88	...
7¼	Chi. Great Western	7¾	5,900	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾	+⅛
44⅞	Chi., Mil. & St. P	44¾	2,600	44¾	44¾	44	44¾	+⅛
75¾	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	75¾	100	75¾	76	74½	75¾	+⅛
92¾	Chi. & Northwest'n	92¾	200	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+⅛
23½	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23¾	800	24	24	23¾	23¾	−⅛
16¾	Chile Copper	16¾	1,400	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	−⅜
38½	Chino Copper	38¾	2,700	39¼	39¼	39	39	−⅛
45½	Col. Fuel & Iron	46	100	46	46	46	46	...
32¾	Columbia Gas & El	33	200	32¾	34	32¾	33¾	+¼
89	Consolidated Gas	89½	1,100	88	90	88	89½	+⅛
43¾	Corn Products Ref	44	2,400	44⅜	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞	−⅛
100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	100¼	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
66	Crucible Steel	66¼	1,700	67¼	67¼	65¼	66¼	−1¼
29¼	Cuba Cane Sugar	29¾	4,400	29¾	29¾	29	29¼	−¼
160	Del., Lack. & West	164½	100	162	162	162	162	+¼
6⅝	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7⅜	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
103	Detroit Edison Co	105	10	103	103	103	103	−1
56⅝	Distillers' Secur	57	2,800	57⅜	57¾	56¾	56¾	−¼
9¼	Dome Mines	9¼	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	−⅛
15¼	Erie	15¼	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	−⅛
31	Erie 1st pf	32¼	200	32	32	31½	31½	−⅜
30	Gaston, W. & W	30¾	1,000	30¾	30¾	29¾	30	−¼
49	General Cigar	50	400	50	50	48¾	48¾	−¾
144¾	General Electric	145¼	400	144	144	143	143	−2
133	General Motors	140¼	1,600	140¼	141¼	139	139¼	−4½
47	Goodrich pf	47¾	800	47¾	47¾	47	47	−¾
78½	Granby Consol	80	100	79	79	79	79	...
90½	Great Northern pf	90¾	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
31½	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	31¾	100	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	...
44	Greene-Cananea	44¼	300	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	−⅛
47	Haskell & Barker	48¼	1,400	48¼	48¼	47	47	−⅝
72	Homestake Mining	77	100	72	72	72	72	+2
52⅝	Inspiration Copper	52¾	1,100	53¼	53¼	52¾	52¾	−⅛
126	Int. Harvester, N.J	126	100	126	126	126	126	+1½
65	Int. Harvest. Corp	66	200	66	66	66	66	+1
26	Int. Mer. Marine	26¼	400	26	26¼	26	26	−⅛
97½	Int. Mer. Mer. pf	97¾	8,000	97⅝	98¼	97¾	97¾	+⅛
29⅞	Int. Nickel	30	8,200	31	31	29⅞	30	−⅛
35⅝	Int. Paper	36	300	36	36	35¾	35¾	−⅝
50	Kelly Springfield Tire	51	900	50¾	51⅜	50¾	51	+1
33	Kennecott Copper	33¼	600	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	−⅜
81½	Lackawanna Steel	83	500	82½	82½	82	82	−⅝
22	Lee Rubber & Tire	22¾	1,700	21¾	22¾	21¾	22	+½
57⅞	Lehigh Valley	58	200	58	58	58	58	...
102	Liggett & Myers pf	103	100	104	104	104	104	...
25¾	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	26¼	300	25¾	26½	25¾	26	+⅜
75	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	75	200	75	75	75	75	−1
180	Lorillard (P.) Co	183	300	183	183	175	175	−10
28¼	Maxwell Motors	28½	200	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	−⅛
55¼	Max. Motors 1st pf	55½	400	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	+¼
21¾	Max. Motors 2d pf	21¾	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	−¼
100	Mexican Petroleum	101½	10,100	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+⅛
29⅞	Miami Copper	29⅞	1,600	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	+⅛
52⅝	Midvale Steel	53¼	1,500	53¼	53¼	52¾	52¾	−⅛
5½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5½	300	5½	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
8½	Mo. Kan. & T. pf	9	400	8½	9	8½	9	...
23¾	Missouri Pacific	23¾	200	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	−⅛
56¾	Missouri Pacific pf	56¾	200	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	−¼
30	Nat. Acme	30	100	30	30	30	30	...
91½	Nat. Biscuit	91½	300	91½	91½	91	91	−2
51¼	Nat. Enam. & St	51¼	500	50¾	51¼	50¾	50¾	−⅛
125	N. Y. Air Brake	127	500	125	127	125	126	+1½
72¼	N. Y. Central	72¾	900	72¼	72¼	71¼	71¼	−1
40⅞	N. Y., N. H. & H	41	8,100	40¾	40¾	40¼	40⅞	+⅛
20	N. Y., Ont. & West	20½	100	20	20	20	20	−¼
75	Norfolk & West. pf	76	100	75	75	75	75	−1
41	North American	42	100	41	41	41	41	...
87⅜	Northern Pacific	87⅞	100	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+⅛
38	Ohio Cities Gas	38¾	1,700	38¾	38¾	37¾	38	+⅛
10¼	Ontario Mining	10¼	100	10½	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
58	Owens Bottle Mach	59	100	59	59	59	59	−1
32	Pacific Mail	32¾	700	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¾	+⅜
20	Pacific Tel. & Tel	20½	100	20½	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
44¼	Penn. R. R.	44¾	2,245	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	...
47¾	People's Gas, Chi	48	2,200	46	48¼	46	48	+3
38	Pierce-Arrow	39	300	38½	38½	38¼	38½	−⅛
33	Pitts. & West Va	33½	900	33¾	33¾	33	33¾	−⅛
69½	Pressed Steel Car	70	2,300	70½	71	70	70¾	+⅛
96	Pressed Steel C. pf	99	100	96	96	96	96	+⅛
113⅜	Pullman Co	113½	300	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	−¼
61⅛	Railway Steel Sp	61¾	2,700	61¾	62¼	61	61¼	+⅞
100	Railway Steel S. pf	100	100	100	100	100	100	+⅞
23¾	Ray Con. Copper	24	400	24	24	24	24	...
87⅝	Reading	88	4,100	88¾	88¾	87¼	87⅞	−⅝
91	Rep. Iron & Steel	92¾	8,800	92¾	92¾	90¾	91	−1¼
101½	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102	10	100½	102	100½	100½	...
103	Royal Dutch r	105	100	103½	105½	103½	105½	+1
7¼	Saxon Motor	7¾	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
7⅞	Seaboard Air Line	7⅞	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
16¼	Shattuck-Arizona	16¼	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	−⅛
31¾	Sinclair Oil Refin	31¾	1,400	31¾	31¾	31¼	31½	−⅜
84¾	Southern Pacific	84¾	2,700	84¾	85¼	84¼	84¼	−⅝
23½	Southern Railway	23¾	2,000	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	−⅜
63	Southern Ry. pf	63	200	63	63	63	63	...
45½	Studebaker Co	45½	1,800	45½	45¾	44¾	44¾	−⅝
19¼	Tenn. C. & C	19¼	500	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	...
152	Texas Co	153	700	151¾	153	151¼	151½	+⅝
70¾	Tobacco Products	71¾	15,900	71¾	72¼	70	70¾	−⅞
97½	Tobacco Prod. pf	98	300	96¾	98	96¾	96¾	−⅛
122	Union Pacific	121½	400	122¾	123¾	121¾	121¾	+⅝
72	Union Pacific pf	70¼	100	71	71	71	71	+⅛
100¾	United Cigar Stores	100¾	1,800	101	101	100¾	100¾	−⅛
89	United Frys. Invest	88	100	84	84	83	83	...
127¼	U. S. Indus. Alco	127½	2,900	128	128	126¾	126¾	−1¼
107½	U. S. Rubber	107¾	127,100	108¾	108¾	106¾	107¾	−⅞
113	U. S. Steel pf	113¾	1,200	111¾	112¾	111¾	111¾	...
81¾	Utah Copper	81¾	100	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	−¼
...	Utah Securities	13	100	13	13	13	13	...
50¼	Va.-Car. Chemical	50¾	4,600	51¼	52¼	50¼	50¾	−⅜
10¾	Wabash	10¾	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
20¼	Wabash pf A	20¾	800	20¾	20¾	20	20	−⅛
14½	Western Maryland	14¾	800	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¼	−⅞
21½	Western Pacific	22	100	22	22	22	22	...
80¼	Western Union Tel	80¾	700	80¼	80¾	80	80	−⅛
41¾	Westingh. E. & M	42	400	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	−⅜
62¼	Wilson & Co	63	1,600	62	63½	62	62½	−⅜
19¾	Willys-Overland	20	2,100	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	...
65¾	Worthington Pump	66¼	900	67¾	67¾	66¼	66¼	−1¼
90½	Worth. Pump pf. A	91½	100	91	91	91	91	+¾

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	81.23	80.93	81.03	−.09
25 industrials	82.79	81.78	82.06	−.62
50 stocks	82.01	81.35	81.54	−.36

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 30	72.01	71.35	71.54	−.36
July 29	72.04	71.68	71.90	...
July 27	72.13	71.81	71.90	−.02
July 26	72.15	71.68	71.92	+.04
July 25	72.07	71.61	71.88	+.23
July 24	71.71	71.14	71.65	+.32
July 23	71.80	71.10	71.33	−.39
July 22	72.11	71.47	71.62	−.61

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	72.82 July 1	70.46 July 15	71.54
1917.	82.44 July 2	79.55 July 19	80.50
1916.	87.04 July 5	82.14 July 14	84.38
1915.	93.34 July 29	86.96 July 10	73.55
1914.	90.08 July 7	67.35 July 30	87.77
1913.	70.24 July 28	65.80 July 9	69.84

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	74.82 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	71.54
†1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	80.50
	Full Years.		
1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	67.43 Dec. 20	80.50
1916.	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.32
1915.	94.18 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.50
1914.	75.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.90
1913.	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	66.06

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads	−.02	+.54	−6.72
8 industrials	−.12	−.13	−1.87
6 public util.	+.02	−.21	−0.09
1 municipal	−1.25	−1.12½	−3.75
40 issues	−.06	−.07	−6.02

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Month.	Year.
July 30	76.69 −.06	July 28	76.75 −.08
July 29	76.75 +.05	July 22	76.80 +.01
July 27	76.70 −.02	July 20	76.79 +.06
July 26	76.22 +.07	July 19	76.73 +.04
July 25	76.65 −.04	July 18	76.69
July 24	76.69 −.06	July 17	76.69 +.02

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	76.79 July 20	76.65 July 8	76.69
1917.	83.77 July 2	82.61 July 9	82.71
1916.	87.35 July 10	86.85 July 31	86.85
1915.	92.87 July 1	81.94 July 9	92.15
1914.	86.85 July 7	82.70 July 30	82.73
1913.	87.21 July 30	86.30 July 14	87.21

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	77.87 May 24	76.77 Apr. 9	76.69
†1917.	89.48 Jan. 29	82.61 July 9	82.71
	Full Years.		
1917.	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916.	89.13 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 23	88.64
1915.	97.62 May 24	81.52 Jan. 2	96.37
1914.	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913.	92.81 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 18	86.54

*To date. †To corresponding date.

MORE LORILLARD STOCK.

Tobacco Concern to Issue $6,062,240 Additional Common.

Directors of the P. Lorillard Company, a large tobocco concern, have voted to issue $6,062,240 common stock at par to provide additional working capital. A letter sent to stockholders yesterday notified them of the opportunity of subscribing to an amount equal to one-third of their present holdings. Stockholders of record Aug. 9 may subscribe.

The management said in the letter that business in the first six months of the fiscal year had established a new high record. The sales were in excess of those for the full year of 1912, while net income was in proportion. Stock issue, which will be made from shares previously authorized, has been approved by the Capital Issues Committee.

M., K. & T. EARNS A SURPLUS

More Than Overcomes the Deficit Reported in 1916.

The annual report of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, issued by the receivers, covering the calendar year 1917, shows that during the year the road, which in 1916 had shown a deficit, earned a surplus over all fixed charges of $1,879,573. The deficit for the previous year amounted to $1,134,634.

The gross operating revenues for 1917 amounted to $48,344,150, as against $36,733,682, and net operating revenues to $10,198,039, an increase of $2,894,753, as compared with 1916. Owing to an increase of $192,448 in outside income, the gross income topped the increased fixed charges and taxes by $1,879,573. The road now has a profit and loss surplus shown on its books of $5,744,874.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Steel Dividend.

The size of the Steel Corporation's earnings in the June quarter showed that Wall Street's advance opinion in regard to the dividend on the common stock was established on a firm foundation. The Directors' decision to declare 4¼ per cent., all told, could hardly be considered anything but conservative when the balance available for the common stock was equal to nearly 8 per cent. after making a heavy reservation for war taxes and writing off an allowance for "the estimated proportion of extraordinary cost of facilities installed by reason of war requirements and conditions."

Break Near Market's Close.

The sharp drive against Steel common on the Stock Exchange during the last hour of trading was hard to explain. It carried the price down 2 points from the highest level of the day, and worked considerable unsettlement in other quarters. The usual rumors went around the brokerage offices that a large bear operator had started the selling movement by putting out 10,000 shares of Steel, which supplied the cue for other seekers of profits on the short side to sell some stock. The break was similar to the sudden decline which occurred a few days before the last German drive began, and was effective because of the relatively few buying orders in the market.

Gas Stocks Rise Quickly.

Brooklyn Union Gas and Consolidated Gas shares responded quickly to the announcement of the decision by Charles E. Hughes, as referee, that the proposed compensatory rate for gas should be allowed. The former rose 3½ and the latter 1¼ points. It was the first substantial upward impulse that the stocks had had in many weeks.

Mr. Vail on Government Control.

Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was quoted by Dow, Jones & Co., yesterday as sa

P. Lorillard

RIGHTS

Bought & Sold

Private Wires to Boston, Wilmington and Richmond

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

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WILL BUY	WILL SELL
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All Dividend Scrip	Prairie Oil
All Stock Scrip	Brinson Ry. 5s, 1935

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Office of
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 10th, 1918.

Notice to Holders of
HOSTETTER-CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY
Purchase Money Bonds.

The Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company having requested the undersigned as Trustee to pay and redeem twenty-eight (28) of its Purchase Money Bonds, dated February 1st, 1892, out of money available therefor in the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the provisions of its Trust Agreement with the undersigned as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1892, under which said bonds were issued, The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, hereby gives notice that at the request of the Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company, the Trustee will on August 1st, 1918, redeem bonds bearing numbers as follows:

1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190 and 1191,

and said bonds will on August 1st, 1918, become due and payable at par and accrued interest thereon to said date.

The holders of said bonds are hereby notified to present same to the undersigned for payment, with all coupons thereto belonging, on August 1st, 1918.

The usual certificate required under the Internal Revenue Tax Act must accompany the bonds.

Interest on said bonds will cease on and after August 1st, 1918.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Six Per Cent. Two Year Mortgage and Collateral Trust Coupon Notes of Seaboard Steel & Manganese Corporation
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article V. of the Indenture, dated April 1, 1918, securing the above notes, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, August 2, 1918, by the undersigned at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such notes shall be offered, not exceeding 103% of par and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above notes to exhaust the sum of Twenty-eight Thousand Dollars ($28,000). Delivery to be made on Monday, August 5, 1918. Offers should be sealed and endorsed "Offers of Seaboard Steel and Manganese Corporation 6% Coupon Notes to Sinking Fund," and should be addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated New York, July 27, 1918.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
4½ PER CENT. on Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
59 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for Pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin."—Mailed Free.

STEEL CORPORATION EARNS $153,273,641

Income for the Quarter Is the Greatest Ever Recorded in the Industry.

$90,716,250 FOR WAR TAXES

$46,925,150 Available for Dividends, Including $7.99 Per Share on the Common.

The United States Steel Corporation reported yesterday that net earnings, before allowing for Federal war taxes, amounted to $153,273,641 in the quarter ended June 30, the greatest income for a single quarter ever scored by the major unit in the steel industry. After setting aside $90,716,250 for the war income and excess profits taxes, a balance remained amounting to $62,557,391, which was $5,595,967 more than was earned in the first quarter of the year. The balance in both periods was calculated after allowing for operating expenses, ordinary repairs, and maintenance and interest on bonds of subsidiary concerns.

The portion of income available for dividends was $46,925,150. After deducting the preferred stock dividend, the remainder of $40,630,231 was equal to $7.99 per share of comon stock, at the annual rate of $31.96 per share. In the first half of the year the total available for dividends on the junior stock issue was $15.19 per share.

The Directors voted the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. and 8 per cent. extra, the same amount declared in each quarter for more than a year. The dividends will be paid Sept. 28 to stockholders of record Aug. 30, and the regular preferred stock distribution of 1¾ per cent. will be paid out Aug. 30 to stock owners on the books Aug. 5.

Another Advance to Workers.

For the seventh time since Jan. 1, 1916, the employes were voted a share yesterday in the extraordinary profits of the corporation by an increase of wages. The increase, which applies chiefly to day laborers, will amount to 10 per cent., and will go into operation tomorrow. As the increases have been laid one on top of another, the latest will make the total advance since the beginning of 1916 approximately 98 per cent. for day labor. The addition to the wage account was estimated in the steel trade yesterday as $25,000,000 or more per year, while $45,000,000 was added to the payroll on April 15 last, when a 15 per cent. increase was granted to nearly all the workers in the steel plants. Day labor will receive about $4 per day with the latest addition, compared with slightly more than $2 per day in the last quarter of 1915.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman, announced the wage advance in this statement:

The Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, after due consideration, has unanimously voted to increase the wage rates of day labor at the manufacturing plants about 10 per cent., to become effective Aug. 1 proximo. Other wage rates will be equitably adjusted except in cases where advances have been made recently. Coal mining companies are not included. Their employes heretofore received similar advances.

The tremendous earnings were received in the financial district with considerable surprise, as it had been thought that fixed prices for steel products would be rather sharply reflected in the net income account. The ability of the corporation to exceed its previous high record quarter by nearly $9,000,000—this being the June quarter of last year with net before taxes amounting to $144,678,076—was looked upon in the Wall Street community as proof that the giant combination had not received such high prices prior to the price-fixing action by the Government as had been believed in many quarters.

$122,301,448 for War Taxes.

Of the $90,716,250 reserved for the war taxes, the statement of earnings showed that $58,716,250 had been reserved as the tax allowance for the June quarter on the basis of the existing revenue law while $32,000,000 was charged against the first six months of the year as a cover against developments under the new revenue law. For the full half-year $122,301,448 has been put aside from a net income of $241,820,263 to meet the war imposts. The tax reservation, therefore, is slightly in excess of 50 per cent. of the earnings.

The salient items of the quarterly statement, with comparisons, are presented in this table:

	Quarter Ended Je. 30 '18.	Quarter Ended Mch. 31,'18.	Quarter Ended Je. 30,'17.
Net earn...	*$62,557,391	$58,961,424	$36,579,204
Dep. s. f., &c.	10,137,908	8,511,607	16,154,151
Net income	52,399,483	48,449,817	74,425,053
Int. W.S.S., bds & prm.	5,474,333	5,509,540	5,551,517
Balance ...	46,925,150	42,940,277	68,873,536
Div. pf....	6,304,919	6,304,919	6,304,919
Div. com....	6,353,781	6,353,781	6,353,781
Extra. div...	15,249,075	15,249,075	15,249,019
Surplus ...	19,017,375	15,085,502	40,065,761

*Over and above Federal war income and excess profits taxes estimated at $90,716,250.

NET EARNINGS BY MONTHS.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
January.	$13,176,237	$36,074,425	$18,704,912
February	17,515,882	38,416,171	19,196,396
March ..	26,171,304	43,630,422	22,732,316
1st qr..	$56,961,424	$118,121,018	$60,713,624
April ..	20,644,982	28,521,091	25,423,676
May	21,494,204	30,773,551	27,534,899
June	20,418,205	31,284,502	28,147,472
2d qr...	$62,557,391	$90,579,304	$81,126,048
Half y'r.	119,518,815	†203,700,322	141,839,672

†Less allowance of $33,865,000 for war taxes.

Earnings by months showed only moderate fluctuations, although the best of the three, May with $21,494,204, was about $5,000,000 less than was reported for March. The statement showed however, that if an extraordinary amount had not been charged to the tax account, the monthly net revenue would have been much larger. The tax allowance made for the June quarter specifically was equal to about 38 per cent of the full net income.

Judge Gary declined to state what percentages of earnings to expected taxes had been held in mind by the auditing department when the special allowance for the half year was calculated.

"We reserved what we thought might be necessary when the revenue law was prepared," he said, "although we do not know, of course, what the excess profits taxes will actually prove to be."

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.....	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.30	5.70
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.25	5.65
Can. Pacific.....	1918-'28	4½	6.60	6.10
Ches. & Ohio.....	1918-'27	4½	6.30	5.70
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	6.00	5.50
C., R. I. & P....	1918-'27	4½@5	7.25	6.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.10	5.60
Chickasaw Ref...	1918-'21	6	8.00	7.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.10
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	6.30	5.70
Erie Railroad.....	1918-'27	4½@5	6.60	6.10
Illinois Central...	1918-'26	4½@5	6.10	5.60
Louis. & Nash....	1918-'23	5	6.00	5.50
Mich. Central....	1918-'30	5	6.30	5.70
Mo., Kan. & T....	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.25
Missouri Pacific..	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.25
Mobile & Ohio....	1918-'26	4½@5	6.60	6.00
N. Y. Central....	1918-'32	4½@5	6.50	5.80
Norfolk & West..	1918-'24	4½	6.00	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.60	6.10
Penn. Gen. F'ght.	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Seaboard Air L...	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Sinclair Refining.	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific..	1918-'26	4½	6.10	5.60
Southern R'way..	1918-'24	4½@5	6.40	5.80
Union Tank Line.	1918-'26	5	6.60	6.20

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday, Bid.	Asked.	Monday, Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	8.40	8.50	8.45	8.55
Antimony	12.00	12.25	12.00	12.25
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$126.00	....
Aluminium	....	$3.00	....	$3.00
Iron, No.2X fdy.	....	34.25	....	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot.....	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot.....	385	0	0	385	0	0
Tin, futures.....	388	0	0	385	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

COTTON PRICES UP 53 TO 75 POINTS

Anxiety of the Shorts Causes a Rapid Rise in the Market.

Anxiety on the part of a big, short interest, which grew rapidly by what it fed on, put the local cotton market up rather sharply yesterday morning. As is usually the case when there is a big short interest in the market, once it became unbalanced the advance in prices became progressively more rapid, and increased until the active months were from 60 to 80 points above Monday night's close. At this level, however, most of the short contracts were covered, and thereafter the list slid back somewhat, closing steady at net advances of from 53 to 75 points.

Opening prices were practically unchanged from Monday's close, the advances being of only 1 to 3 points except in August, the only bid for which was 30 points lower, but which immediately jumped far up the scale as the entire list went forward. It quickly became evident that enough selling had been done in the past few days, without breaking the market, to leave it in a highly unstable position. The first half-hour's advance was sufficient to uncover several substantial stop-loss orders on the short side, with a corresponding effect upon prices.

It was all over within an hour, however. The higher levels sufficed to bring out new contracts from the South to some extent, and also induced liquidation on the long side from local speculators. These influences combined, as soon as the most urgent demands from shorts had been satisfied, to bring about a reaction of about 30 points, which was almost as sudden as the advance. From then until the close it was an ordinary quiet midsummer session, with no distinguishing features, and a notable falling off in business in the afternoon. Despite the small volume of business, fluctuations did not extend 10 points either side of the final close from about 11 o'clock on. The market is considered now to be in an easier technical position, but business waits on the Government report due Thursday.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous. Close.
Aug.	24.65	25.80	25.45	25.70 bid	24.95
Sept.	....	....	....	25.50 bid	24.90
Oct.	24.84	25.65	24.83	25.40@25.45	24.80
Nov.	....	....	....	24.94 bid	24.40
Dec.	24.85	24.93	24.30	24.85@24.89	24.32
Jan.	24.15	24.82	24.14	24.77@24.78	24.16
Feb.	..	..	..	24.67 bid	24.06
March	..	24.77	24.44	24.73@24.77	24.08
April	..	..	..	24.73 bid	24.06
May— off at	24.20	24.50	24.50	24.73 bid	24.06

The local market for spot cotton was 25 points higher at 29.20c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 26.75c; New Orleans, 27.75c; Savannah, 28.25c; Augusta, 29c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 26.50c; Little Rock, 27.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last W'k.	Last Y'r.
Port receipts....	8,017	5,640	22,960
Exports	3,854	.....	11,650
Export, season..	4,017,998	3,996,196	5,568,708
N. Y. stocks....	129,795	130,505	62,522
Port stocks.....	1,001,296	1,020,499	588,168
N. Y. arrivals..	4,038	1,242	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet, 14 points decline; middling, old contract, 20.20d; good middling, new contract, 19.84d. Sales, 1,000 bales. American, 1,000. Imports, 2,000. American, 2,000. Futures opened quiet, 3 to 10 points advance. Closed quiet but steady, 19 to 36 points advance; July, 20.89d; August, 19.96d; September, 19.41d; October, 19.11d; November, 18.89d. Manchester: Yarns quiet; cloths in more demand.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., and Ala.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.

Miss.—Thunder showers Wed., cloudy Thurs.

Tenn.—Fair and warmer Wed. and Thurs.

Ky., Ind., Mich., and Ohio—Fair and warmer Wed. and Thurs.

La.—Showers Wed., cloudy and showers Thurs.

Ark., Okla., and Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ill.—Fair Wed. and Thursday.

Pacific Gas Earnings Gain.

Reports of earnings for June of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company show gross revenues of $1,860,815, an increase of $196,983, and net earnings of $745,531, an increase of $53,711. The net income after fixed charges and preferred dividends was $300,349, an increase of $42,690, and for the year ended June 30 the net income after charges and dividends was $1,695,734, a decrease of $913,512.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 30.—Twenty-three new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $608,000, were chartered today. They include:

Villarock, Rockville Centre, Nassau County, realty, $15,000; J. W. and H. S. Demott, J. M. Gray, 1,064 East 18th Street, Brooklyn.

Pauline Frederick Features, Manhattan, motion pictures, 100 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $10,000; M. L. Halff, D. S. Perrin, E. Schay, 60 East Forty-second Street.

Foreign Products Co., Manhattan, cloth, fur, and household goods, $100,000; J. S. Levy, C. Holguin, G. Cohen, 123 East Eighty-third Street.

Baruch & Flatto, Manhattan, watches, diamonds, and jewelry, $5,000; B. and B. Baruch, L. Flatto, 204 West 108th Street.

Sta Wite Products Corp., Manhattan, make enamel and household fixtures, $10,000; J. Noble, G. Alexander, H. P. Davy, 59 West Seventieth Street.

Overseas Stevedoring and Lighterage Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. C. Higbie, H. B. Holland, E. L. Ernst, 529 West 179th Street.

Press Toe Gear Shift Co., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $50,000; H. S. Benedikt, S. M. Selig, S. A. Ortlieb, 250 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Black and White Express, Manhattan, $50,000; D. Berman, W. Rosenthal, W. Frechtman, 235 West Second Street.

The Barkley Corp., Manhattan, make all kinds of personal property, $200,000; J. J. Whitehead, W. S. and T. J. Barkley, 60 Broad Street.

Calvin P. Harris Shipping Corp., Manhattan, $40,000; S. Yerman, J. M. Roeder, W. T. Kann, 245 West 101st Street.

Campazzi & Diack, Manhattan, insurance brokerage, $10,000; F. W. Lahr, C. C. and M. T. Diack, 1,045 Ocean Avenue.

Selwoc Realty Co., Buffalo, $10,000; B. L. Cowles, W. G. Fix, J. Stone, Buffalo.

Frank J. Baldwin & Co., Center Moriches, Suffolk County, produce, poultry, and general marketing, $7,000; A. Buck, J. L. Havens, F. J. Baldwin, Center Moriches.

Primo Paper Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. Shea, R. Lyons, E. W. Drucker, 1,475 Broadway.

Dover Navigation Corp., Manhattan, $75,000; W. T. Kohn, J. M. Roeder, S. Yerman, 721 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

American Tire Filler Corp., Manhattan, $35,000; S. Yerman, A. D. Kuhle, D. Cohn, 218 East Seventieth Street.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

K. F. Textile Mills, Utica, $100,000 to $200,000.

New York Military Academy Realty Co., Cornwall, $200,000 to $300,000.

The Robischon & Peckham Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

The Castle Baths, Long Beach, $90,000 to $180,000.

Columbia Malleable Castings Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $75,000.

Marks Lederer Co., Manhattan, $35,000 to $50,000.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Perlman Rim Corp., Manhattan.

William E. Quimby, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, July 30.—Charters filed:

Mid-Continent Chemical Industries, $500,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

The Arrowhead Oil Co., $500,000; G. U. Brooks, Gene Focht, Samuel Bell, all of Lexington, Ky.

Stasco Oil Co., $300,000; A. W. Britton, Paul S. Smith, New York; L. B. Phillips, Dover.

W. A. Jones & Co., $100,000; W. A. Jones, E. Jones, Hackensack, N. J.; Michael Magginis, New York.

Simplex Eng. Co., $100,000; George G. Steigler, J. H. Dewdell, W. F. O'Keefe of Wilmington.

Douglas Amusement Co., $100,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Albert H. Thacher & Co., $50,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Red Oak Oil Co., $50,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Russell & Smith Co., $10,000; H. P. Robinson, H. A. Russell, J. Summerfield Smith of Philadelphia.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

R. W. Pattigrew Co., to Commerce Petroleum Co., Chicago.

Breiting Iron Co. to Marquette Iron Co., New York.

GAS GOING TO $1.25 IN OUTER BROOKLYN

Borough Gas Co. Gets Decision from Referee Chas. E. Hughes Allowing 30-Cent Advance.

ALL REGULATIONS ANNULLED

May Open the Way for Other Gas Companies to Raise Existing Rates.

After litigation lasting more than two years the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company obtained a decision yesterday denying jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission over its rates for gas. It now has the power, which will be immediately exercised, to increase the rate from 95 cents to $1.25. The opinion in the case was written by Charles E. Hughes, as referee, and has the effect of a court decision. It is important because it shows the way for other gas companies to obtain higher prices if they can prove their frequent statement that the maximum statutory rate of 80 cents is confiscatory.

When the Legislature fixed the rate at 80 cents the Borough company was excepted from its provisions and was permitted to charge $1. This was because the territory it serves, Coney Island, Flatbush, and Gravesend, was sparsely populated, and because much of the business fell off in the Winter months. On a complaint of excessive charging the Public Service Commission inquired into the company's affairs and ordered it to reduce the rate to 95 cents. Then the Legislature amended the 80-cent law so as to include the Borough company within its provisions.

Thereupon the company began proceedings on the ground that the eighty-cent rate was confiscatory, and Mr. Hughes was named to make the inquiry in the company's financial affairs, to examine witnesses, and to prepare an opinion. His opinion, filed with County Clerk Schneider yesterday, said in effect that the statutory rate was "palpably confiscatory," that the company was entitled to judgment restraining its enforcement, that the Public Service Commission has no power to fix a rate in excess of the statutory maximum, and that, therefore, it was without jurisdiction. Concerning the rate of 75 cents charged to the city the company has no relief, because it would not reduce its total profits, and because it is not required to sell the gas at this rate unless it desires to.

The Borough Company is a small one. Its capital stock is $750,000, and its bonded indebtedness is $1,000,000. It was organized in 1886, and it has paid no dividends since 1914. Until then it paid 6 per cent. Referee Hughes fixed the value of the company's plant at $1,070,492.54, and stated that its operating revenues last year were $445,-361.21; its operating expenses, including depreciation, taxes, and uncollectable bills, were $393,351.60.

No comment was made by the Public Service Commission on the matter for the reason that there had not been sufficient time to study the opinion, but it was unofficially said that if the company makes the rate $1.25 and a complaint against it is filed with the commission, the commission will have ample jurisdiction to proceed with an inquiry to ascertain whether or not the charge is necessary to yield a fair return on the investment.

But this view was not entertained by former Public Service Commissioner Edward M. Bassett, the company's counsel, who holds that the commission has no power to increase a rate above the statutory maximum, and that it likewise lacks the power to force the company, in the face of Referee Hughes's opinion, to decrease the rate to the statutory 80-cent rate.

Therefore it is alleged the commission is without any ratemaking power at all so far as this company is concerned. The decision removes from the jurisdiction of the commission the Bronx Gas and Electric Company, which wants to increase its rate for gas to $1.50, and all other gas companies seeking permission to charge more for their product. All they can do in seeking relief is to follow the example of the Borough Company, or induce the Legislature to amend the law empowering the commission to increase rates as well as to reduce them.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
C., St. P., M. & O...	2½	SA	Aug. 20	Aug. 1
Do. pf.....	3½	SA	Aug. 20	Aug. 1
Cleve. & P. reg. gtd.	1¾	Q	Sept. 2	Aug. 10
Do ap. gtd.....	1	Q	Sept. 2	Aug. 10
Det. & Cleve. Nav...	$2	SA	Aug. 15	July 30
U. S. Steam.....	1	BM	Sept. 3	Aug. 16
Do.	½	Ex	Sept. 3	Aug. 16

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	1.54⅛	1.51	1.54	1.52⅛	..
August	1.54⅜	1.51¼	1.54⅜	1.52⅝	..
September..	1.55⅜	1.52⅜	1.55⅜	1.54	1.64⅛

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 83½c; No. 2 white, 83¼c; No. 3 white, 83c; No. 4 white, 82@82¼c; ordinary clipped, 83@85c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	75	73½	74¾	74¾	85
August	69½	68¾	69	69½	..
September ...	68¾	68¼	68¼	68¾	..

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	26.52	26.77	26.82	26.72	..
September ..	26.57	26.42	26.57	26.47	21.16
Ribs—					
July	..	..	24.65	24.50	..
September ..	24.92	24.70	24.90	24.75	21.97
Pork—					
July	..	..	45.35	..	..
September ..	45.35	45.30	45.35	45.25	40.70

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.12	8.18
September	..	..	8.36	8.41
October	..	..	8.44	8.49
November	..	..	8.52	8.57
December	8.61	8.60	8.60	8.65

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,707 packages. High-grade creamery barely steady. Trade hardly sufficient to clear the stock offered for prompt sale. Medium grades less active than yesterday. Cheaper butters dragging. Qualities running poorer. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 45¼@46c; extras, (92 score,) 44¾@45c; firsts, (88 to 91 score, 43¼@44¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41½@43c; thirds, 39@40¼c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 47@47½c; extras, 46@46½c; firsts, 44¼@45½c; seconds, 42@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44½c; good to prime, 42@44c; common to fair, 3/@41c; renovated, extras, 40@40¼c; firsts, 39@39½c; lower grades, 35@38c; imitation creamery, firsts, 37@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 38c; lower grades, 38@38c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34½c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 31@33½c.

EGGS.—The trade is quiet and selective, and, while there is still a fair call for the limited offerings of strictly fine to fancy goods at fully sustained prices, the accumulations of average good medium and lower grades are burdensome and urgently offered at easy prices. The full range of values is without material change, but the market is decidedly weak on grades below fine. Nearby white eggs are scarce and favoring the seller, with some further advance, and dealers are having difficulty in supplying their needs with strictly fancy qualities. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 48@49c; regular packed, extra firsts, 44@46c; firsts, 40@44c; seconds and poorer, 33@40c; dirties, No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@36c; checks, good to choice, dry, 34@35c; under grades, 25@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 54@58c; ordinary to prime, 47@53c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@53c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 40@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 49@50c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 38@47c; refrigerator firsts, charges paid, 41@42c.

NEW ISSUE
July 31, 1918

$2,500,000
State of Louisiana
Port Commission Serial 5% Canal Gold Bonds

These bonds have been accepted by the Government to secure postal savings deposits at 100 per cent of the par value.

Dated July 1, 1918 **Due July 1, 1929-58**

Denomination $1000

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

Interest payable semi-annually, January 1 and July 1, both principal and interest payable in gold coin at the office of the State Treasurer, or at the Fiscal Agency of the State in the City of New York. Coupon bonds, Registerable as to principal, or as to principal and interest with the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana. Tax Exempt in Louisiana.

Financial Statement—

Estimated Actual Value Taxable Property, 1917	$1,401,923,601
Assessed Value Taxable Property, 1917, as estimated	700,960,258
Total Bonded Debt, including this issue	29,088,500
Population (1910) Census 1,656,388	

Legality approved by John C. Thomson, Esq., and Messrs. Caldwell & Masslich, of New York, and Arthur McGuirk, Esq., of New Orleans.

A general obligation of the State of Louisiana, issued by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans under and by direct authority of Act No. 244 of 1914, expressly ratified and approved as an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, adopted by a vote of the people of the State, for the purpose of constructing and operating a navigation canal between the Mississippi River and Lake Ponchartrain.

Schedule of Maturities and Prices
(Accrued interest to be added)

Amount	Maturity	Price	Amount	Maturity	Price	Amount	Maturity	Price
$38,000	1929	101.26	$62,000	1939	101.96	$100,000	1949	102.39
39,000	1930	101.35	64,000	1940	102.01	105,000	1950	102.42
42,000	1931	101.43	68,000	1941	102.06	110,000	1951	102.45
43,000	1932	101.51	70,000	1942	102.11	116,000	1952	102.48
46,000	1933	101.58	75,000	1943	102.16	121,000	1953	102.51
48,000	1934	101.65	78,000	1944	102.20	127,000	1954	102.54
50,000	1935	101.72	82,000	1945	102.24	134,000	1955	102.57
53,000	1936	101.78	87,000	1946	102.28	141,000	1956	102.59
56,000	1937	101.84	90,000	1947	102.32	147,000	1957	102.61
58,000	1938	101.90	95,000	1948	102.36	155,000	1958	102.64

A circular fully descriptive of the issue will be sent upon request. Reservations may be made by wire at our expense.

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth, or security. Opinion No. A1066."

Yield at the above prices a 4.85% basis according to maturity

All statements herein are official or based on information which we regard as reliable, and, while we do not guarantee them, they are the data on which we have acted in the purchase of these bonds.

HALSEY, STUART & CO.
INCORPORATED—SUCCESSORS TO
N. W. HALSEY & CO., CHICAGO
49 Wall Street, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston
Detroit St. Louis Milwaukee

WILLIAM R. COMPTON CO.
GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS
14 Wall Street
NEW YORK
Chicago St. Louis
Pittsburgh Jackson, Miss. Cincinnati

$3,500,000

The Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company
First Mortgage & Collateral Trust 7% Gold Notes

Dated July 1, 1918 **Due July 1, 1921**

Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York and Cleveland. Redeemable at the option of the Company at any time upon thirty days' notice at 101 during the first year, and at 100½ thereafter. Coupon Notes in denominations of $1,000 and $500 with privilege of registration as to principal only. Company will pay the normal Federal Income Tax not exceeding 2%.

Trustee: The Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio

The following information is summarized from a letter signed by J. H. Foster, Esq., President of the Company:

Purpose of Issue Proceeds from the sale of these notes will be used to retire $1,800,000 One-Year 7% Notes due October 15, 1918 (which were issued in part payment for all of the Common Stock of The Canton Sheet Steel Company) and for plant extensions and additional working capital.

Properties and Business The Company was established in 1907, its business being the fabrication of heavy steel stampings. The Company in 1917 purchased The Cleveland Welding & Manufacturing Company and also control of The Canton Sheet Steel Company. The three plants cover a total acreage of 119 acres. The Company is one of the most important producers of manufactured steel products in the country. Of the Company's present entire output, about 70% represents standard products which are being utilized for Government purposes. The remaining 30% constitutes war material, mainly shell forgings.

Security These notes are secured by first mortgage on all the property now owned or hereafter acquired by The Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company and The Cleveland Welding & Manufacturing Company; and by pledge of all the outstanding Common Stock of The Canton Sheet Steel Company.

Assets As shown in the report of Messrs. Ernst & Ernst as of May 31, 1918, and after giving effect to the proceeds from these notes, as reported by the Company, total assets excluding good will, patents, etc., amount to $12,055,495; current assets $7,730,750 against current liabilities of $3,312,570; leaving net current assets of $4,418,180.

Earnings Earnings for the calendar year 1917 applicable to interest charges were $1,702,377, or almost seven times the total annual interest charges on this issue.

Sinking Fund The indenture provides that the Company shall set aside annually with the Trustee 25% of its net earnings after providing for interest, taxes and preferred dividend requirements. Of this amount two-fifths may be represented by investment in permanent improvements to the property owned and controlled by the Company; the balance, three-fifths, will be used for the retiring of these notes.

General The management of the Company and its subsidia

MEDALS PRESENTED TO CITY FIRE HEROES

Mayor Compliments the Entire Department as He Pins Badges on Honor Men.

THREE NOW SERVE IN ARMY

Efficiency Medals Given to Each Member of Hook and Ladder Company.

Mayor Hylan presented medals at noon yesterday to the firemen who risked their lives during the last year in rescuing persons from death in burning buildings. The presentation occurred on the City Hall steps and before pinning the medals on the men Mayor Hylan said:

"It gives me great pleasure to present to you men the medals of honor which have been awarded you after a most searching examination and a study made of the many acts of heroism which were performed by members of the Fire Department during the last year.

"There are peace heroes as well as war heroes, and you men who are assembled here this morning represent the heroes of the civic population. You have risked your all in the performance of your duty. This valor on your part, you may be sure, is appreciated by the citizens of this city.

"You heroes of the blue uniform, I wish to congratulate you on behalf of the people of this city and to assure you that your work is appreciated by your fellow-citizens. I wish to congratulate the officers and men of the Fire Department for the splendid efficiency and heroic service which they have rendered this community during the last trying Winter."

Mayor Hylan complimented the three medal firemen, Rudolph Weisel, J. G. Wedemeyer, and Patrick R. O'Connor, who are in the army service.

Led by Fire Chief Kenlon and the Fire Department band, escorted by the honor men of previous years and 100 firemen from the different companies, the medal men drew up in front of the City Hall at noon. The honor men were introduced to the Mayor by Fire Commissioner Thomas J. Drennan, who told the Mayor of the acts for which the men were rewarded. The Mayor pinned the medal on each man's coat, congratulating him on his bravery.

Patrick R. O'Connor of Hook and Ladder Company 14, who received the James Gordon Bennett Medal and the Department Medal, appeared in army uniform. The other awards went to the following:

The Hugh Bonner and Department Medal to George P. Fowler, Hook and Ladder Company 14; Trevor-Warren Medal and Department Medal to George J. Nelson, Hook and Ladder Company 14; William L. Strong Medal to Battalion Chief Richard J. Marshall; Henry P. Wertheim Medal to Harry F. Gray, Hook and Ladder Company 12; The Brooklyn Citizen Medal to Captain George J. Klein, Hook and Ladder Company 105; Thomas E. Crimmins Medal to Frederick B. Brosnan, Hook and Ladder Company 105; Stephenson Medal to Captain Timothy W. Crowley, Engine Company 31; Administration Medal to Deputy Chief Thomas F. Dougherty, and the College Efficiency Medal to each member of Hook and Ladder Company 8.

The specific acts that caused the Board of Merit to make the awards were recited in THE TIMES last Sunday.

NEGOTIATE FOR CITY PLANT.

Government May Take Over Staten Island Garbage Facilities.

The committee of city officials which is considering a proposal for Government control of the municipal garbage plant on Staten Island conferred yesterday in the Municipal Building with William Wallace Means, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Means came here to familiarize himself with the proposal that the Federal authorities operate the plant for the war.

Others at the conference were the bondholders and receivers of the Metropolitan By-Products Company and representatives of the Cobwell Corporation, builders of the plant. Mr. Means received assurances that city officials and all other interests concerned were prepared to co-operate in any plan to help the city or the Government. Although it was said that it would cost $50,000 to improve the plant so that it would not be a nuisance, assurances were given that the Government was ready to assume that expense.

After the conference the Corporation Counsel said he thought the Government would take over the plant. Mr. Means assigned two assistants from his department to go over the plant with the special committee. These men will make thorough inspection of the plant and its possibilities in saving waste materials.

Judge Garvin in the Federal Court in Brooklyn has signed an order authorizing the city to operate the garbage plant for thirty days. Corporation Counsel William P. Burr said it was probable that at the expiration of that period the Government would take control.

ALEXANDER DUJAT INDICTED.

Queens County Clerk Charged with Having Two Wives.

Alexander Dujat, of Corona, County Clerk of Queens, was indicted yesterday on a charge of bigamy. He was waiting at the County Clerk's office in Jamaica and accompanied by his counsel, Frank X. Sullivan, went before County Judge Humphrey where he pleaded not guilty and gave $1,500 bail.

The witnesses before the Grand Jury were Mrs. Matilda Veronica Clifford Dujat, who says she is the mother of Alexander Dujat, Jr., 12 years old, who she says is the son of the County Clerk; Ida and James B. Wilson of New York, said to be witnesses to the marriage alleged to have been performed on May 15, 1906; the Rev. Mathew Wilson says he performed the ceremony, and the Rev. George Caruana, Pastor of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church of Corona who performed a marriage between Dujat and Miss Edna Marie Young on June 27, 1917.

The present County Clerk was for years a blacksmith in Corona. About eight years ago Joseph Cassidy nominated Dujat as Alderman and he was elected by a big majority. Three years ago he was elected County Clerk by one of the biggest majorities ever given to a candidate in Queens. He was considered sure of re-election until the woman who now accused him caused a notice of their alleged marriage to be printed in a Brooklyn newspaper a week ago.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Mourer *C. C. & St. L. RR.
Miller *Lowe.
U. S. *Parodi Ermino.
Oppenheimer *Festetics.
Sampliner *N.Y. Rys.
Flemming *Del. & Hud. Co.
Cliruzulo *Int. Merc. Marine Co.
Schaefer *Penn. R. R.
Pendergast *Lehigh V. R. R.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—In Room 235, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Calendar. Discharges.

John E. Bradshaw, Charles Columbus, William J. Meyer, Leo P. Burger, Lock F. Van Loan, Leo J. Epstein, Rober Daughling

Under objections: Abraham Nachbor, L. & S. Heralkovitz.

Adjourned cases: Isidor B. Derman, Leibovitz & Kaufman.

Involuntary case: Petition of The Independent Machine & Tool Co.

Motions: Spolter Bros.,

Grandin Films, J. B. Rose & Co. Charles Salmon, Otto Lorence, Wells Engineer Co., Plaza Garment Co., C. rl Heusser, Alexander Smith, Independent Machine Co. Aref Massad, Martin Lynch, Frank Demarest, Henry Chrystie, O'Brien Credazzi Co. Otto P. Weisswange, William H. Rundolph, Samuel Cohen, Andrew M. Madigan.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bankruptcy.

Discharges: Sigmund Horowitz, William Simonson, Eugene Pedemonte, Jacob Schilling, Florence M. Briggs.

Motion calendar at 2 P. M.:
US ex rel Greenberg *Com'r Camp Upton.
Re Meyer Greenberg.
Re Morris Stein.
Re Morris Posner.
Phillips *Bushman et al.
Re Morris Karnofsky.
Re Isidore Rosnoff.

Paul Braun, John J O'Connell.

Motions: Sussman Bros Co, William Farmer.

Re Henry Egan.
Re Joseph Cieslelski.
US ex rel J L Bressant *Maj Gen Bell.
Re Frank Derevitzky.
Nouyalis *Phil & R Coal & Iron Co.
US ex rel H Potolsky *Com Of Cp Upton.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Botts *Mercantile Bank of Memphis.
Melina *Commision Reg del M de Henequen.
Parvet *Parvet.
Battelle *Cal Prune & Apricot Growers.
Early *Early.
Re 14 St Per Ln Co.
Sabkowsky *Cent Mad.
Kalenson *same.
Hoes, Jr *Jesup.
Fennell *Fennell.
People of State of NY (Baff) *Day, as Com
Kenny-May *May.
Taggart *Theo.
Falk *Falk.
Moyes *Manesse.
Re Schweitzer.
Leighton *Leighton.
Schuler *Schuler.
Tomlinson *Moore.
Re Murray.
Greller *Blumberg.
Re N E Equit Ins Co, (Quasha.)
Wilson *Palmer Rty.
Dumaresert *Dumaresert.
Pigone *CNY.
Ray *Bklyn H Co.
Zeller *B, Q Co RR.
Gotlinsky *C I RR.
Garcia *Tran Dev Co.
Nothelfer *B H RR (2)
Price *Rossman.
Brukenfeld *Am. Bond Ass of Baltimore.
Greison *Greison.
Genovese *Nass El RR
Gotlinsky *C I & B RR
Davidowitz *same.
Hirsch *same.
Hauser *Nass El RR.
Mutual Life Ins Co *Fisher.
Turnbull *Kaplan.
Brown *Sun P & P As.
Gage *Kaufmann.
Re N E Equit Ins Co, (Weiss.)
Same, (Rosen.)
Alantic Sales Co *East Sh & Ship Co.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.
PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates: Jeanette H Sullivan, Sarah Johnston or Roxborough.
Wills for probate: I H Wundermann, Christine K Allen, Annie M Mills, Austine A S Hyman, Paul Jankovich, Mary B Hughes, William F Adam.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Vreeland *Auto Eng Pub Co, (2.)
Same *Metal Record, &c, Pub Co, (2.)
Same *Auto Eng Pub.
Same *Metal Record, &c, Pub Co.
Wolf *Levy-Finkelhor *Perstein.
Morrison *Groller Socy
L Mane & Co *Thorner
Modern Yarn, &c, Co *Dress Emb Co.
Klepper Bros *Levine.
Wollman & Gerstein *Lesh.
Herzog *Taussig.
Souder *Goldstone.
Perkins *Loretz.
Bankograph Co *Alexander.
Coghlan *Dowling.
Klein *Bruens.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Re Gombiner—Mark Goldberg. Re Fromm & Herrman—Thomas C. Blake. Re McDonald—David C. Lewis. Re Lorillard—Henry L. Sherman.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re Levig & Meyer—Nathaniel Phillips.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Josephine C. Donnelly *Larga Corp.—Henry Brady. Bernard Karsch *302 West 53d St. Corp.—Louis A. Kisling. George Vassar, Jr. *Elizabeth—Jos. Ibrahim—John P. Leo, Jr. Union Dime Savings Bank *West Side Const. Co.—John P. Leo, Jr. Alexander Pomeroy *Catherine & Water St. Const. Co.—Herbert J. Goodwin. Same *Paul Kaskel—Herbert J. Goodwin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar, to be called Friday, Aug. 2.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:
Estate of T. W. Doty, John O. Bunting, Materina Vohonka, Henrietta Solomon, William Simpson, Gesine Schroeder.
Wills for probate: John H. Rechten, George Vollmar, Rubin Koenigsberg, Louisa Fink, Johanette Kraemer, Thomas W. Higgs, Denis J. O'Connell,
Rosa Gorges, Irene M. Gahagan, William Nove, James F. Pullen, Henry Koebel, Mary F. Lamond, Sabina Wohlpart, Jacob Hag, Raphael Danziger.
Guardianship: Solomon H. Levinson.
Accountings: Estate of C. C. Clark, Edward E. Strauss, Charles H. Fox.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Tierney, J. — James Dowds *Theodore Golden et al — William Jerome Daly. Mortimer M Menken *Masasee H Nouskajian — William Peters. Cecelia M Steinert *Clarence W Giesen et al—William Peters.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Decisions.
Logue *NY Bug Ref Co
Re Enos.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hughes *Hiscox et al.
Nordurf *Nordurf.
Anderson *Weild.
Rafferty *Rafferty.
Lebkuecher *Miller.
Fordham *Wasser.
Fontano *Tevlin.
Hoare *Glenen.
Hay *Rep Trading Co.
Pencowsky *Pencowsky.
Edward Thompson Co *Ingalls.
Shields *Jutkovitz.
Lennon *Cush, (2.)
Best Prod Co *Kleinfeld.
Re East N Y Av.
Jospie *Frisino.
Lieb *Kronengold, (2.)
Kronengold *Kronengold Con Co.
Rosenfeld *Kronengold.
Wainstein *same.
Moe *Moe.
Re Arrandt, (New Utrecht Av.)
Pfeiffer *Pfeiffer.
Richman *Ruden.
De Stefano *De Stefano.

PART II.—Fawcett, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.—Undefended divorces.

Gruden, Duryea, Bagshaw, Schlichting, Bernard, Piller, Rosenberg, Hackett.
Morgan, Freund, De Pay, Faust, Seldner, Feinstein, Wilkenson, Hirschberg.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Kate Shields, Margaret Mallan, John Muller,
Mary McLaughlin, Frances Ewald, Bernard Meyer, Celia Kohget.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ASTRACHAN REMNANTS Wanted. — Will buy any quantities at lowest prices. Franklin 4957.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Will buy F. & H. or botany, all colors; also Delphine, blue. Henry Levy & Son, 9 West 31st St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or botany, all shades; cash; U. S. 235. Greeley 833.

BROADCLOTH Wanted in reindeer, F. & H. or botany. Madison Square 9656. Kramer.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botanics or F. & H., all colors, for cash. Plaza 2383.

BURELLAS Wanted. — Brightwoods heavyweight, in all colors. Greeley 4784.

BUNTING Wanted.—Cotton, any quantity, for cash. Universal Flag Co., 401 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2770.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—Frederick Lawrence 12-3 brown, also 618 or 621 taupe or similar; also Burellas in all colors; will pay cash. Samuel Printz, 30 West 24th.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES Wanted. — David Straus Co., Newark, are open for jobs of children's wash dresses, sizes 6-14.

CLOAKS Wanted.—Jobber ready to place stock orders of better grade coats and suits; call with samples. Blaustein, Leifer & Baum, Inc., 279 Fifth Av.

CLOTH Wanted.—Department store buyer will purchase entire stocks of men's and women's clothing, furs, silks, &c.; (will travel anywhere to make purchase.) J 105 Times.

CLOTH Wanted.—Broadcloth, kersey, velours. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th. Farr. 2840.

CLOTH.—Blue uniform, 15 to 18 ounce, wanted. Friedman Bros., 256 Grand St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Fall coats. Call with samples between 4 and 6 P. M., 10 East 33d St., third floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber's placing orders on coats. Call with samples. 12th floor, 28 W. 25th.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gotfdiener, Franklin 4123.

COATS, DRESSES, AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobs any quantity; spot cash. Farr. 5154.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted:—Open for large quantity white, flesh and black; also cheap black taffetas. La Rose Waist, 31 West 21st St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted, in flesh; will pay cash for 300 pieces. H. Shevitz, 519 Broadway.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Holden Lenard; open for all colors. Tel. Farr. 9030.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on serge and satin dresses Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; bring samples. 150 West 25th, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—We will buy for spot cash desirable lots of satin, jersey, or serge dresses; any quantity considered; submit samples. Weiner, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on satin, serge, meteor, georgette and jersey dresses; samples; 8:30 to 12:30 daily. Weiner, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on satin, jersey, and serges; call from 3 to 6 P. M. with samples. 127 West 25th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job of satin, serge, and wool jersey for cash. Room 1015, 1,133 Broadway. 3086 Farragut.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot for silk and serge dresses. Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs of better grade of satin, jersey, and serge dresses, for cash. 126 West 34th, 3d floor. Greeley 1984.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at tailored serge dresses. Call with samples. 12th floor, 2 W. 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs in wash and silk dresses; call with samples, 5th floor, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 330 6th Av.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Open for F. & H. Pekin, Delphine, and reindeer Duvet de laine. Tel. Farr. 9030.

DUVET DE LAINE and U. S. Serges Wanted. Chelsea 2840.

FRENCH SERGES Wanted.—Can use a quantity, 11433, at a price. K 100 Times.

FRENCH SERGE Wanted.—Style FSW; big quantity; cash. A 10 Times.

FRENCH SERGES Wanted.—11433, at $2.40. S. Simon Co., 137 West 27th.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Pilgrim or similar quality, large quantities, immediate or future delivery; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. Chelsea 3650.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Navy 4666 tricotine, navy 4718 Garfield. Farr, 3023.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies' mercerized, in large quantities; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 W. 22d. Chelsea 3650.

JERSEY Wanted.—Exchange Schreiber's 800 wool jersey kangaroo; beetroot for navy, brown, Joffre and rookie; same quality. Madison Square 8350.

JERSEY Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for wool Jersey. Feller, 30 West 32d St.

JERSEY Wanted.—All shades; Schreiber 800 and Gera 1961. Chelsea 8580.

NOVELTY SKIRTINGS Wanted.—Big quantity; call with samples. N. Brody & Co., 12 West 27th St.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Taupe, reindeer and brown, American 0816; pay cash. Farragut 9090.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610, brown, green, burgundy, at right price. Gramercy 6174.

POPLINS AND VELOURS Wanted.—American 09077 and 0360 or similar qualities in all Spring shades. Mad. Sq. 1868.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfield 519, 908; botany 808 S, 44 inches; botany gabardine 5628, dark navy only; must be cheap. Harry Angelo Co., 485 5th Av. Murray Hill 3129.

SERGES Wanted.—106, Whitman, also 09070 American, navy only, large quantity. Stuyvesant 7879.

SERGES Wanted.—All numbers. L Moschkef, 37 West 28th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity American 09070. Chelsea 5098.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All constructions, 54-inch. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks, large or small lots; most any shade. Spring 7934.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy silks of all description, small or large quantities. Madison Square 377.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—In all shades. Phil Herzog & Sons, 244 West 33d St. Madison Square 9656.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders; bring samples. 127 West 25th, top floor.

STORM SERGE Wanted, all cotton, in small or large quantities; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d. Chelsea 3650.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders; bring samples. 38 West 20th St., 9th floor.

VELOUR Wanted.—Lightweight Pekin velour, American or other makes. Mad. Sq. 2715.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360 navy, $2.85 spot cash. Farragut 3044.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—22 inches wide; black and colors, twilled and straight back. Phone Kraus, Madison Square 8644.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Fancy and printed Venetians; big quantity wanted; must be cheap for cash. Call all morning. William V. T. Samuel, 17 Madison Av.

WAISTS Wanted.—Open for jobs silks and cottons. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open for all colors; spot cash. 25 West 31st. Telephone 6880 Madison Square.

WOOLENS AND TWEEDS Wanted.—Fancy, in any quantity; cash basis. Phone Madison Square 9380, Extension 11, mornings, 9 to 12.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Cash, 9613 black, 9613 blue gray diagonal, ten ounces, 100 pieces; send gray samples. D 78 Times.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors, quantity no object. Prineess, 19 West 24th.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Redfern Costume Co., 22 West 27th St.

ZIBELINES Wanted.—Will buy any shades and any quality for cash. Greeley 6172.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER.—Saltz beaver fur and Blumenthal's furmoss for sale. Farr. 6264.

BROADCLOTH.—110 Juilliard and 032 American velours, all colors; will sell for best offer. Farragut 90.

BROADCLOTHS.—315 Botany, F. & H. velours, Juilliard's kersey. Madison Square 1520.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., very cheap. Farragut 4072. 45 West 20th, 10th floor.

BURELLA SUITING.—Black, navy, taupe, burgundy, and green. Phone Kraus, Madison Square 8724.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CHEVIOT. — Lymansville 14-oz. worsted cheviot, all wool, tan shade, 200 yards, at $3. Phone 1946 Spring.

CHEVIOTS.—¾ goods, all colors. Stuyvesant 1624.

CLOAKINGS. — Manufacturer selling velours, kerseys, broadcloth poplins, below market price. 118 W. 27th, 12th floor. Farr. 2357.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—200 ladies' coats to close out at $7.50; navy and Oxford, heavy mixtures; full lined. M. Daniel Brown Co., 43-47 West 33d St. Phone Knickerbocker 907.

COATS.—Velvet coatees and velvet sport coats to close out; Fisher & Kennedy tweeds and polo coats on the racks. 5% Cloak Co., Inc., 11 West 32d St.

COATS.—For immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS of all styles, made of pile fabric materials; special offer to our patrons. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—1,000 all wool velours and mixtures, assorted styles, 4 to 14; $3.75 and $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors' novelties and selected jobs; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATING.—Big lots of black brocaded plush suitable for coats and trimmings below market price. Spring 7350.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000 latest Fall and Winter models to close out, sacrifice. Eastern, 448 Broadway. Canal 9070.

COATS.—Silvertone, gunnyburi, full line, $18.50; extraordinary value. Bernstein, 118 West 27th St.

COATS.—Greatest values this season; American, all wool, pom pom coats, $25 up. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th St.

COATS.—Plush coats of the better kind; reasonable prices. A. L. Schulman, 27-33 West 20th St.

COATS.—Children's coats to close out. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 136 West 21st St.

COATS.—All lined; broadcloth; Coney collars, $12.75. Rosenman, 40 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Plush, plain, fur trimmed; selected jobs for basement. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

CORDUROY.—All colors; cotton plushes, all colors; low price. Chelsea 7830.

COATS.—Velour, Thibets, Caracul, Metalam, Uralam for export trade. Hutner, 48 W. 25.

COATS.—100 new Fall coats to close out at $5. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles and Ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS.—Large quantities, to close out at sacrificing prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COVERT CLOTH.—1,000 yards at $2.45 net cash. Madison Square 2128. Sonny Dresses, 5 West 31st.

CREPE DE CHINE for sale, flesh only; 68 pick, 3 thread; standard powdered finish; price $1.05, less 8% cash. D 88 Times.

DRESSES.—Embroidered wool jersey, from $12.75 up, for delivery; good assortment of serge and satin dresses. Redfern Costume Co., 22 West 27th. Chelsea 9350.

DRESSES.—1,000 French serge dresses on our racks for immediate delivery, 25 styles; moderately priced. Model Dress & Costume Co., 1,199 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Andersou's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; special prices. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values in satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb, Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Final sacrifice; $6.75 white embroidered voiles, $8.15; colored voiles, $2.25; misses' linen suits, $1.25. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; wonderful values in satins of the better kind. Klif Dress Co., 3 West 29th. Mad. Square 7656.

DRESS GOODS.—Pacific PPL, RPNL, WFX, WSG, VSL, MFL, FSW, at fair prices. No phone calls. A. Agress & Son, 27 W. 26th.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta and beaded Georgette, to close out; large sizes in all materials. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Wash and linens, to close out at sacrifice; jerseys and satins, for immediate delivery. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Voile, gingham, linene, silk dresses to close out; also wool jerseys. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgette of better kind, to close out reasonable. George Kuhn, 15 West 24th.

DRESSES.—300 voile and gingham assorted, medium kind; will sell at reasonable price. Nemoiter & Burger, 11-13 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk taffeta, satin, serges; snappy styles. Paris Dress Co., 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, taffetas, satins and cotton; prices reasonable. The Irving Costume Co., 142 West 24th, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serges; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk and wash, at sacrifice prices. Pan American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Exceptional styles in organdies, voiles, close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES, SATIN, &c., to close out as job. Excel, 131 West 14th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins, taffetas, $6.75; wash dresses, $2.50. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

DRESSES.—Georgette, satin, to close out at a low price. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins, jerseys; best prices in town. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, and serges, at closing prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Satin, taffetas, serges, $6.75; wash dresses, $2.50. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

EIDERDOWNS.—36-inch printed napped fabrics, selected patterns. Franklin 1774.

FURMOSS.—Blumenthal's beaver furmoss; 8 pieces; 81 net cash. D 81 Times.

GABARDINES, Poplins, Serges, and Velours. —Reasonable prices; terms. Gramercy 5143.

GABERDINE.—Gray 5, Pekin 4, tan 10, navy 4, back 4. Knickerbocker 909.

GINGHAM, linene, ramie; flannels, at very lowest prices. J. Subin, Chelsea 7098.

JAPANESE CREPE, plain and striped, 25 cents, 30 inches wide; Anderson gingham plaids and striped, 37½ cents; 500 pieces each. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th.

JERSEY.—Will exchange Burgundy for rookie, taupe or navy. Madison Square 8850.

KERSEYS, JUILLIARD'S 2002, black, brown, taupe, and green; also heavyweight kerseys and velours in taupe and burgundy. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

KHAKI.—Sports clothes and uniforms; many attractive models; large quantity in stock for immediate delivery at very low prices. Freneau Sweeny, Inc., 879 5th Av. Vand. 5383.

KHAKI.—All wool serge, 11-oz., 12 pieces; price $3 net. Phone 1946 Spring.

LEATHERETTE.—Atholeather; suitable for coats and trimmings; also Angora cloths. OXFORDS, serges, velours, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 292.

PANAMAS.—Plain and chiffon, 36-in. and 54-in.; also poplins. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d St. Gramercy 2991.

PELUCIA.—F. & H., all shades. Madison Square 6205.

PERCALES.—28-inch, 100 cases; price far under market. Franklin 1774.

PANAMAS.—Extra fine quality, to close; also blue flannel, serges, overcoatings, men's suitings. Alden Woolen Co., 160 Greene.

PETTICOATS.—2,000 dozen ready, sateen and cotton taffeta, plain and novelties, $9 dozen up. Greenwald Petticoat Co., 1,261 Broadway.

PLUSHES.—Fifty pieces H. & H. 200, 30 Auffmordts, 25 pieces Esq., 8 Bering seal; very cheap. Greeley 4378.

PLUSH.—Mercerized, Pearson's 8041, Collins & Aikman 172; mixture coatings, kerseys. Greeley 1120.

POM POM.—Riviera, all colors, also velours 0360. Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—09070, 0609, 9302, 838, 6301, 6614, 4191, 6234; poplins, Saxonia, Seldons, 1095, 1057, 4916, 4768, 503, 6400, 6500. Greeley 4376.

POPLIN.—Hamilton H. W. P.; also burelia and black suitings and skirtings. Call at 684 Broadway, 3d floor, between 2 and 5 P. M.

POPLINS. — American-Saxonia, Walworth, Selden, Empire, Brightwood, Lorraine, Whitman's; bargain. Greeley 1120.

POPLINS for sale, the following shades: copen, 5; pekin, 1; gray, 2; tan, 2; navy, 4; rookie, 2; rose, 1. Knickerbocker 909.

POPLIN.—767 and 774, navy, $2.20; Panama, 228, navy, $1.85 . A. L. Price, 707 Arch St., Philadelphia.

POPLINS.—American 90610, $2.75. Charles Goldman Co. Farragut 5759.

REMNANTS.—Heavy silk, for cap linings or ties. 74 West 46th, upper bell.

SATEENS.—All colors and qualities; also canvas; low price. Chelsea 7836.

SERGES.—7120, $2.40; 11433, $2.60; 3065 Lorraine, $2.25; 10888, $2.62½. Gramercy 4847.

SERGES.—Gilbert, 7240; American Woolen Co., 0606-0909; Whitman's 767, 774. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES.—3850, 528, 519, 54289, 9056, 54292, 0936, 8234; on terms. Touraine Woolen C., 44 East 23d.

SERGES.—54289, 35 pieces, original ticket sold below market price. Salan & Kaufman, 13 and 15 E. 22d.

SERGES.—87 Whitman, all navy; below market price. J. Lubin. Chelsea 7008.

SERGES, storm, 7002, 8002, 4002; V. S. L., 87, at a price. Madison Square 8084.

SERGES.—Navy 11488, original tickets. Phone Madison Square 2540.

SERGES.—Quantity Whitman's 94 blue and black. Chelsea 8548.

SERGE.—54289, dark navy, original ticket; spot cash; reasonable. Call Farragut 9788.

SERGES 888, 1464, 104, 9288, 9204, 788, 10707, 528; W. P. X., C. F. S., 8280, 4720; braided 500, Gena 11453, Loraine 3665; also velours, kerseys, broadcloths, raglans, panamas, and big variety fancy skirtings, plaid, stripes and checks. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. 2716 Spring.

SERGES.—Gilbert's 8200, 50 pieces; 17450, 20 pieces; W. & K. 701 black, 20 pieces; 721, 45 pieces; U. S. 838, 15 pieces; Whitman 2205, 100 pieces; 106, 50 pieces, 2002, 40 pieces; American D6048, 25 pieces; Cleveland 7713, 20 pieces. Telephone Premier Woolen Co., Gramercy 2521.

SERGES.—0209, 0606, 0696, 09070, 838, 3850, 9288, 9058. Phone Gramercy 2951.

SILKS.—Of every description for the dress waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILKS, STRIPES, and Fancies.—Suitable for skirts and dresses. Phone Madison Square 2540.

SILK SKIRTS.—Stripes and blacks, assorted; to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 W. 36th.

SILKS.—Odd lots, large variety. Phone Madison Square 2540.

SILVERTONES. — Botany Yaloma, Stevens 4281, American 0859, 0860, 90610, 0677. Madison Square 9067.

SILVERTONES.—F. & H., Duvet de Laines, 0816 pom poms. Madison Square 1520.

SKIRTS.—Wool, plaid skirts, $4.75; immediate delivery. Fishman Bros., 12 West 17th St.

SKIRTS.—Wash skirts to close out at $8 dozen. Jacob Hyman & Co., 137 West 25th.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all wool, American poplin, $3.25; quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS.—Our $10.90 and $16.50 values are worth while seeing; don't leave town until you have seen our six new numbers; immediate delivery. Hirchhorn Bros., 12 West 20th St.

SUITS.—Ladies suits, American woolen, poplin, Venetian lining, braid and velvet trimmed; $15.75. M. J. Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

SUITS.—American Woolen Company, all wool poplin suits, $13.75; best suits in market for the price. Abraham Lustgarten, 8-10 West 19th St.

SUITS.—Nice Fall model, all wool serge, $15; also jobs Spring suits, mostly navy silk coats. Piager, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS.—Americans, all wool poplin and serges, silk lined; $18.50 up. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th.

SUITS.—Holden & Leonard's silvertone suits; silk lined, $25. Eidlinger & Breitterman, 20 West 27th St.

SUITS.—All wool suits, $14.50-$27.50; values worth seeing. Edwin Wilensky & Co., 19 West 24th.

SUITS.—Don't fail to see our $16.75 Oxford suits. Eckin Bros., 1,133 West 32d.

SUITS.—Serge suits at $9.90; poplin suits at $18.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 W. 26th St.

SWEATERS and fancy knit goods, newest models, at old prices; also job lots on hand; come early and take advantage of this offer. Charles H. Levitt & Co., 591 Broadway.

TRICOLLETTE.—All shades, quick delivery. Wills Knitting Mills, 286 5th Av. Madison Square 4582.

TRICOTINE.—Garfield 4718 green 3, taupe 7, brown 5, burgundy 4, Pekin 7, tan 4, copen 1½, gray 1½, $3.35 net. D 82 Times.

TRIMMINGS.—Laces and neckwear of all kinds. Call M. Welsman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

TRICOTINES.—4718 Garfield, 4686 gab

Don't be a
"Tomorrowist"
Today's the Day
To See
Style 782
An
ALL WOOL JERSEY DRESS
AT $10.75

Dont be a
"Doubting Thomas"

We'll Deliver the Goods

Unusual Values as good as this are usual in our line of
Satins, Serges & Georgettes

Bronner Bros. & Hadra,
18 West 27th St., New York

DRESSES
$13.75

AT LAST!
With a sigh of relief you can walk into this showroom and see a splendid line of dresses all styled to the moment, made up with snap and selling power—all priced at $13.75.

Fabrics, workmanship and chic designing pronounce them unmistakably as remarkable retailers at $25 to $30.

All the wanted materials.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

GINSBERG BROS.
6-8 West 32nd ST.
NEW YORK

HA-KU-RA
SILK WAISTS

All things considered—styles, workmanship, fabrics, values and variety—it is extremely doubtful if in the entire market there is another showing quite its equal within the price range of $18 to $54 dozen.

Stripe Tubs, Stripe Crepes, Colored Taffetas, Georgettes, Crepe de Chines and Habutais.

On display NOW at our New York showrooms, 1270 Broadway, Rooms 805-806.

HANEY & KUTTNER
JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA
1270 BROADWAY NEW YORK

WHITE VOILE DRESSES

DO NOT OVERLOOK THIS SPECIAL SALE of seven attractive styles.

Besides, you'll wonder at the quality and prices of our silk and serge FALL dresses.

D. & R. COSTUME CO.,
3 EAST 28TH ST.

To Close Out
Silk Jersey Suits
Wool Jersey Suits
Coats, Separate Skirts; also Sleeveless Velvet and Satin Coats.
DAILY WAIST
158 West 27th

THE MEETING PLACE
Retail Racks must cling hard to keep Karp Brothers' garments. Prices from $17.50 up. Ladies' and Misses' Coats, Suits & Serge Dresses
KARP BROTHERS
145-147 West 47th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whithey & Co.; R. T. Fleming, linens; 41 Union Square; Breslin.
ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; L. J. Hofmayer, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 48 Leonard; Breslin.
ATCHISON, Kan.—Mangelsdorf D. G. Co.; Miss K. Kolesch, waists, dresses; W. C. Mangelsdorf, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d; Great Northern.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; Miss Busha, ready-to-wear; 363 4th Av.
ATHENS, Ga.—Mitchell Bros.; Miss M. O. Hillman, laces, veilings; 79 5th Av.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—P. F. Sheron & Co.; P. F. Sheron, hats, shoes; Albert.
AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarbrough & Sons; J. C. Lynch, cloaks, suits, waists; 353 4th Av.; Great Northern.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE — Goldenberg Bros.; H. Weis, upholstery, rugs, linoleums, oilcloths; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Keystone Skirt Mfg. Co.; S. Caplen, mfr. skirts; Grand.
BALTIMORE — L. Lowenthal & Sons; H. Lowenthal, women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; Miss N. E. Williams, jewelry, leather, ladies' neckwear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; G. Coblens, dry goods; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; Miss K. Baker, muslin underwear; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; I. Greenbaum, 1,182 B'way; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; F. Langfeld, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, furs, dresses; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE — Hirschman & Kahn; J. S. Hirschman, men's neckwear materials; Breslin.
BELVEDERE, Ill.—Hovey & Schaeffer; E. C. Hovey, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.
BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Fellnar-Ratheim D. G. Co.; P. Fellner, dry goods, notions, men's furn. goods, women's garments; Park Av.
BILLINGS, Mont.—Hart & Albin; D. R. Albin, genl. mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—W. H. Rowland; E. J. Seward, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—Hawley Mdse. Co.; Mr. Jackson, general mdse.; 1,239 B'way.
BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—Hawley Merchandise Co.; Mrs. M. Fretwell, L. A. Jackson, ready-to-wear, dry goods, general mdse.; Gregorian.
BOSTON—Gilchrist & Co.; A. Cohen, basement ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; T. Lyford, furs; 116 West 32d.
Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Hunting, ladies' coats; Miss Otis, ladies' suits; basement buyers; Mr. Ring, dresses; Miss Golding, waists; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—A. Hallparn & Co.; Mrs. R. Shapiro, dresses; Park Av.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; Miss E. Boas, costumes; 248 Church.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. A. Murphy, dresses; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av.; Algonquin.
BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; Mr. Nearing, shoes; 2 W. 47th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; J. S. Duncan, trimmed hats; 621 Broadway; Holland House.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Miller Silk Shop; C. W. Miller, silks; Belmont.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss J. M. Bell, millinery; 2 W. 57th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; G. B. Smith, coats, suits, waists, hosiery; 470 4th Av.; Breslin.
CHERRYVALE, Kan.—Logan & Stephens Mercantile Co.; F. A. Brown, millinery, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; F. Constanzer, suspenders; Miss Pittam, corsets; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Stone & Co.; M. Stone, silk underwear, leather goods, children's dresses; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—J. F. Zimmer Co.; T. O. Gleason, general mdse.; Somerset.
CHICAGO — Marshall Field & Co.; L. G. Greene, colored dress goods; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—J. M. Smyth Mdse. Co.; R. J. Gordon, boys' clothing; Breslin.
CHICAGO — Boston Store; Mr. McCaffrey, muslin underwear; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; F. M. Kelsey, boys',' children's clothing; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. J. Holland, men's shoes; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; T. J. Byron, curtains; H. Kaskoff, ribbons; 277 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; G. R. Meyers, handkerchiefs; A. R. Wilson, millinery, basement; 404 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—J. M. Gidding Co.; C. McDonald, women's wear; Park Av.
CINCINNATI—H. S. Fogue Co.; W. L. Foster, Mrs. V. W. Hart, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
CINCINNATI—M. B. Schwenker; Mrs. M. B. Schwenker, coats; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, house dresses, petticoats; 37 W. 26th.
COFFEYVILLE, Kan.—Logan & Stephens Mercantile Co.; J. H. Stephens, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman Co.; C. Melancon, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, house dresses; petticoats; 37 W. 26th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Armbruster Co.; C. A. Cassidy, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio — When Stores; J. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
CORSICANA, Texas—Jarrett Dry Goods Co.; H. G. Brown, millinery; Imperial.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; J. H. Poytheress, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 19 East 24th.
BATON ROUGE, La.—S. Strauss, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
DENVER—Denver Dry Goods Co.; Miss D. Elstun, art needlework; 200 5th Av.; Great Northern.
DES MOINES, Iowa — Harris-Emery Co.; Miss Smith, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
DETROIT—L. L. Hudson Co.; L. Brownhill, cloaks, suits, furs; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—C. E. Tromley Furniture and Stove Co.; V. C. Tromley, carpets; H. Tromley, furniture; Marlborough.
DETROIT—Field's; H. Simons, coats, suits, dresses; 1,161 Broadway.
DETROIT—Kline's; Miss M. Buell, misses', children's wear; 404 4th Av.
DETROIT — Crowley-Milner Co.; G. W. Smith, dress goods, silks, wash goods; 116 West 32d.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—S. F. Izzard Co.; J. M. Wilson, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Hermitage.
ERIE, Penn.—M. A. Solomon Co.; M. A. Solomon, Mrs. M. A. Solomon, Mr. Mezrin, Mrs. Mezrin, millinery; McAlpin.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Wm. Hughes; R. P. Hughes, millinery; 621 Broadway; Albert.
FOREST CITY, Ark.—L. Barrett, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; Miss A. Bellamy, ready-to-wear; 1,239 B'way.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Tepper Bros. Mercantile Co.; J. Tepper, ready-to-wear, millinery; Latham.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Corbett's; E. A. Corbett, millinery, ready-to-wear; 18 West 27th; Imperial.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wursburg D. G. Co.; Mrs. F. Dunning, muslin underwear, corsets; 404 4th Av.
GUTHRIE, Okla.—F. O. Lutz D. G. Co.; A. Baker, domestics, dress goods, gloves, laces, hosiery; 44 E. 23d; Holland House.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; A. J. Kline, housefurnishing goods; 230 5th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennet, Jr., coats, suits; 230 5th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn. — I. E. Robinson & Co.; I. E. Robinson, men's, women's clothing; Herald Square.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. J. Engan, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 404 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn. — Brown, Thompson & Co.; G. F. Reardon, coats, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.; Longacre.
HARTFORD, Conn.—C. S. Hills & Co.; E. V. Vedder, Jr., coats, suits, waists; Miss A. Falk, ready-to-wear; Holland House.
HOUSTON, Texas—Grand Leader; Miss I. Buscher, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way; Holland House.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Craft-Stanard Co.; A. L. Ressner, notions; 256 Church.
INDIANA, Penn.—Leyman Bros.; H. L. Heyman, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.
INDIANA, Penn.—F. W. Rose, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, house dresses, petticoats; 37 W. 26th.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; E. A. Walsh, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 230 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Fair Store; Louis Traugott, suits, silk dresses, skirts, children's coats; Leo Traugott, men's clothing, shirts, boys' clothing; Martinique.
JACKSON, Miss.—R. E. Kennington Co.; R. E. Kennington, notions, ribbons; 353 4th Av.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Standard Clothing Co.; P. Colyer, clothing, furn. goods; Somerset.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Belleman's; Mr. Belleman, silk, cotton waists; 37 W. 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Geo. B. Peck Dry Goods Co.; W. E. Beatty, pictures, china; 230 5th Av.
KADONIA, Texas—Graves-Moore Co.; Mr. Moore, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—W. H. Southern Clothing Co.; W. H. Southern, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; W. S. Sullivan, coats, suits; 482 4th Av.; Breslin.
LANSING, Mich.—F. N. Arbaugh Co.; T. B. Scammon, coats, suits, waists; Imperial.
LAUREL, Miss.—Fine Bros.; N. Fine, ladies' ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
LEWISTON, Me.—A. Ross Co.; A. Ross, ready-to-wear; Grand.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; G. Watkins, domestics, hosiery, gloves; H. Kohn, dress goods, silks; W. Mercer, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Rudge & Guenzel Co.; W. G. Lastofka, domestics, dress goods, silks; E. Hamilton, dry goods; Brostell.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—G. Blass & Co.; J. G. Blass, general merchandise; 1,150 Broadway; Cumberland.
LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.; W. S. Young, domestics, linens; 111 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; L. H. Kennedy, silks, velvets, dresses, woolens, linings; Mrs. Vance, ribbons, neckwear, parasols, veiling; 1,170 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss S. Stevens, millinery; 2 W. 37th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—D. Baird & Son; Miss M. Hicks, millinery; 621 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. Straus & Son Co., Inc.; Mrs. M. Wilson, millinery; 1,133 B'way; Prince George.
MARIETTA, Ohio—Katzenstein & Co.; Miss C. Kramer, millinery; 1,150 Broadway; Aberdeen.
MARION, Ohio—The Powers Shop; Miss A. M. Crin, ready-to-wear, millinery; Martinique.
MARION, Ohio—J. H. Rawlings & Son; Mr. Rawlings, ready-to-wear, millinery; Martinique.
MARLIN, Texas—T. A. Cheeves Co.; W. O. Bunch, dry goods; Marlborough.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; F. Goldsmith, general merchandise; 1,150 Broadway.
MEMPHIS, Tenn. — The Fair; I. Alperin, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,161 Broadway; Cumberland.
MEMPHIS—Bry Block Mercantile Co.; L. J. Freidheim, waists; 1,150 B'way.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; M. Gross, gloves, ribbons; 1,150 Broadway.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bro.; Mrs. B. Redfield, corsets; 225 5th Av.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—Winner, Klein & Co.; S. A. Klein, notions, furnishing goods; 116 West 32d.
MEXICO CITY—D. Zela, dry goods; Room 3505 Woolworth Building.
MEXICO CITY—L. E. Arochi, electrical supplies; Endicott.
MINNEAPOLIS — Powers Mercantile Co.; Miss Baubes, millinery; 2 W. 37th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Leader Mercantile Co.; F. L. Renkauf, notions, laces, ladies' neckwear; 225 5th Av.
MONTGOMERY, Ala. — C. Bernfeld, furs; Marlborough.
NEW ALBANY, Ind.—J. Sapinsky, coats, suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; J. A. Foy, boys' clothing, men's furnishing goods; W. L. Frankenstein, domestics, flannels, blankets; 404 4th Av.
NEWTON, Miss.—J. Eagle, ready-to-wear; 38 W. 32d; New Strand.
NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Rettew & Clay; Miss R. Swindell, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
OMAHA — Haas Sample Shop; M. Haas, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
OMAHA, Neb.—Hayden Bros.; T. Flynn, mdse. manager; Gotham.
OMAHA, Neb.—Pred's; B. Pred, coats, suits; 329 5th Av.
OSHKOSH, Wis.—F. Stein & Co.; F. Stein, women's ready-to-wear, furn. goods; 1,133 B'way.
OTTAWA, Ill.—Stanton Specialty Store; W. F. Stanton, coats, suits, dresses, waists; Somerset.
PADUCAH, Ky. — Bright Bros.; Miss P. Bright, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
PENSACOLA, Fla. — Watson, Parker & Reese; Mr. Watson, ready-to-wear; 1,239 B'way.
PENSACOLA, Fla.—Pace-Rosenblum Co.; L. Rosenblum, dry goods; Longacre.
PETOSKY, Mich.—S. Rosenthal Sons; M. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Linder Bros.; A. A. Linder, coats, suits, Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Feltzer Bros.; M. Dreifus, children's, juniors' dresses; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; R. Blauner, jobs cotton dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. B. Lerner, basement jobs women's silk, cotton dresses; Broadway and 32d St.
PHILADELPHIA — N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss R. Cohen, jobs silk dresses; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Kamholz, dresses; Miss Lowenthal, jobs basement silk dresses; H. Blauner, basement Fall suits; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Miss A. Mulvey, misses', children's coats, suits; 280 5th Av.; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Apt Bros.; M. S. Apt, notions; Wallick.
PHILADELPHIA—Paris Cloak & Suit Co.; S. Kolinsky, coats, suits; New Strand.
PHILADELPHIA — John Wanamaker; J. Bunting, domestics, dress goods; Broadway and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; D. S. Scott, men's furnishing goods; E. Bohn, leather goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, rugs; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Loeb, millinery; Aberdeen.
PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Isaac Dreyfuss Co.; I. Dreyfuss, H. C. Dreyfuss, notions, furn. goods; 48 Leonard; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; B. Klein, men's, boys' hats, caps; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. E. Davis, silks, dress, wash goods; Miss Gottschall, neckwear, handkerchiefs, veilings; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shonberger, fur coats only; 864 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; M. Marks, jewelry, leather goods; 864 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Gordon & Lasday; M. Lasday, knit goods, hosiery, furnishing goods; Imperial.
PORTLAND, Me. — Porteous-Mitchell-Braun Co.; C. W. Boynton, upholstery, silks; 432 4th Av.; Continental.
PORTLAND, Me. — Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Mrs. G. M. Ridlon, coats, suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; F. A. Moon, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 482 4th Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Anderson Bros. Co.; Miss S. Farmer, millinery; 404 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.; J. P. Mourin Co.; J. F. Mourin, jobs voile dresses; 277 5th Av.
RALEIGH, N. C.—Mmes. Sturgis & Martin; Mrs. E. Martin, millinery; Herald Square.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. C. Drease, men's, boys' clothing; 230 5th Av.; Breslin.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; R. J. Calm, housefurnishing goods; 230 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Michaels, Stern & Co.; M. A. Stern, piece goods; 230 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy-Robinson Co. Mr. McCurdy, furn. goods; 351 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Benzie, fancy linens; 432 4th Av.
SAN ANTONIO—Joske Bros. Co.; Mr. Pincus, laces, embroidery, fancy notions, and Fall wear; 1,150 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—Bernard Hirsch Co.; A. G. Wilson, notions, jewelry; 33 Union Sq.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Pellitier Co.; W. H. Roland, Mr. Bloomington, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—J. Miller, ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Newman's; S. A. Barker, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Tenn.—Dulin-Glen; Mr. Dulin, domestics; 105 Grand.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. M. Spear, ready-to-wear; Miss Lownes, waists; 230 5th Av.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—I. Sulzbacher; J. A. Parker, dress, wash goods, laces, linings; 37 W. 26th; Bronzell.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Hirsch Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss M. Schaefer, millinery; 44 E. 23d.
ST. JOSEPH—New Model D. G. Co.; Miss A. Berger, clothing; 1,161 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss J. Baron, gloves; Miss Cornish, undermuslins; Miss J. Baumann, wrappers, shawls, sacques; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Co.; Miss J. Baron, Miss S. Baron, gloves; Miss M. Kearney, Miss I. Cooper, Miss A. McCormack, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 116 West 32d; Sherman Square.
ST. LOUIS—Werner & Werner; H. G. Campion, hats; Flanders.
ST. LOUIS—N. Friedman & Sons Cloak Co.; S. L. Friedman, suits, dresses; 6 West 32d.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Mercantile Co.; Miss J. Villaume, children's wear; 1,239 Broadway.
TAMPA, Fla. — Maas Bros.; G. L. Glass, blankets, carpets, housefurn. goods; 1,150 Broadway.
TEXARKANA, Texas—M. Scherer, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.
TOLEDO—Morgan-Anderson Co.; Mr. Morgan, waists, dresses; 1,138 Broadway.
TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—A. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.
TROY, N. Y.—W. P. Herbert & Co.; Miss G. Cannon, dresses; Brostell.
TROY, N. Y.—M. Isenberg, woolens; Wallick
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss M. D. Collins, women's neckwear; Miss L. McGill, laces, embroideries, ribbons; 834 4th Av.
WICHITA, Kan.—Cahn-Hinkle D. G. Co.; Mr. De Witt, hosiery, knit underwear, basement; 1,239 B'way.
WICHITA, Kan.—Geo. Innes D. G. Co.; Miss O'Hale, coats, suits, waists; N. Piper, laces, neckwear; 220 5th Av.; Great Northern.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—I. Elian, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
WILLIAMSPORT, Penn.—F. H. Patchen Co.; Miss E. Kramer, dress goods, silks; F. H. Patchen, general merchandise; Wallick.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Miss E. A. Sullivan, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Strauss-Hirshberg Co.; W. J. Breen, dress goods, silks; Miss James, representing; 353 4th Av.; Park Av.

IN FASHIONING
SLIMLINE STOUTS
We bear in mind primarily that
The Stout Woman
is even more sensitive on the question of style than
Her Slim Sister
Add to this the advantage of our price policy and you have the secret of our success.
'Slimline Stout Dresses' that feature appealing styles at moderate prices
Metropolis Dress Company
151-155 West 30th St., New York
PHONE FARRAGUT 4812.

ROSENTHAL BROTHERS COMPANY
44—50 WEST 23d ST.
NEW YORK
WAISTS
Stout for Women
Rosenthal Brothers' Waists are carefully made, closely priced, styled up to the minute—and scientifically designed to meet the requirements of the stout woman.

Tricotine DRESS
For More Style—For Bigger Value
Our Miss Maize Takes First Prize.
MISS MAIZE Only $20.00
—a distinctive tailleur of Tricotine, embodying the new style motif—A dress that will get customers and keep them for your store alone.
Wiz Dress Company
22-26 West 32nd Street, New York City
Miss Maize will only be sold to ONE store in a city!

ENGLISH VENETIANS
32 in. and 54 in. Marquise de Luxe Finish
For immediate and future delivery.
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co. Inc.
Tel. Mad. Sq. 80. 44 East 25th St.

H. Goldberg's Co.
COAT SPECIALISTS
112 Madison Ave.
New York

When you see the novelty of the styles, the quality of workmanship, and the excellence of materials that go into our coats, you'll be *delighted* with them.

Hilf DRESSES of DISTINCTION
The utmost in style, fabric and workmanship at moderate prices—and
Ready for Delivery from Stock.
Tricolettes, Tricotines, Serges, Satins, Crepe Meteors and all new materials.
Call today!
The HILF COSTUME CO.,
15-17 East 32nd St., N. Y.

Reorganization of
Shoninger Brothers, Inc.
Closing Out Several Departments
Entire Stocks at Sweeping Reductions
Novelties, Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Chiffons, Nets, Beaded Goods, Beaded Bags.
Fifth Ave. & B'way at Nineteenth St.

SAMUEL FINE COMPANY
SUITS MISSES SUITS & COATS COATS
12-14-16 West 27th ST.
NEW YORK.
SUIT NO. 1181—A. W. Co.'s All Wool Poplin, all colors, or Men's Wear Serge, $16.75.

Silk Underwear for Immediate Delivery
NELSON & LEVENE
320 Fifth Ave.

DERBY Waist Inc.
Buyers are assured of deliveries on
DERBY STYLISH STOUTS
Scientifically designed to fit stout figures.
Sufficient materials have been purchased and stocked at last year's prices to meet this season's demand.
See the line today.
Immediate Deliveries. 40 W. 32nd St., New York

"WASH TOGS FOR TOTS"
Children's Dresses
Rompers Boys' Suits
The B.W. Company
73 Fifth Avenue
Don't Fail to See This Line

MONARCH SHOWROOMS
Now located at
11 and 13 EAST 26th STREET
The main thoroughfare to dress values leads direct to the new Monarch showrooms. Follow the crowd.
MONARCH DRESS CO. 11-13 EAST 26th ST. N.Y.

EVERYTHING THAT IS GOOD
Wool Jersey, Tricolette Serge & Silk
DRESSES
At Sensible Prices.
MAX PASTERNACK (Inc.)
319 FIFTH AVE., at 32d ST.
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PRISCILLA COATS for MISSES
Comparison will convince you that Priscilla coats excel in style, workmanship and value. They are now on exhibition at our showrooms in the new soft tone, in such fashionable fabrics as duvet de laine, broadcloth, silvertones and velours.
Let us show them to you.
H. GOLDWATER & COMPANY
36-46 WEST 25th STREET NEW YORK CITY

LEVINE & GINSBURG Inc.
115-125 W. 30th St.
Our Fall Line
On EXHIBITION
Now
Wool Jerseys
Serges Satins
Black Laces
Cotton Dresses.
in all desirable materials, ready to ship for
Midsummer Sales

F. F. Models
FULL FORM
FULL FORM SUITS & COATS for stout Women
DELAYS
in fitting the full formed figure can be avoided with a well balanced assortment of F. F. Models. They will save your time, your patience and your sale.
BERNSTEIN, BAUM DaCOSTA COMPANY
38 West 32nd St., New York
13th Floor

Timmy wants to see you
Immediate Delivery
Tricolets and Jerseys
DRESSES
We only make 25¢ Profit on a DRESS
I. ZIMETBAUM CO.
38-40 W. 32nd St. N.Y.

For CHILDREN'S COTTON DRESSES
Those who have used our linen finished CHANTILLY need no reminder—to those who have not, we announce our preparedness at this time to take orders for nearby and future delivery.
POTTER TEXTILE CO., Inc.
72-74 Madison Ave.

RAINCOATS
Staples and novelties; snappy models and patterns; also jobs.
Goodwear Raincoat Mfg. Co.
682 Broadway, N. Y. City

Officers' Military Uniforms.
Whipcord and Serges.
Immediate Delivery.
Select Uniform Company,
1 Union Sq., Room 208, New York.

DANCING BROADWAY JONES JAZZ BAND
GOSSLER'S
CAMPUS RESTAURANT
58 W. 49th ST. & COLUMBUS AVE.
TO-NIGHT: A scintillating revision
"REVUE OF REVUES"
EVERYTHING FROM BASTINE TO OPERA
The Show That Surpasses Everything in RESTAURANT ENTERTAINMENT
DANCING NEW ELABORATE PEACOCK ROOM
SEA FOOD SPECIALTIES

If our busy showroom is any criterion, you should not miss another day without seeing Herman coat values. Meet some of the live buyers in the Herman showroom today!
Girls' to Ladies' Coats
$3.75 to $37.50
HERMAN CLOAK Co.
The Big Popular Priced Coat House
Girls to Ladies
133 BROADWAY

DRESSES
$13.75
SPECIALIZATION
We concentrate on just one thing, and believe we are doing it well.
Our line of dresses at $13.75 (the only line we make) is calculated to be the very best value in the market.
All attractive styles in the materials in greatest demand—Charmeuse, Georgette, Crepe Meteor, Satin, Serge and Wool Jersey.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
GINSBERG BROS.
6-8 West 32nd ST.
NEW YORK

THE TALK OF THE TRADE
F. & H. Broadcloth
SUIT
No. 1852
All Colors, Peau de Cygne lined; detachable Velvet Collar and Cuffs
$21.00
D. M. JONAS
3 East 28th St., N. Y.

DRESSES
Dresses! and more Dresses!
Our "values" are our attractions.
Serge Dresses, $6.75 up
Silk Dresses, $6.75 up
Call on us and see why our sales this season beat all records.
M. Weisman & Sons
118 West 22nd St. New York

118th St. S. & W. Bauman 3rd Ave.
Have 500 Pairs of
Women's Shoes
Odd sizes. Will dispose of same at any reasonable offer.
50 doz. Children's Jersey Leggings and 10,000 Ideal Embroidery Packages,
assorted designs. These packages contain embroidery materials and cotton. Made to sell for 10c.; could not be produced to-day to sell for that price.
Above specials we consider very suitable for bargain basement.

DRESSES for GIRLS & FLAPPERS
SERGE GINGHAM
VELVETEEN SILK
Come and See Our No. 710
Biggest Value in the Market
SAMILSON BROS.
12 W. 17th St. Phone 9557 Chelsea

IMPORTED fabrics in every way like Pure Linen at Cotton Prices.
Lino Mulo Suiting . . . LIGHT WEIGHT
Alma's English Suiting . . . MEDIUM WEIGHT
Jumbo Suiting . . . . HEAVY WEIGHT
Linen Finish, Sewer Mildewed, Original Patterns, Guaranteed Unshrinkable After Washing, Impossible to Stretch or Break Edges. At the Best Stores
A. E. NATHAN CO. 36-38 LEONARD ST. NEW YORK

Tub Silk
350 Pieces Black and Navy Tub Silk
Will Sell at 85c.
KAYANEE WAIST CO.,
20 West 33rd Street.

Buy or Sell
thru the
Textile Clearing House
Piece Goods Brokers
Tel. Stuyvesant 5824. 10 East 16th St.

SUBWAY DISPUTE WILL NOT HAMPER OPENING

Union Head Says Movement of Trains in "H" Will Not Be Disturbed.

In order to adjust differences which have arisen in connection with the proposed transfer of station agents to guard service on the new subway H-system to be placed in operation tomorrow, members of the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Employes met last night at 156 East Forty-second Street. It was brought out that 300 more guards will be needed at once for the operation of this new trunk line of the dual subway system.

In view of the labor shortage and rulings of several of the local boards that ticket agents and ticket choppers were not in the essential class, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company decided to transfer about 350 stationmen to the train division. Considerable dissatisfaction has developed.

The principal point raised in the controversy centred upon the question of seniority in service between stationmen and trainmen. Seniority, it was pointed out, carries with it increased pay and more desirable runs, as a reward for longer service. The proposed transfer, therefor, of both agents and ticket choppers to the guard branch brought both of these matters to an issue, since different wage scales prevail in the various divisions of the service.

It was said last night that even if the station men refused to become subway guards there were enough gate men available on the elevated lines to meet the labor shortage. Gate men and agents on the various Interborough lines are being replaced by women as fast as vacancies occur. Women employes of the company now number about 300.

The decision last night means that if the station men assigned to go on trains refuse and the companyles them out, the trainmen—that is, the guards, conductors, and motormen being classed separately—will go with them. President Phelan said it would not be a strike, but the men simply would go in other industries. He said any of them could get jobs elsewhere, and were ready to do it if need be. The men said the opening of the "H" subway would not be hampered.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Julia	.01
Alta	.02	Justice	.01
Andes	.07	Mexican	.18
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.06
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.04	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.04
Con. Virginia	.23	Union Con	.36
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.06	Mexican dollars	.77½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.75	Florence	.10
Cash Boy	.05	Goldfield Cons.	.23
Halifax	.12	Goldfield Merger	.02
Jim Butler	.59	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.31	Jumbo Exten.	.13
Midway	.04	Kewanas	.03
Mizpah	.06	Lone Star	.06
Monarch Pitts.	.06	Red Top	.03
Montana	.10	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.06	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.09	Big Four	.03
Tonopah Divide	1.62½	Mustang	.01
Tonopah Exten.	1.55	Union Amalg	.01
West End	1.85	White Caps	.30
West Tonopah	.22	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.01
Atlanta	.03	Tackaberry	.27
Booth	.04	Rochester	.37
		Round Mountain	.18
		United Eastern	3.00

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4¾	Isabella	4½	4¾
Dr. J'pot	3½	5	McKinney	7½	10
Elkton	4¾	5	Portland	80	85
El Paso	14	25	Gold M.	13	16
Golden C	16½	16¾	Vindicator	40	45
Granite	21	30	Rose Nicol.	6¾	8

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

JANE ST, 8, s s, 103.3 ft w of Greenwich Av, 20x64x19.8x82, pr. mtg., July 20; p. c.; $8. Gaffney to Timothy Sullivan, 813 Greenwich St, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

WASHINGTON PLACE, 71, n e s, 22x97. July 30; Rudolph Ehrts to Walter M. M. Wels, 2,170 Broadway, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$26,000

17TH AV, n w corner of 52d St, 75.8x74.4, July 29; Hasco Building Co. to Emma G. Badgeley, at East Orange, N. J., 2 years; attorneys, Elkus, V., G. & P., 111 Broadway.....$5,000

83D ST, 132 West, e s, 419 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.3x102.2, July 26; Gilson Realty Co. to Li Bue, 6 Pell Street, due Oct. 5, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Olcott, B., McM. & E., 170 Broadway. Notes, $2,000

115TH ST, 4 West, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.11, pr. mtg., July 29; Meyer Zausner and another to Walter Solomon, 1,376 East 3d St, Brooklyn, et al., 5 years; attorney, D. Strausman, 160 Broadway.....$10,850

19TH ST, 536 and 538 East, s s, 444.5 ft e of Pleasant Av, 35.8x100.11, pr. mtg., July 29; Meyer Herbst to Irene Pierce, 457 East 170th St, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$7,500

Bronx.

BETTNER'S LANE, e s, in dividing line of Lots 87 and 88, map of Joseph Rosenthal, runs s 93.4x irregular; Berthalin Osgood to Louis Guerr, 762 Dawson St, July 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. A. Stimmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$4,000

LOT 1, map of Wynne va. James; Lawrence Mulvey to Mary G. Dunn, guardian, 2,578 Marion Av, July 17, due July 29, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 196th St, runs w 249.4 to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x n 428.9x e 283.1x s 370.9; May Barnoff to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, July 20, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$50,000

150TH ST, 430 East, s s, 25x100; Rosina A. Cannon et al. to Agency Realty and Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St, May 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edward J. West, 31 Nassau St.....$1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

84TH ST, n e cor Broadway, 120x35; Perfect Steel Lath Co. against Ford Motor Co., owner; Longacre Construction Co., contractor; William D. Plumm and McNulty Bros., Inc., sub-contractors.....$830.64

86TH ST, 200 East; Standard Arch Co. against Grand Building Corporation, owner; H. & J. Levine Construction Co., contractor.....$134.38

170TH ST, 617, 623, 629 and 635 West; Henry Bosch Co. against One Seventy Building Co., owner, renewal.....$854.67

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

83D ST, 106-110 West; Standard Building Supply Co., Inc., against William H. Wheeler et al.; June 12, 1918.....$179.50

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against BANCO DI ROMA, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant.

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within (20) days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, June 6, 1918.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 37 Wall St., City of New York.

To Banco di Roma, Rome, Italy, defendant.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Nathan Ottinger, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 2nd, 1918, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Dated, July 2, 1918.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 37 Wall St., City of New York

LEGAL NOTICES.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK IN THE COOK & BERNHEIMER COMPANY, issued in the name of R. H. SHINDEL, as follows: No. 46, dated May 5, 1891, for five shares of the preferred stock, and No. 40, dated May 16, 1891, for five shares of the common stock, having been lost, notice is hereby given that application has been made for issue of new certificates.

July 9, 1918.

ELIZABETH M. SHINDEL, Administratrix of R. H. Shindel, Deceased.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deals for Two Valuable Seventh Avenue and Broadway Business Corners.

A valuable corner just north of Times Square figured in the deal for the forty-six lots in the Grand Boulevard and Concourse section of the Bronx, which was reported sold on Monday. Mrs. Emma G. Badgeley sold to the Hasco Building Company, Lorne A. Scott, President, the two-story business building known as the Arbour Casino, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street, on a plot 74.4 by 75.5. Mr. Scott's company gave in exchange the forty-six lots comprising the greater portion of the blocks bounded by the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Valentine Avenue, 196th and 197th Streets. The property begins at 196th Street, where the frontage is 250 feet, extending along Valentine Avenue 375 feet, the northerly line measuring 307.6 feet. The tract has been held at $200,000.

As soon as building conditions warrant the Seventh Avenue corner, which has been held at $400,000, will be improved with a business structure for the occupancy of the automobile and kindred industries, which have long since established a trade centre in that neighborhood. The site adjoins the Adelphi apartment house and the large plot owned by the Amos F. Eno Estate, running through the block from Broadway to Seventh Avenue.

Broadway Corner Sold.

In the Lincoln Square section another valuable corner passed into new ownership yesterday. The Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street Corporation, Jacob Hirsh, President, sold the property at the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, known as 1,981 to 1,987 Broadway and 123 to 127 West Sixty-seventh Street, and covering a plot 84.9 by 131.8½.

The Broadway frontage is improved with four old four-story business buildings and the Sixty-seventh Street frontage with three four-story brownstone dwellings. The selling company held the property at $350,000. Maurice Wertheim negotiated the transaction.

Deals for Tenements.

James H. Cruikshank purchased from Margaret A. Jackson, 423 East Eighteenth Street, a five-story tenement with two stores on a lot 25 by 92, assessed by the city at $15,000. Harry Sugarman was the broker.

Another tenement house sold through Harry Sugarman was the five-story structure at 4 West 115th Street, on a lot 20 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue. This property was bought by M. Zausner from Walter and Sidney H. Solomon.

Staten Island.

John Cunningham purchased through W. S. E. Hall, from Mrs. M. L. Deppe, a cottage on West Street, West New Brighton, for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

M. Hamann sold to A. Loewe, the dwelling and plot 37 by 100 feet on the west side of Lincoln Avenue, 337 feet north of Orchard Avenue, Richmond Hill.

A. Hopfer sold to G. J. Conway, the dwelling at 1,388 Madison Street, Glendale.

E. A. Johnson sold to J. Scott a plot 25 by 225 feet on the west side of Congress Avenue, twenty-six feet south of Bayside Avenue, Flushing.

Brooklyn.

Pincus Shapiro bought from J. Helm the one-family cottage at 1,464 Fifty-first Street, on a plot 40 by 100 feet. I. Salzberg was the broker.

Interesting Westchester Acreage Deal Closed.

Fish & Marvin have closed a transaction involving over 300 acres of land and requiring nearly two years of litigation. One of the properties was owned by Nathan Straus, Jr., and H. Grant Straus, and comprised 142.5 acres at the corner of Lincoln Avenue and King Street, opposite the 200-acre estate recently sold by Henry Steers to Alfred Jaretski of the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell. The other property was owned by George Clarke and lay to the corner of Union Avenue and West Street, north of the Mamaroneck and Harrison Stations. It comprises approximately the same amount of land. Mr. Clarke is part owner of Clarke City, and is connected with the Gulf Pulp and Paper Company.

The transaction was particularly interesting by reason of a complication which developed with respect to a small plot of a half acre in the Clarke property. It appeared that in the will of Caleb Purdy, filed in 1704, certain reservations were made regarding the use of the plot as a burying ground, and that for many years it had been used as a burial place for members of the Purdy family. Mr. Clarke is said to have expended a large sum of money in removing the bodies, and brought a petition suit to get a clear title to the land. This suit was decided against Mr. Clarke, who appealed to the Appellate Division, where the case was decided in his favor. The land involved in the entire deal was valued at approximately $300,000.

Georgian Buys Blackton Home at Oyster Bay.

F. D. M. Strachan, a Georgia lumber dealer, has purchased from J. Stuart Blackton, for occupancy, his beautiful country estate at Oyster Bay, L. I. The property contains about sixty acres of developed land, a residence, casino, and boathouse with a long dock extending out into Cold Spring Harbor. Mr. Strachan has taken possession of the property. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. were the brokers in the sale. The estate, with the improvements which have been made since it was originally acquired by Mr. Blackton, represents an investment of close to $500,000. It adjoins the large estates of W. Emlen Roosevelt and Louis C. Tiffany.

Commercial Leases.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. rented in conjunction with the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, the entire building at 5 Second Street to L. Rosenbaum, Inc., for a long term of years.

White-Goodman leased in the Holworthy Chambers, 152 Madison Avenue, corner of Thirty-second Street, a store, to Dominic Cerando for a term of years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

49th St, 534 West, e s, 488.6 ft w of 10th Av, 16.6x100.2x30.7x100.5, five-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against F. W. Sherman et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $6,561.67; taxes, &c., $249; withdrawn.

16th St, 606 East, s s, 488 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, five-story tenement and stores; F. K Gregory against C. S. Dean et al.; Norwood & W., attorneys; due, $14,815.06; taxes, &c., $500; sold to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

8th Av, 862, e s, 40.5 ft s of 52d St, 20x80, four-story tenement and store; L. B. Rolston against A. H. Smith et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $3,400.91; taxes, &c., $828.36; adjourned to Aug. 2.

122d St, 521 and 523 West, n s, 312.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.9x90.11, five-story apartment house; New York Life Insurance Co. against Sauer Realty Co. et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; due, $89,808.55; taxes, &c., $3,462.55; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

61st St, 247 West, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Manhattan Investing Co. et al.; A. S. & W. Hutching, attorneys; due, $13,884.62; taxes, &c., $1,635.65; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

Walton Av, 827 to 831, s w corner 140th St, 75x96.9x74.8x97.9, two and four-story factory; L. S. Carey against M. A. O'Neill et al.; J. G. O'Connor, attorney; due, $34,267.78; taxes, &c., $1,030.70; to the plaintiff for $25,500.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Fulton Av, 1,176, w s, 171.1 ft n of 167th St, 99.2x181.7x71.9x121.6; Crulkshank Co. against 481 East 174th St Corp. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $6,051.25; taxes, &c., $268.33; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

EAST BROADWAY, 91, and Henry St, 81, to one seven-story warehouse; Lazarus Levy, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

JANE ST, s s, 103.3 ft w of Greenwich Av, 20x64x19.8x82.1, Louisa Oppert to F. E. Gaffney, 79 North Street, Jersey City Heights, July 29.....$4,000

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 71, n e side, 22x97; Frank J. Maguire to Rudolph Evans, on premises, April 5, 1916; attorneys, Sherman & Sterling, 55 Wall St.....$1

WHITEHALL ST, 57-58, e s, 82.2 ft n of Front St, 40.4x40.7x89x87.6; P. A. Dollard et al to Ambrose Realty Co., 46 Cedar St, all liens, July 10; attorneys, Scott, G. & B., 46 Cedar St.....$1

2D AV, n e corner of 53d St, 20.5x80; Charles Pitthan to Pitthan Realty and Holding Co., 200 East 69th St, July 27; attorney, Joseph J. Harris, 99 Nassau St...$1

7TH AV, n w corner of 52d St, 75.5x74.4; E. G. Badgeley to Hasco Building Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av, mtg. $175,000, all liens; attorney, Hy T. Randall, 149 Broadway..$100

107TH ST, 151 West, n s, 123.8 ft e of 7th Av, 27x92, leasehold, (foreclosure Dec. 7, 1917;) Robert L. Luce, referee, to Hortense S. Worms, 1,261 Madison Av, $362.50 or 10 per cent. of highest sum bid, July 12; attorneys, Katz & S., 120 Broadway.....$1

32D ST, s s, 83.8 ft w of 4th Av, runs s 110.2x w 48 and 18.4x n 107.5 to street x e 66.4 to beginning; Hasco Building Co. to Paul M. Herzog, 41 West 68th St, mtg $340,000, all liens, July 2; attorneys, Randel & L., 149 Broadway.....$1

71ST ST, 423 East, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Charles Pitthan to Pitthan Realty and Holding Co., 200 East 69th St, all liens, July 27; attorney, Joseph J. Harris, 99 Nassau St.....$1

72D ST, 382 West, s s, 348 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2, foreclosure July 30, 1918; Charles H. Strong, referee, to U. S. Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St, trustee will Clinton Gilbert, July 29; attorneys, Stewart & Sheerer, 45 Wall St.....$35,400

64TH ST, 252 East, n s, 155 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Charles Pitthan to Pitthan Realty and Holding Co., 200 East 69th St, all liens, July 27; attorney, Joseph J. Harris, 99 Nassau St.....$1

89TH ST, 76 West, s e corner of Columbus Av, 27.8x100.8; Richard A. Henriquez et al to Media Realty Co., 591 Columbus Av., mtg. $60,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

107TH ST, 217 East, n s, 310 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Erwin W. Berry to Metropolitan Trust Co. of New York, 60 Wall St, trustee will James McInds, n and s. c. a. g., July 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

115TH ST, 4 West, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Walter Solomon et al to Meyer Zausner, 1,504 Park Av, and Joseph Kahaner, 7 East 113th St, subject to prior mtg $10,850, July 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

119TH ST, 536-8 East, s s, 444.5 ft e of Pleasant Av, 35.8x100.11; Irene Pierce to Meyer Herbst, 447 Fort Washington Av, mtg. $7,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

120TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; Julius Hammel to Frances K. Schwartz, 309 East 4th St, all liens, Feb. 15; attorneys, Schwartz & Kassel, 299 Broadway.....$100

123D ST, 321 East, n s, 218 ft e of Second Av, 18x100.11; Helen L. Sullivan to James J. Fitzpatrick, 400 East 123d St, all liens, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

125TH ST, 514 West, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Well et al, executors, to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, ½ part, all liens, July 30; attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St.....$50

SAME PROPERTY; Bernhard Mayer to same, ½ part, b. & s., July 30; attorneys, same.....$50

127TH ST, 241 West, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Charlotte F. Winsor to Ada W. Leet, 541 West 149th St, quitclaim, June 26.....$1

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Security Mortgage Co. to 460 West 149th Street Corporation, 128 Broadway, mtg $115,000, all liens, July 30; attorneys, Fletcher, McC. & B., 128 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, w s, 144 ft n of 164th St, 25x105; Mac Bert Rick Co., Inc., to Mary J. Moorehead, 311 East 200th St, mtg $3,000, June 25; attorney, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$50

LOT 417, map of Section A, Tyss estate; Bridget Donnelly to Hannah J. Donovan, 1,133 Vyse Av, mtg $5,500, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 196th St, runs w 249.4 to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x n 428.9x e 283.1x s 376.9; William N. Cohen to Paul M. Herzog, 41 West 68th St, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin Stern to same, June 28; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Paul M. Herzog to May Sarnoff, 1,640 Anthony Av, June 27; attorney, same.....$100

WILLARD AV, s s, 250 ft w of Kepler Av, 25x100; Sydney H. Blower to William J. Schnaible, 120 East 235th St, July 3; attorney, Jacob Marie, 10 Wall St.....$100

147TH ST, n e s, 370.5 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 75x150; John J. Dempsey to Federal Resilient Wheel Corp., 1,476 Broadway, July 27; attorney, Federal Resilient Wheel Corp., 1,476 Broadway.....$100

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, w s, 73.11 ft n of 32d St; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. to General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in United States, 175 9th Av; address, 160 Broadway.....$25,000

86TH ST, 138 East, mtg $180,000; 104th St, 140 and 142 West, mtg $60,000; St. Nicholas Av, 533, mtg $45,000; 91st St, 438 and 440 East, mtg $50,000; Columbus Av, 885, mtg $50,000; Convent Av, 124, mtg $55,000; 150th St, 537 and 539; 94th St, 204 West; 150th St, 470 West, mtg $50,000; Jonah H. De Witt, guardain, to Helen A. Titus, 417 Park Av; attorneys, Kiddle & M., 115 Broadway; 9 assignments, each.....$1

7th Av, 226 West, mtg $10,000; Nassau County Savings Bank to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

97TH ST, 157 East, mtg $14,500; 98th St, 211 East, mtg $16,000; 123d St, 321 East, mtg $32,000; 2d St, 233 East, mtg $23,000; 13th St, 220 and 222 West, mtg $42,500; 6th St, 806 and 808 East, mtg $40,000; Clinton St, 78, mtg $25,000; 8th St, 317 East, mtg $11,000; 5th St, 630 East, mtg $4,000; 84th St, 315 to 319 East, mtg $52,000; Chrystie St, 226, mtg $24,000; 10th St, 402 and 404 East, mtg $35,000; Stanton St, 97, mtg $20,000; Lambert Suydam, executor, to L. Suydam, as trustee for Charlotte S. and Annie R. Weaver; attorney, William R. Adams, 50 Broad St; 13 assignments, each.....$1

135TH ST, 205 West, mtg $18,500; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Fritz Reuter-Altenheim, Inc., 4,361 Boulevard North, Bergen, N. J.; attorney, J. G. Tholke, Jr., 45 John St.$13,000

Bronx.

LOT 87, map of St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Rosalind E. Dobbin; attorneys, Burns & F., 2 Grand St., White Plains, N. Y.....$1

MERRIAM AV, w s, 232.5 ft s of 170th St, 53.4x100; Columbia Trust Co. to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

POND PLACE, 2,750, Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$5,000

SHERIDAN AV, e s, 49 ft n of 165th St, 40x100; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Columbia Trust Co.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.$100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 150 ft s of 167th St, 300.11 to Brook St, x 66.6x296.1x118.1; 135 Broadway Holding Corp. to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$9,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 250 ft s of 167th St, 209.7x60.6x104x97; Benenson Realty Co. to George Mandel, Grantwood, N. J.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$26,000

167TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Security Mortgage Co. to 460 West 149th Street Corporation, 128 Broadway, mtg $115,000, all liens, July 30; attorneys, Fletcher, McC. & B., 128 Broadway.....$100

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, s w corner of Sheriff St, 25x75; George F. Martens against Norman Real Estate Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. J. Farrell.

DIVISION ST, 215; Alexander Pomeroy against Catherine and Water Street Construction and Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Nussbaum.

8D AV, 1,868-1,870; City Real Estate Co. against Katherine McG. Mulry et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. Swain.

157TH ST, 589-591, East; Home for Incurables against Arthur H. Elsig et al., exrs., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe.

44TH ST, 522 West; Alexander Pomeroy against Paul Kaskel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Nussbaum.

8D ST, 302 to 306 West; Bernard Karsch against 302 West 53d St. Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wendel, Elliott & Robeson.

122D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Union Dime Savings Bank against the West Side Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & Foster.

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, w s, 376.3 ft s of 147th St, 25x146.9; Macon Land Corp. against Teresa La Verdi et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Otis & Otis.

VYSE AV e s, 200 ft e of 173d St, 25x100; Mortimer M. Monken against Charlotte I. Nouskejian et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. M. Kornfeld.

205TH ST, n s, 501.2 ft w of Grenada Place, 50x105.6; Annie Maguire against Biedt Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. M. Goldberg.

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The property of Robert T. Mitchell, known as The Answanda Inn, located on the north side of the South Country or Merrick Road, about two miles west of Babylon Post Office.

The property consists of five acres, with attractive trees and a dwelling containing 14 rooms, hot water heat, bath, electric light, large verandas.

The amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is under $10,000, presenting a possible opportunity to secure a desirable country home at an attractive price.

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Garage, chicken house, trees, shrubs, vegetable garden, flowers.

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Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment Subway station half block distant.

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5 rooms $850 to $900	Per Annum
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16 Rooms, 6 Baths

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Modern Apartment, two rooms and bath, elevator; $55 to $70.

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APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired.

Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Col. 7640.

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Manhattan.

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Bronx.

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Desirable house, 9 very large rooms, 2 baths; plot 50x100; location such as to be of special advantage to families who desire their children to develop in refined surroundings; for sale only. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Brooklyn.

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113TH, 536 WEST.—Cool front room; congenial American family; $6; references. Apartment 51.

114TH, 526 WEST.—One large, comfortable room; excellent table.

122D, 380 WEST.—Single rooms, quiet, private house; good neighborhood; convenient elevated.

161ST., 570 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, Washington Heights; splendid service; rent reasonable.

ATTRACTIVE, cool room, private bath, to let, private family; exceptional opportunity; reasonable; neighborhood 112th St.-Broadway. Telephone 8809 Cathedral.

BROADWAY, 110.—Superior accommodations for gentlemen; private family. Cathedral 9088.

CENTRAL PARK, 86 W.—Beautiful room, facing Central Park, reasonable, 11th floor. Schuyler 5300.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Cor. 80th.)—Two beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Corner 104th St.)—$15 to $25 weekly; hotel service.

RIVERSIDE, 230, (Cor. 95th.)—Large room, bath, shower; large closet. Apartment 45.

ROOM and private bath in exclusive apartment home; central location. Academy 3238.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large room; twin beds; bath adjoining.

Long Island.

ARVERNE, L. I.—Furnished rooms; gentlemen only; Christian family; near station. Box 36.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

LONG BEACH.—Furnished rooms, bath in well appointed house or small cottage, wanted, by married couple, now till late Fall; best references. B 7 Times.

BUSINESS man wants cool, quiet room, breakfast preferred; private apartment, Riverside, West End, 90's. J 148 Times.

ROOM.—Business person, apartment, middle-aged Southerners; no other roomers. R 534 Times Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

89TH ST., (1,345 Lexington Av.).—Large and small rooms; excellent table; private house; table guests accommodated. Grosz.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 168 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

167TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large, small room; excellent board; running water, electricity, telephone.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, private bath, electricity; Southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST. — Large room; business couple or two gentlemen preferred; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; Winter reservation.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY, TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6306.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive rooms, excellent table; table guests accommodated; subway express.

72D, 122 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private baths; superior board.

76TH, 120 West.—Attractive large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

79TH, 114-182 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST. — Medium, small rooms, board; newly decorated; electricity; homelike; reference.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Board and rooms; table board; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; distinctively attractive rooms; delicious home table.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; double room; parlor dining room, telephone, electricity.

122D, 114-116 WEST.—Refined house; elegantly appointed second floor; also smaller room; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (Corner 94th.)—If one or two gentlemen are seeking real homes, elegantly furnished room, and best board, call at Apartment 2A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, CORNER 77TH ST.—HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL; EXCLUSIVE TABLE; ATTRACTIVE AND COOL ROOMS.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors; board optional; Winter reservations.

BOARD WANTED.

Two adults, room and board, private bath. M 150 Times Harlem.

Couple want board, room, bath, 73d to 86th, west of Broadway; $25. J 126 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

"THE WILLOWS," Huguenot Park.—On the beach; splendid accommodations; outdoor sports; furnished cottages; hour from Wall St. Phone Tottenville 1270.

Westchester County.

Large double and single rooms, spacious, handsome home, to refined people; excellent home cooking; extra large verandas; references. 65 W. 2d, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. Phone 1142.

"Hopsin," 245 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.—Delightful Summer home, four minutes from New Haven Station; adults only. P. 2625.

Long Island.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—High-class family hotel; week-end and season parties accommodated; rates reasonable.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—First-class family hotel; fishing, bathing.

Jersey.

THE BELVIDERE,
North Munn Av., 89-91, East Orange.—Spend the Summer in the Oranges; large, cool rooms; modern improvements; extra large porch; best of table; catering to discriminating persons; three minutes to station, 30 to New York; write for information. Phone 0026 Orange.

South Orange, 356 Ridgewood Road.—Two large, pleasant rooms; piazza, shaded grounds; fine garden; refined; adults.

New York State.

Breezy, restful, cool springs, view, 400 acres, 2,000 feet above sea level; choice table, small house; select; $10 up. "High Farm," Roscoe, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Country Board Wanted.

Room and board, with modern conveniences, in the neighborhood of Peekskill and Beacon for lady and one-year-old child, husband probably week-ends; plenty of milk and fresh vegetables and bathroom essential; state full particulars and price. J 127 Times.

Wanted.—One large room and bath at Woodmere, Long Island, for man, wife and daughter six and a half years old; best references. N 263 Times Annex.

TWO LADIES desire board, refined house, Larchmont or nearby resort. J 347 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIVE CORRESPONDENT. A. B., 71 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, office manager of exceptional ability; eight years' experience; controlling accounts; salary $30. J 340 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, two years' experience, controlling accounts; best references. W 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Competent; twelve years' experience; best reference; understands controlling accounts and analytical statements. W 350 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accounting student, executive ability, capable assuming full charge office; knowledge stenography; start Aug. 19. W 357 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, (double entry,) and ledger clerk, desires permanent position where reliability is appreciated. B. K. T., 1,364 Broadway.

COLLEGE graduate, with business training, quick at figures, would like temporary clerical work. E., 339 Columbus Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, desires permanent position where advancement is assured; will start at $16. Box 99, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable, middle aged, Southerner, where servants are kept; references. Housekeeper, R 583 Times Harlem.

MASSEUSE, (licensed,) open for engagements; Swedish method; experienced. Brook. Tel. 3529 Riverside.

NURSE, trained, registered, competent, reliable, has knowledge typewriting, stenography, desires position doctor's office. Miriam Gottesman, 350 East 119th St.

NURSE.—English trained nurse wants position, doctor's office; reliable, pleasing personality. B 208 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—American, accurate figurer, good penman, position downtown, $12. W 365 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, stenographer, highly educated, familiar various phases clerical work. J 186 Times.

REFINED woman capable of meeting people properly in office or mercantile house; valuable in holding and making trade; best references. Address Capable, 9 Broad St., Red Bank, N. J.

SHIPPING CLERK, stenographer, expert typist; can handle licenses, declarations, bills of lading, invoices. W 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, intelligent; six years' experience; high school graduate; able assistant to busy executive; highly recommended. W 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and general office assistant; Christian; 7 years' experience with manufacturing concern; salary $20. Box 328, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER. — CHRISTIAN, TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION, EXPORT PREFERRED, $18. J 350 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, bright beginner, good training, desires position; $9 to start. M. K., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent, neat, desires permanent position. B 247 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Expert, experienced; excellent references; Christian. Box 329, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, good business training, thoroughly experienced, capable; $22. J 139 Times.

TYPIST, young lady, general office work, 3 years' experience, best references. R. Esposet, 14 West 103d. Phone Riverside 3496.

YOUNG LADY, efficient stenographer, literary tendencies, seeks position requiring knowledge of choice English; salary $25. B 18 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, well educated, age 22, desires employment; neat, intelligent, willing worker. B 4 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wide experience in building construction and thoroughly familiar with Government work methods; available Aug. 1. B 38 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Pace & Pace student, 24, desires position as junior in C. P. A.'s office. Apt 82, 229 West 109th St.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.—Public accounting experience desires immediate engagement; moderate salary. B 35 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced; trial balances; highest references. W 334 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upwards; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 1998.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, draft exempt, college education wants position with C. P. A. F 358 Times Downtown.

ABLE OFFICE MAN, correspondent, (32,) varied experience; references. B 8 Times.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER.—Young man, 25 years old, high school graduate, 6½ years advertising and selling experience, fine correspondent, desires position with reliable firm; salary $25; references furnished. P. Wilkinson, 2,156 Webster Av.

AUDITOR-ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE. Married, 12 years' experience, fiduciary, mercantile, export, and manufacturing; also private practice; thoroughly versed in export and domestic credits; capable of assuming responsibility; salary to begin $5,000 per annum. D 16 Times.

A LARGE organization, whose force has been reduced by war conditions, can make effective use of my experience in selling, advertising and writing letters to create or hold trade; exceptional references. R 537 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, 46, expert, take full charge of office, books, credits, collections, payrolls; quick and accurate at figures; controlling accounts, balance sheets, financial reports; auditing books and accounts; nine years with manufacturer, fourteen years with contractor, two years with investment banker; salary $40. Expert, W 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Young man experienced in keeping double entry and cost books and accurate, latest methods controlling accounts, financial statements; assume full charge; executive ability; not in draft; hard worker, conscientious; first-class reference; can start immediately at $35, with reliable concern only. M. Klots, 282 Stanton St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER,
now employed, desires change; thorough knowledge of double entry bookkeeping, controlling accounts, experienced college graduate, New York University accounting student, draft exempt, desires connection with reliable firm. F 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 24 years old, draft exempt, possessing command of English, French, and Spanish languages, wants position with importing and exporting company; would also consider other offers; best of references. Address B 246 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced ledger and invoice clerk, 15 years with hotel suppliers, (meat packers,) sales and shipping department, accustomed to early hours, good references, citizen, married, past draft age, $25, desires position. V. A., 104 East 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (38,) draft exempt, 10 years' experience, factory costs, controlling accounts, profit and loss and balance sheet; salary $30-$35. F 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience, college education in accountancy, presently employed; salary $20. Julius Kivelowitz, 204 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, margin man, desires position with Stock Exchange firm; thoroughly experienced; A1 references; draft exempt. 325 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, experienced on ledgers, trial balances, controlling accounts, desires position, with advancement; salary $25. W 355 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER, married man, thoroughly capable, wide experience, desires permanent position; best references. X 277 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 18; controlling accounts, trial balance; experienced, accurate, college training, competent. Address Paul Miller, 93 Franklin St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, ten years' with public utility corporations; modern methods. W 330 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, 4 years' experience, full charge, draft exempt. W 320 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN, (40,) holding responsible position in New York, desires to locate in Cuba or Central America; expert accountant. B 107 Times.

BUYER-SALESMAN.—Any one requiring the services of an energetic leather buyer and salesman who has been identified with the shoe and leather trade for 12 years, can obtain interview by answering this advertisement. B 5 Times.

BUYER, experienced piece goods, seeking position with retailer or manufacturer. B 32 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.
'Refined young man, single, age 20, careful driver of neat appearance, has been driving twin six Packard for past two years; can drive any car and is total abstainer; references; wages $25. Answer Reliable, B 20 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, middle-aged, wishes steady position; experienced city driver; do own repairs; any type car; personal references; I can call mornings. Flood, 770 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—White, long experience; 3 years' reference from last employer; little or no night work; exempt. Care of Treuman, 111 East 75th St. Phone Rhinelander 8254.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner wishes to find position for his chauffeur; good mechanic, careful driver, and efficient in every respect. Arthur Warriner, Bretton Hall Hotel.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swedish, single, position, private; city or country; careful driver; best references. C. N., 1,053 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 38, married; 18 years' experience; good references. Man, 50 West 93d St. Riverside 1830J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, exempt draft; city, country, Shelley, 136 West 77th. Schuyler 7371.

CLERK.—Experienced Latin-American young man, exempt, speaking English, Spanish, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, adding machine, payroll. F 351 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young man desires clerical position with reliable concern; knowledge of typewriting; $14. Joe Kerner, 1,325 Franklin Av., Bronx.

CLERK. — Energetic, competent, married man; afternoons, 2 to 6. B 22 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, aggressive, draft exempt, wishes to connect with live business house; willing to start low. B 6 Times.

CREDIT MANAGER, experienced, capable executive, accountant, manage office, correspondence, collections. J 100 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT, 23, 6 years' bookkeeping, accounting experience; at present cost accountant for large aircraft corporation; best references; salary $40 per week. P. O. Box 264, Farmingdale, L. I.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 20; experienced detailer, tracer; technical education; moderate salary. R 531 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE as welfare manager or any managerial position; 31 years; Class A.; with present employers twelve years; state full particulars. Executive, 300 Times Downtown.

HAVE YOU LOST
A GOOD MAN?
An executive is willing to take the place made vacant for the duration of the war. Has a close knowledge of general merchandise; knows how to get the best out of every employee in an organization; has twenty years' merchandise experience; should be valuable to any concern and especially to an exporter. Write in confidence, stating the nature of your business. J 349 Times Downtown.

HUSTLING MAN of exceptional abilities seeks suitable connection with reliable house; 10 years' experience; excellent references. B 30 Times.

MAN of forty-five, executive ability in advertising, organization, purchasing, salesmanship and management; address Business Extensionist, J 141 Times.

MAN, married, 27, formerly parquet flooring contractor, desires paying position. B 242 Times.

MANAGER.—Columbia graduate, (27,) draft exempt; experienced accountant, correspondent, sales executive; salary $60; grey matter. F 254 Times Downtown.

MINING ENGINEER, American, married, draft exempt, ten years' experience developing, managing, examining, installing equipment, and promoting properties, is open for immediate employment. J 332 Times Downtown.

OFFICE POSITION.—By an American, refined, middle-aged man, position in office; correct at figures and have executive ability. Address W. H. Moore, 431 Park Av.

OFFICE MANAGER, experienced, capable executive, accountant, check credits, collections, correspondence. J 101 Times.

PRINTING EXECUTIVE. — A successful Western printer, who recently sold out his interests, wishes to connect himself with a progressive New York concern requiring the services of an experienced executive; can supply some capital if necessary; references, Dun and Bradstreet. Address Z 368 Times Annex.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Young man, business experience, will represent reliable firms in Westchester; commission or salary; references. B 12 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, high school graduate, with one year's college training, seeks position as salesman with reliable firm; four years' experience; draft status Class 5; highest credentials; salary preferred. F 346 Times Downtown.

SALES ENGINEER, with good general education, seeks position as office executive for heating apparatus output or installation; can afford valuable service to clean-cut organization. Box B 9 Times.

SALESMAN, 24, draft exempt, road experience, would like to connect with growing concern. S. 'M., care of Broadwin, 35 Charles St.; New York City.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, energetic, competent; desires legitimate line; highly recommended. J 113 Times.

SELLING MANAGER, organizer, successful former engagements, vacant account war changes, desires permanent connection growing concern. J 131 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, American, (32,) with ten years' practical experience at shipping, receiving, routing, &c., wishes position; salary expected $35. B 14 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Bookkeeper, experience, including engineering line, fast, accurate; $30 week. W 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, 26, exempt, desires connection with reliable concern. B 33 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—18, Christian, experienced, desires to connect with reliable firm. R 532 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience; open for position. B 19 Times.

STEWARD.—Swiss, (38,) 12 years' hotel experience, at present Steward in exclusive N. Y. restaurant, seeks change. Address Reliable, Box 25, 157 East 47th.

THESE ARE MY QUALIFICATIONS.
CAN YOU USE ME?
American, 20, six years' experience, office manager, correspondent, secretary, stenographer, possess initiative and executive ability, now employed, desires active position; highest credentials. F 348 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER.—Own machine, wants work at home. B 221 Times.

YOUTH, 19, intelligent, industrious, wants position with advancement; silk line or manufacturing preferred. Kawesch, 556 St. Paul's Place, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, capable, intelligent, with good experience in export, import, shipping, selling, &c., organizing, finding agents, and establishing branches, wishes to be sent on a mission of this nature, (preferably to California,) or would like to find suitable employment in N. Y. J 271 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN having had experience as bookkeeper, timekeeper, payroll auditor, salesman, can also handle stock, desires position; draft exempt; best references. W 368 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, two years' business experience, familiar office details, desires clerical position; $15. W 347 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, draft exempt, going out of own business, seeks good connection with reliable concern; have excellent selling and executive ability. B 28 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, good correspondent, desires connection with commercial house as assistant traffic manager, experienced. W 359 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) two years' clerical experience, knowledge of stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping, desires position; references. F 344 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school education, wishes position in vicinity 42d St.; Christian; mechanical sales experience. B 10 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires to locate with good commercial house; in business for himself for past 6 years; learning Spanish. W 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, draft exempt, sales ability, good business knowledge, desires reliable connection offering unlimited future. B 20 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) draft exempt, shipping, stock room assistant, experienced. K. C., 715 Times, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN attending auto school mornings desires afternoon employment. Address B 34 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, present with large ribbon house, seeks change. W 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, married, good business experience, desires responsible position. B 243 Times.

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes clerical position; experience; references. W 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, 3 years' experience junior accountant, desires position. W 369 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, silk and cotton goods, large following among cutting-up trade. Box 2, 1,785 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN, 26, six years' general experience, well educated, draft exempt, seeks connection reliable house. J 129 Times.

YOUNG MAN, wishes position in textile or allied lines, capable taking charge sample department. C. G., 104 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position with firm offering a future. J 317 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in sales promotion work, desires position. B 37 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Clerical work; evenings, 7 to 11. J 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Mail order house preferred; 3 years' experience; references. B 245 Times.

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position; best references. N. Sperling, 752 East 180th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, wishes a position with a reliable concern. J 128 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER. — Liberal salary; state experience, salary, nationality, and religion. F 350 Times Downtown.

AIR BRUSH ARTIST, ACCUSTOMED TO COLORING PHOTOGRAPHS AND SMALL PRINTS. WOLF ADVERTISING CO., 43 WEST 36TH.

ARTIST.—Capable originating ladies' suits and coats; experienced only desired. L. & M. Fashion Corp., 353 5th Av.

ASSISTANT LEDGER CLERKS.—Several young women with some clerical experience for positions with one of America's foremost corporations; plain penmanship, intelligence, and ambition will enable those employed to win positions of responsibility; apply own handwriting, giving salary expected. Address P. O. Box 302, Madison Square.

ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane; pay $32 a month, Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR wanted, Elliott Fisher, at once by large wholesaler; pleasant surroundings and permanent, desirable position with prompt advancement for industrious, capable person; initial salary about $12. B 36 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHY.

Young women, between 16 and 25 years of age, required to train for positions as automatic telegraph operators; training period from six to ten weeks; students paid $40 and $45 monthly, (payable weekly,) with immediate increase on graduation to $50 and $60; further increases and promotion thereafter; rapid advancement; semi-annual bonus. Apply in person only, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (one block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

BILLER on Underwood machine; must be rapid, accurate, and neat appearing; pleasant work in high-class office; hours, 9-5:30, Saturdays 9-1 o'clock; salary to start, $65 per month. Apply H. W. Gossard Co., 334 4th Av., New York City.

BILLING CLERK.—By large Gentile cotton goods house, experienced, accurate operator, Elliott-Fisher; preferably one who is also ledger clerk; $18-$20; permanent; state age, experience. F 313 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK in a publishing house; must have some knowledge of stenography; quick and accurate at figures; good position for one who can qualify. George Sully, 373 4th Av.

BILLING CLERK.—Remington billing machine operator, rapid and accurate, for large pharmacal house. Norwich Pharmacal Co., 57 East 11th St.

BILLING CLERK wanted in publishing house; must be rapid and accurate typist, quick at figures. Apply 461 8th Av., 18th floor.

BILL CLERK, Elliott-Fisher machine; good position; state reference, salary. Address S. M., 75 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS.
OPPORTUNITY.

Wartime conditions demand more

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS.

Typists and Bookkeepers can easily qualify as ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS. No charge for this special instruction.

You cannot afford to neglect this splendid opportunity to fit yourself for good paying, high class positions with New York's best concerns.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS
always in demand.
Investigate today.
Elliott-Fisher Company,
88 Park Place. Tel. Barclay 7315.

BOOKKEEPER.—A large wholesale concern lower Manhattan has permanent position for experienced bookkeeper; exceptional opportunity for right party. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary expected, and give references, W 371 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS.

YOUNG WOMEN BETWEEN 23 AND 30 EXPERIENCED IN BOOKKEEPING, STOCK RECORDS, OR LEDGER WORK. TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY WE MAKE GOOD THIS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, AGE, SALARY, NATIONALITY. J 362 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Thoroughly competent to handle sales ledger and help with clerical duties; good position for right party. D. G., J 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.

Experienced ones only need apply; must be accurate, industrious, and willing; to those who can qualify the position is permanent. Apply main office, 6th floor, Bloomingdale Bros, 59th St. and 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, lady, at once, for work in the Treasurer's office of a New York educational institution; must be accurate and neat, and willing to work; no objection to woman of mature years; state salary expected, experience, and references in first letter. X 267 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for large mercantile house; stenographical experience necessary; must have executive ability; very good chance for advancement; state last place employed and salary desired. B 244 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ASSISTANT, double entry, thoroughly efficient, quick at figures; good penman; excellent opportunity; state references and wages. Apply by letter only. Henry W. Fishel & Sons, 128 West 22d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Splendid opportunity for bright, accurate bookkeeper with large insurance agency; experience preferred; start $65 month. J 356 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT;
one with experience in manufacturing concern preferred. Answer by mail only, giving references and salary expected, R. M., 133 East 17th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; accountant, capable of drawing monthly trial balance, wanted by Jersey City concern; best references required; permanent position; state salary, age. Write D 34 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, general office work, experienced making pay, statements, checking charges; good position for right party. Charles D. Jaffe & Co., 906 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of typewriting, stenography, and general office work. Rosenwasser Bros., 24 Orchard St., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, with wholesale, clothing experience; good salary to right party; state references, age, and salary. D 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; must be able to type well; good salary and steady position, with opportunity for advancement. Call 16 William St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced on ledger work, capable of handling 2,000 accounts; steady position in large wholesale house; half day Saturday all year. "Wholesale," 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who can take full charge of double entry set of books; salary $20-$25 per week. J 351 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be thoroughly experienced. Apply 107 North 1st St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced only, knowledge stenography; closed Saturday. J 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, understanding controlling accounts. Room 501, 303 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent double entry; $12 start, bring references. Brandenstein, 106 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; closed Saturdays and Jewish holidays. Smith Bros., 130 W. 25th.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of typewriting; state experience, reference, and salary. P. O. Box 48, Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, one having clothing experience preferred. Sherwin, 215 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST.—Must be experienced. Heyman's, 148 Newark Av., Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER wanted. Apply Bostonian, 3d Av. and 164th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for double entry. Nemoiter & Burger, 11 West 32d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Apply by mail only; state experience. M. J. Shanley, 207 West 43d.

CARETAKER wanted for month, country place. Apply in person, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 300 East 4th St.

CASHIER for ticket office theatre; must be experienced, quick, intelligent. A 2 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—References; experienced; sleep out. Women's Club, 133 E. 40th.

CLEANER AND MAID.—Wanted, white woman to do cleaning and be generally useful; salary $9, or for half days, 7:30 to noon or noon to 6, salary $6; no Sunday or night work. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

CLERK AND TYPIST.—Refined young lady for factory office of large corporation, located in East Harlem; state age, references, and salary required. R 535 Times Harlem.

CLERICAL HELP, preference given to those having mail order or publishing experience. Apply 9th floor, 222 West 39th St.

COLLECTOR for New York Times; excellent opportunity for energetic young lady; must be acquainted with New York and Brooklyn; bond and reference required. D 73 Times.

CORRESPONDENT wanted by a large publishing house; a splendid opportunity for a girl of education who wants to write; no previous experience necessary; $15 a week to start. Address Publishers, D 79 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Must be experienced and have knowledge of bookkeeping; A1 references required. H. K., 289 Times Harlem.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted by large mercantile house; state age, experience, and salary desired. F 335 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Must have experience; splendid chance for advancement; salary to start $17; position permanent. J 343 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted; must be experienced. Charles A. Schieren Co., 30 Ferry St., City.

DICTOGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced, knowledge of shorthand preferred. Mr. Selde, 142 East 32d.

EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANT to take charge of detail work of employment manager large publishing house; good opportunity to develop into department head; apply by letter; give full detail, education, training, experience, and salary expected. B. M. L., 135 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FEATHER WORKERS AND IMPROVERS.
AITKEN, SON & CO. REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED WORKERS AND IMPROVERS ON FANCY FEATHERS.
Apply at workrooms, 216 E. 26th St.

FILE CLERK.—Young lady in contractor's office to take entire charge of filing; answer in own handwriting, stating education, detailed experiences, age, and religion; location Cedar St; salary $12 per week. J 147 Times.

FORELADY OF PACKING DEPARTMENT.
APPLICANTS TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT IN DIRECTING THE WORK OF FILLING, LABELING, AND WRAPPING CHEMICALS; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE FEMALE HELP; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PERSON; GOOD SALARY TO START, WITH RAPID INCREASE WHEN ABILITY IS DEMONSTRATED. CALL OR WRITE
CHARLES PFIZER & CO., INC.,
82 FLUSHING AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GIRLS.—Several bright, intelligent girls to operate light special machines; Government work exclusively; best of working conditions; paid while learning and liberal advancement as fast as operators become skilled; shop located at Herald Square. J 145 Times.

GIRLS wanted for light, clean work on tea packing; steady employment. Apply to A. Fielding, 235 West St., City.

GIRLS to pack and label chemicals, 22 cents per hour to start, rapid advancement for steady workers; 49 hours per week; close at 12 o'clock Saturdays. Apply Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 11 Bartlett St., Brooklyn.

GIRLS over 18 for assembling small brass articles; learners start at $9 per week; can earn $12 to $16; steady, congenial work; half day Saturday. Manhattan Brass Co., 396 East 28th St., near 1st Av.

GIRL.—Bright, experienced Remington operator to assist in office of 5th Av. retail store; excellent opportunity. Apply in person, ask for Mr. Dietz, Meyrowitz, 520 5th Av.

GIRLS, ASSIST IN OFFICE, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING. ROSENTHAL BROS. CO., 44 WEST 28TH ST.

GIRLS for stock; bring working papers. Apply Edward J. Woods, 142 East 23d.

GOVERNESS wanted for two boys, ages 5 and 8 years, only those thoroughly experienced need apply at office of Harry Glenby, 12-16 East 22d St., at 9 A. M.

HANDLING
TELEGRAMS BY TELEPHONE.

Young women wanted to train for positions as telephone-telegraph operators; training period about four weeks; students paid $40 monthly, (payable weekly;) immediate increase on graduation to $50 and $60; further increase and promotion thereafter; rapid advancement, semi-annual bonus. Apply in person, only, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (one block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

Must be 18 years old and have a knowledge of chemistry or physics; this work is in our shop making scientific apparatus for Government use. Good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half-day Saturday.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., between the 14th and Christopher St. stations of 9th Av. "L."

HOUSEWORKER, general, family of two, wages $40 per month; must have references and be under 40. Call Wednesday afternoon, Apt. 3 West, 911 Park Av., cor. 80th St.

LADY.—Intellectual, refined, permanent position; $312 for four months; rapid advancement. Write to X, 303 5th Av.

LEDGER CLERK.—Splendid opportunity for thoroughly experienced clerk; permanent position with advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Wholesale, A 8 Times.

MAID or governess for 2½-year-old boy; excellent home. Apply by mail to Louis Israelson, 398 West 145th St.

MATRON, white, take charge ladies' retiring room in railroad station, attend passengers and sell toilet articles. Call 2 West B'way, 1 flight up.

MODELS.
C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.
Dresses and costumes; permanent situation for a number of experienced showroom models; size 16.

MODEL,
size 42½, in coat and suit house; long season, good salary. Call Charlop Bros. & Co., 151 West 26th.

MODELS to pose for photographs; regular features, slender 36, 5 ft. 7 inches tall. Call Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th St.

MODELS.
Attractive girls, try on dresses; size 16; good salary; long season.
PARISIAN, 31 EAST 31ST.

MODEL,
size 16 and 18, to try on dresses; steady position. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

MODEL to try on coats, sizes 16 and 36; apply all week. Moyses & Dreyfus, 1 East 33d St.

MODEL wanted, size 16, attractive, for cloak and suit house. Harry Greger, 25 West 31st.

MODEL.—Perfect, 16, steady position. Apply 4th floor, 38-30 West 25th St.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., at 8 P. M.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or governess, American or English; must have references. Apply Wednesday, 3-4

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY
wanted in office of large textile corporation; excellent opportunity to acquire a business training is offered to a bright lad, school graduate preferred; state age, experience, nationality, religion, and salary desired. J 365 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED
WHO IS MECHANICALLY INCLINED; A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN AUTOMATIC FOOD PRODUCTS PACKING MACHINERY; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY BY LETTER STATING AGE, REFERENCES, &c., W 239 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS,
must be 16 years of age, for messenger or mail service; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business;
MINIMUM SALARY, $9.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS.
OFFICE BOYS, 17-18 years of age; public school graduates or those having attended high school preferred; large insurance brokerage, Christian corporation; permanent position with unusual opportunity for quick advancement to bright, intelligent, well-mannered boy of good habits. Address own handwriting, stating references, nationality. Salary to start, $9. W 367 Times Downtown.

BOYS! BOYS! BOYS!
Must be 18 years old, to do day and night work in shop.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
Near Bethune St.,
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

BOY, 16 or over, for office work; public school graduate preferred; opportunity offered to learn interesting business. Apply in writing, stating education and nationality. Automatic Fire Sprinkler Co., Station S, New York City.

BOY wanted for stock work in wholesale lace house; previous dry goods stock experience essential; permanent position with excellent future prospects; $10 start. Address in own handwriting, stating age and details of previous employments, B 15 Times.

BOY, small, bright, wanted for office and errands. 200 5th Av., Room 803.

BOY wanted, bright, with talent for drawing. B 17 Times.

BUYER with thorough knowledge of paints is wanted by large export house; must be American citizen, experienced, draft exempt, and active to push the business; salary depending on experience; state full details. F 333 Times Downtown.

CAR INSPECTORS AND REPAIR MEN, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply at Employment Car, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR on Pierce Arrow cars; must be absolutely sober and experienced; preferably over draft age; state whether single, married, age, salary wanted. Address P. A., 810 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR to operate Dodge sedan and attend to small garden; private family; wages $70 a month, with room and board; must be experienced, with good references. Address, with particulars, H. C., Box 177, Long Beach, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR for United Tractor; hours and wages good; references. Apply 328 West St. Mr. Raub.

CHASSIS ASSEMBLERS.—Experienced. Apply Chevrolet Motor Co., 11th Av. and 57th St.

CHEMIST wanted; must have practical experience; need not be a graduate; Government work; no explosives. Write F 281 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Graduate chemist for inorganic analysis and research; good prospects; only graduate of college chemical course desired; state age, descent, experience, salary desired; furnish full information; if applying personally bring references, diplomas, &c., possessed. F 340 Times Downtown.

CLERK ON STOCK AND ORDER BOOKS IN SALES DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND EXPERIENCE. J 290 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Man for office of wholesale plumbing and steam supply house, downtown, New York City; one familiar with business; to do estimating and check bills. J 357 Times Downtown.

CLERK with some discount and foreign exchange experience; salary, $1,200 per year. A 87 Times

CLERK wanted in office manufacturing concern; state salary expected. J 341 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted in law office, over 18. F 345 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS WANTED. APPLY WHALEN BROS', FURNITURE HOUSE, SMITH ST., CORNER WYKOFFF, BROOKLYN.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT, thoroughly experienced, for credit department large wholesale grocery; must be hard worker, draft exempt, and come well recommended; state experience, age, and salary. W 363 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR and deliveryman for New York Times; must be wide awake and not afraid of work; good position for hustler; bond and reference required. Apply Room 1710, Times Building, Times Square, Thursday, Aug. 1, after 10 A. M.

COLLEGE STUDENT or student wanted for vacation; salary at $65 per month; commission also. Write X., 305 5th Av.

CONTRACTOR wanted, on medium-priced silk and serge dresses; call with samples. 130 West 29th St., 1st floor.

CONSTRUCTION MAN for large industrial plant, with experience in building construction and alterations; prefer man with some training along civil engineering and structural lines; must be able to figure strength of materials and have sufficient initiative to carry on work without constant supervision; entrance salary $35 to $40 a week. B 214 Times.

COPPERSMITH
WANTED AT ONCE;
PERMANENT POSITION.
ALIEN ENEMIES NEED NOT APPLY.
APPLY ENGINEER,
NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING CO.,
FOOT OF MAIN ST.
YONKERS, NEW YORK.

CORRESPONDENT and tracing clerk for large corporation; good correspondent to follow up collections; also man to keep record on shipment of iron drums; must be experienced and give close attention to detail; state age, experience; salary $80. F 318 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, man about 35, with foreign exchange experience, must be well educated, required by first-class bank. F 343 Times Downtown.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MAN, experienced; one willing to leave the city; excellent opportunity. D 76 Times.

DESIGNERS for semi-automatic machinery. Potdevin Machine Co., 1,221 38th St., Brooklyn.

DETAILER AND TRACER. — Experienced man wanted for engineering department of large manufacturing organization; entrance salary $25 a week; address, with full details as to age, nationality, experience, &c. B 215 Times.

DRAFTSMEN
EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-GRADE TOOL WORK AND LIGHT AUTOMATIC MACHINERY. WE HAVE SEVERAL OPENINGS WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR MEN BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE; LOCATION NEWARK, N. J.; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. Q. A., 115 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.
Construction, architectural, structural steel, heating, and piping draftsmen and layout men wanted for heavy steel and concrete construction work for the Government in vicinity of Philadelphia; apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and when available; give references. Address Wilson, 249 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL, FIRST CLASS, LAYOUT MEN AND CHECKERS; PERMANENT POSITION, PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS, GOOD PAY FOR RIGHT MEN; GOVERNMENT WORK. APPLY OR WRITE CURTIS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN, designers, detailers, and tracers; permanent positions with short hours and good pay for first-class technical men experienced in fine automatic machinery. George White, M. E., 18-24 Morris St., Exchange Place, Jersey City.

DRAFTSMAN wanted in engineering office of large corporation; an excellent opportunity for a young man; previous experience is not essential; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. W 353 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical; permanent position for good worker. Apply by letter or in person, Room 4735, Grand Central Terminal.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN,
(MECHANICAL.)
LAYOUT DRAFTSMEN AND CHECKERS FOR
U. S. GOVERNMENT AIRPLANE WORK; MUST HAVE HAD ENGINEERING TRAINING AND DRAFTING EXPERIENCE; KNOWLEDGE OF AIRCRAFT NOT ESSENTIAL; MUST BE EXEMPT OR NOT IN DRAFT.
Apply
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT,
L-W-F ENGINEERING COMPANY,
COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.
(Take L. I. R. R. from Penn. Sta. or trolley from Queensboro Bridge to College Point.)

DRAFTSMEN.
Wanted, experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work, good pay
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, with experience on light machinery; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. D 15 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Beginner with general knowledge of drawing utensils and tracing. J 142 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, preferably sugar centrifugal machinery experience. Apply, 8:30 A. M., 50 Broad St., Room 737.

ELECTRICIAN wanted for facotory; familiar with D. C. motors; 55 hours per week; good wages; steady employment. Apply Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc., 632 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANT to take charge of detail work of employment manager large publishing house; good opportunity to develop into department head. Apply by letter, give full details, education, training, experience, and salary expected, M. P. C., 115 Times.

ENGINEER.—Chief; high-class city hotel; must understand ice plant and refrigeration thoroughly; state reference and experience; $150 monthly. D 59 Times.

ENGINEER with experience in reinforced concrete work and thoroughly able to read plans correctly; state salary and experience. J 363 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, low pressure sprinkler experience. Apply Carstein & Linnekin, Room 900, 221 4th Av.

ENTRY CLERK, understands entering charge from call clerk. F 304 Times Downtown.

FIREMAN.—Hahnemann Hospital, 67th St. and Park Av. Rhinelander 3180.

FLAG FOREMAN.—An experienced flag foreman wanted to take charge of a large flag factory. X 274 Times Annex.

FLOOR SALESMAN, young man, sell dry goods; state experience. F 305 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN wanted for machine shop; experienced man to take care of equipment and repair work incidental to the manufacture of shells for the U. S. Government; liberal salary and bonus arrangement. Address, stating age, nationality, previous experience, where now located, how soon you could begin work, and when you could call for interview. Z 384 Times Annex.

FOREMAN CHILDREN'S DRESS FACTORY; MUST KNOW GOOD SERGE LINE THOROUGHLY. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES, F 362 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require
Salesmen for Linens;
Also salesmen for Hardware.
Stockkeepers for china, glassware and housefurnishings.
Apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, fourth floor.

GAUGEMAKERS.
First-class men only for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; prevailing rate of wages; straight time, 8 hours, time and one-half for 2 hours daily, double time on Sunday; steady work; steamers leave West 95th St. Dock, N. Y.

HEAVY PORTER, useful man, shipping room, mercantile house. F 308 Times Downtown.

HOLLERITH card system; man who is thoroughly familiar with the Hollerith card system and its uses, who possesses executive ability, and is qualified to take charge of this class of work and the clerks handling the same; must have tact and constructive ability; when replying give details of experience, education, nationality, age, &c.; fine opportunity and permanent position if competent. D 77 Times.

HOTEL NIGHT CLERK, experienced; best references required; $75 month; hours 11:30 to 7:30. Apply Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

INSURANCE man wanted, must be fully experienced and thoroughly familiar with placing and soliciting all kinds of insurance for downtown broker's office; state salary and experience; permanent position, good opportunity for rapid advancement with growth of business. Address A., 251 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR-ADJUSTOR. — Experienced in casualty or street railway claims department. Reply by mail only, stating age, experience, salary, and position in draft, Room 1106, 95 William St.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
TOOLMAKERS,
78C. PER HOUR.
Expert instrument and tool makers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

INVOICE CLERK, having good knowledge of Spanish, for Consular and commercial invoice work in large exporting house; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. Invoice W 366 Times Downtown.

LATHE HANDS.
MUST KNOW HOW TO USE MICROMETER AND READ BLUEPRINTS.
AMERICAN CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING.
Young men between the ages of 17 and 20 are afforded an opportunity to learn the electrical wiring and testing trade; positions are permanent; good salaries to start with; advancement according to ability; grammar school graduates preferred. Apply by mail, S 350 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK.—Splendid opportunity for thoroughly experienced clerk; permanent position, with advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Wholesale, D 89 Times.

LEDGER KEEPERS, $20 per week; hours 9 to 4:30; downtown. J 345 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS.
FIRST CLASS ALL AROUND MACHINISTS, LATHE HANDS ON BENCH AND THREAD CUTTING, MILLING MACHINE, DRILL PRESS AND PROFILERS; ALSO MAN FOR TOOL CRIB, AND TOOL GRINDER; AMERICANS, ABOVE DRAFT AGE, PREFERRED. SLOCUM, AVRAN & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC., 531 WEST 218T ST.

MACHINE ADJUSTER on plunger type envelope machine; good chance; steady; hours, 8 to 5:30, half day Saturday; state reference and salary expected. H. D., 259 Times Downtown.

MAN with light automobile to deliver books for New York Times, also collect delivery payments; must be familiar with New York and surrounding territory; excellent position for right party; bond and reference required. Apply to Room 1710, Times Building, after 10 A. M., Thursday, Aug. 1.

MAN, handy, (35-40,) capable of driving car; opening for industrious man of good character; state age, experience, wages; references required. B 2 Times.

MAN wanted, experienced in export trade, with present business relations in Cuba and South America; state qualifications and salary expected. F 324 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAN.—A BIG RESPONSIBLE MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A TIME-KEEPING DIVISION OF 50 MEN IN A FACTORY OF OVER 5,000 EMPLOYES, LOCATED NEAR SUBWAY STATION; EXPERIENCE WITH MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE ESSENTIAL; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH TIME CLOCK AND TABULATING SYSTEM; VITAL WAR WORK; WRITE FULL EXPERIENCE CONFIDENTIALLY. ADDRESS TIMEKEEPING, P. O. BOX 50, GRAND CENTRAL STATION, N. Y. C.

MAN.—A PROMINENT, SUCCESSFUL CONCERN, ESTABLISHING EXPORT DEPARTMENT, HAS AN OPENING FOR SPANISH GENTLEMAN ACQUAINTED WITH SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE; EXPERIENCE, WIDE ACQUAINTANCE, ENERGY, AND ABSOLUTE INTEGRITY ESSENTIAL. J 235 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN.—Competent, take charge bookkeeping in Hebrew Charitable Institution, in suburbs, one with experience in similar capacity preferred; give particulars and salary wanted. O. A., 103 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Undertakers' supply house requires a man to look after stock and make himself useful in their dry goods department, robes, lining, gloves, &c.; steady employment. Address, stating age, experience, reference, &c. J 144 Times.

MAN wanted who understands adjusting and regulating sewing machines; to secure steady position with rapidly growing firm right man can make himself invaluable. D 64 Times.

MARINE DRAFTSMAN with experience on hull fittings, wanted for permanent position in New York City. J 348 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL
man to take charge of the operation of machines in connection with industrial processes; knowledge of refrigerating machinery is desirable; should be qualified to keep accurate records in connection with the work. State age and experience in full to Mechanical, Box 242, Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted by a large industrial corporation of international reputation for industrial layout work, building work, machine designing and detailing, conveyor work, &c.; liberal salary for men of proper qualifications. Call Wednesday, July 31, Room 1712, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, between 12 and 6 o'clock, ask for Mr. Walter J. Laird.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Large New York contractor requires the services of a few first-class draftsmen familiar with steel mill and power plant layouts and piping; opportunity for advancement and permanent positions to successful applicants; state full particulars, salary expected, and when available. J 135 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER OR MASTER MECHANIC FOR CHEMICAL PLANT IN NEW YORK; ONLY MEN WHO ARE ABLE TO HANDLE MEN AND JOB WILL APPLY; ALL KINDS OF INSTALLATION AND REPAIR; GIVE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 4 TIMES.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—About four years' experience; one experienced in valve work preferred. Apply Jenkins Bros., 80 White St.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. Elk Manufacturing, 1,926 Broadway.

MEN WANTED WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN THE BUILDING OF WOODEN PASSENGER COACHES. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY LETTER, GIVING FULL INFORMATION AS TO FORMER EXPERIENCE, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY, ROOM 1524.

MEN wanted to attend refreshment and wiener stand. Apply, after 11 A. M., New York International Exposition Grounds, 177th St. and Bronx River.

MILLWRIGHTS.
Experienced men only; highest pay; steady employment, and good working conditions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

NIGHT AUDITOR AND BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; best references required; hours 11:30 to 7:30. Apply Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Car,
132 St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OPTICIANS for precision work; men thoroughly familiar with test glass work can obtain steady position on Government work, with good pay and ideal working conditions; if you are now on Government work do not reply. Y. A., 307 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, about 20 years; one with some experience as bill clerk in billing goods from call; $15. Address Office Assistant, Box 24, Station A, N. Y. City.

OFFICE BOY.—Veiling concern; good opportunity for ambitious boy; salary $9 to start. Jarmon & Co., 452 5th Av.

PACKER AND MARKER,
experienced man between 25-35 years; one who is willing to jump in and show results in general shipping room work; must be a hustler and furnish A1 references. F. R., 266 Times Downtown.

PACKER; must be thoroughly experienced in cloak and suit line. S. Miller & Sons, 127 West 26th St., 7th floor.

PACKER, understands handling fancy holiday novelties; state age, experience. F 310 Times Downtown.

PACKING ROOM HELP.
Men, experienced, wanted for bottle filling and general work in packing department of chemical factory. Apply Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 632 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

PAYROLL CLERK with experience at payroll and cost distribution; must be capable of taking charge of payroll of factory employing about 200 men. Apply Metropolitan Engineering Co., 52d St. and 1st Av., Brooklyn.

PURCHASING AGENT'S ASSISTANT.
YOUNG MAN, DRAFT EXEMPT, EXPERIENCE IN CORRESPONDENCE AND THE CLERICAL WORK CONNECTED WITH PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE ORGANIZATION; TO THOSE WHO CAN QUALIFY AND DEMONSTRATE THEIR ABILITY TO WORK UP THE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IS USUALLY GOOD; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, AGE, SALARY, NATIONALITY. J 354 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PRECISION OPTICIAN.
Men thoroughly familiar with test glass work can obtain steady position on Government work, with good pay and ideal working conditions; if you are now on Government work do not reply. C. W., 308 Times Downtown.

PLANT LAY-OUT MEN, (2.)—Large manufacturing organization can use immediately two experienced men, able to undertake the lay-out of an existing plant, inventory of machinery, lay-out of pipe lines, &c.; steady employment; attractive future is offered to the right men; entrance salary $30 to $35 a week. Address B 213 Times.

PLUMBING SUPPLIES MAN.—One familiar with plumbing and steam fittings stockroom. Apply by letter or call 462 Water St.

PORTER wanted to run a one-story freight elevator and look after freight; permanent position; good salary to the right man. Apply Schrafft's, 60 West 23d St.

PORTER AND PACKER wanted; one who has hnd experience and can come well recommended. Address, giving reference and salary expected, Janssen, P. O. Box 851, City Hall Station.

PORTER.—Young man, with little knowledge of shipping; permanent position; state age, salary, and experience. A 13 Times.

ROASTERS, chocolate, a number of men experienced on roasters, presses, and tempering kettles and moulding of chocolates. Address L. L. W., P. O. Box 290, N. Y. C.

RENTING BROKER.
Man of good personality, a good connection awaits the one who can show results; state salary expected. Box F 361 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Splendid opportunity for three specialty men to sell scales and slicing machines; our salesmen are earning from three to six thousand dollars per year; we teach you the business; commission basis. Apply between 10 and 1, J. C. Ranker, 1,261 Broadway, Room 1006.

SALESMEN wanted; two telephone stock salesmen; to those with good references and capability we can offer steady position selling legitimate stock issue; salary and commission. Apply mornings, Suite 1241, 42 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in automobile line, one capable of bringing in painting and general repair work; willing to work on commission. Call Blue Ribbon Auto Painting Co., 789 11th Av., corner 55th St.

SALESMAN who can sell retail trade for city and out-of-town ladies' coats and suits; those with good references will only be considered; salary or commission. Slow Bros., 56-58 West 22d St.

SALESMAN experienced on clothing; one capable of taking turnovers. Lambert, 124 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN
WANTED FOR SPECIAL CANVASSING IN WAR WORK COMMUNITIES; SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY AT WANAMAKER'S, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, THIRD GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

SALESMEN.—Positions open for two men who can make good in the sales department of a financial organization where ordinary results mean from $4,000 to $5,000 per year; they must be men of character, who can prove fitness for association with business of high order; to the right men an immediate income is assured, with prompt advancement to managerial positions; it is an opportunity that should appeal to high-grade salesmen; commission. Room 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN.—An opportunity is open for men with selling ability to travel, enrolling members in an attractive course in civilization, through an extensive newspaper advertising campaign; leads furnished; liberal compensation and expenses paid. Cloyes-Lyon Co., 110 West 34th St. Mr. Robinson, 10 to 12, mornings.

SALESMAN wanted by a prominent 5th Av. mercantile institution for a newly created men's furnishing department; an unusual opportunity for an experienced man, draft exempt, who seeks a position that offers wonderful possibility. Apply in confidence, stating salary desired, to Institution, Room 2,502, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMEN.
Want side-line men to handle exclusive patented military articles for drug and jewelry dept. store trade; commission; call after 5:30 P. M. any evening this week. The Dickar Company, Times Bldg. Suite 1806.

SALESMEN.—Would give salesmen leaving New York within next ten days well-advertised side line boys' knee pants; commission basis. See Mr. Endel, Room 300, 3 East 14th St., after 2 P. M.

SALESMAN to sell flash lights; must have experience and clean record; state territory covered; give complete history in confidence and salary desired. J 356 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—One understanding chemicals; big opportunity; salary or commission; drawing account. Arrow Products Co., 74 Grove St., (Christopher St. station 7th Av. subway.)

SALESMAN, experienced in selling photographic supplies and accustomed to waiting on best retail trade, Call Herbert & Hueagen Co., 18 East 42d.

SALESMAN, MILLINERY, EXPERIENCED, FOR NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN; SALARY OR COMMISSION. RADOW & McGUIRE, 687 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN wanted with experience selling stock; A1 proposition to A1 man; commission basis. Co-operative Hotel Corporation, 1,480 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted to cover retailers and jobbers through the U. S., including city, with a line of military goods, on commission basis. Call at 8S2 Greene St.

SALESMAN.—Our tire service sells itself, needs explanation; if you want restricted territory on commission, address J 137 Times.

SALESMEN for hay and grain business; state salary and references. Box 12, 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN acquainted with women's cutting up trade to sell silk jerseys; commission. A 7 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced on popular-priced dresses; commission. Glasser, Weinstein & Co., 38 West 32d St.

SECRETARY.—Nationally known automobile manufacturer has opening at factory in Middle West for well-educated, thoroughly experienced private secretary, capable of assuming responsibility; must be draft exempt, able to take dictation rapidly, and translate accurately; salary all the foregoing implies; write fully as to age, nationality, education, business experience, and compensation desired. A 14 Times.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.
STEADY POSITIONS.
GOOD PAY.
Western Electric Co., Inc.,
57 Bethune St.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—By large manufacturer of essential products, strong, alert man, accustomed to hard work, as an assistant to head shipper; must be familiar with streets and shipping points, both rail and water, in metropolitan district; not an office worker's position; hours 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.; wages $25 weekly; state age, whether married or single, experience. F 359 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING and receiving clerk; one thoroughly experienced to take charge of large department handling domestic and foreign shipments; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience, salary. R. K., 300 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING ROOM ASSISTANT to wrap packages, &c.; $90 per month to start; permanent position. Apply to Mr. Dibble, 11th floor, 475 10th Av., cor of 36th St.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced in packing drug sundries for export. Manufacturing Chemist, fourth floor, 25 Sullivan St.

SOLICITORS. — Experienced magazine and newspaper solicitors to represent a new periodical edited by Dr. Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 56 West 45th.

STENOGRAPHERS.—We have vacancies for several capable stenographers; good opportunity for advancement; apply at once. Wallace & Tiernan Co., 137 Centre St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT. —An efficient and dependable young man in manufacturing office; state age, salary, &c., in full. J 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for factory in Bronx; $15 to start; good prospects for advancement; state experience. J 351 Times Harlem.

STOCK SELECTORS.
Strong, healthy young men, aged 21 to 35, for selecting work in warehouse; steady position.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

STORAGE BATTERY REPAIR MEN and apprentices; need immediately several high-class workmen for responsible positions. Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc., 209 Amsterdam Av.

STORE DETECTIVE.
Detective with experience, in a high-class store; one who can give unquestionable references; permanent position. See Mr. Gann, National Cloak and Suit Co., 11th floor, 207 West 24th St.

STRONG MAN as assistant in packing department in tea factory; steady position. Apply to A. Fielding, 235 West St., City.

STRUCTURAL DETAILER, evening work, downtown office; 80 cents per hour; must be fast, competent man. Box 334, Times, 2 Rector St.

SUPERINTENDENT for motor truck factory near New York; all new plant, rapidly growing; must have production experience and some engineering ability; splendid opportunity for party now employed as assistant superintendent in large plant to show what he can do and advance himself accordingly. Address Motor Truck Co., D 62 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT for apartment house; must be honest, sober, and have A1 reference; no objection to age, if active. F 355 Times Downtown.

TEACHER Isaac Pitman shorthand; one permanent, one temporary; good salary. Apply Wood's Business School, 5th Av. and 125th St.

TECHNICAL MAN,
with general knowledge and training in mechanical or chemical industry, for important research work in connection with the development of manufacturing processes; large manufacturing corporation, within 15 miles of New York City. Reply, stating age, education, and experience in full, to Technical, Box 231 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE.—Want a bright young man, a persuasive, convincing conversationalist over telephone; reputable oil issue; salary and commission. Call Office 802, 505 5th Av.

THE STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BRUNSWICK AVENUE,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Require the following help:
First-class tool and die makers on day and night shifts.
Must be American citizens.

TRAFFIC MAN wide experience; pleasant conditions and more requirements, tracing, filing claims, rate classification; must be able to handle extensive correspondence in large importing and exporting house; do not apply unless qualified; state salary, religion, and experience. A 6 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

THE WRIGHT MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORPORATION
of
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.,
IS IN NEED OF THE FOLLOWING SKILLED WORKERS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION ON THE AEROPLANE MOTORS
FOR THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
IF YOU ARE ON GOVERNMENT WORK STAY WHERRE YOU ARE.
GOOD WAGES, GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; NEW GOVERNMENT HOME TO BE CONSTRUCTED SHORTLY.
RESPOND
TO A PATRIOTIC CAUSE.
The following men are needed:
HAND SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS.
MACHINISTS,
MACHINE REPAIR MEN,
CRANK SHAFT GRINDERS,
CRANK SHAFT LATHE HANDS.
CRANK SHAFT LAPPERS.
INSPECTORS OF MACHINE PARTS FOR ROAD SERVICE.
J. & L. OPERATORS.
Call or write
TO
THE WRIGHT MARTIN
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT
OF NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

TOOLMAKERS,
TOOLROOM MACHINISTS,
AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE
TOOL SETTERS,
CRANK SHAFT GRINDER HANDS
NEEDED AT ONCE
ON VITALLY IMPORTANT
GOVERNMENT WORK.
DAY AND
NIGHT SHIFTS.
TOP WAGES.
OVERTIME.
AI CONDITIONS.
NEW PLANT.
NEW MACHINERY.
If not now employed on Government work, apply at once in person or by mail to
EMPLOYMENT DEPT.,
WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY,
or to
REPRESENTATIVES AT
U. S. EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENTS,
22 EAST 22D ST.,
NEW YORK CITY,
or
310 JAY ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Directions to plant—Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station, New York, and get off at Jackson Av., 8 minutes to plant.

TOOLMAKERS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
78C. PER HOUR.
Expert instrument and tool makers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL ROOM FOREMAN,
must be an American, over 35, competent to handle 150 toolmakers on jigs, fixtures, gauges, thread gauges, punches, and dies; write stating experience and where employed for the last five years, salary expected. Foreman, Room 2502, 110 West 40th.

TOOLMAKERS,
MUST BE A1 MEN.
AMERICAN CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TOOLMAKERS and MACHINISTS—wanted on Government work; best wage rates paid to competent men. The Mt. Vernon Co., 320 Washington St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER REPAIR MAN.—Must be first-class, capable of repairing all standard makes of typewriting calculating machines, and other mechanical office equipment. Address General Manager, Box 456, Newark, N. J.

TYPIST.—LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN SPEEDY OPERATOR ON UNDERWOOD OR REMINGTON MACHINE; STATE SALARY, AGE, AND EXPERIENCE. J 292 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

U. S. A.
GOVERNMENT WORK.
GOOD LIVING WAGES PAID TO MEN FROM 18 TO 50 YEARS OF AGE BY LARGE GOVERNMENT SHELL-LOADING PLANT; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO DO YOUR SHARE OF THE WORK TO WIN THE WAR. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.
IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

USEFUL MAN to do porter work and make small repairs about building; must be handy with tools and willing to assist; salary $18 to $21. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

VALUATION WORK.
Wanted, young engineer or man having some valuation experience or in determining insurable values, preferably one familiar with power station, car house, and gas works construction and costs; two or three months' office work, possibly leading to permanent connection; apply, stating age, experience, salary expected and references to J 331 Times Downtown.

WANTED.
TOOL AND GAUGE MAKERS; TOOL DESIGNERS ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS AND FIRST-CLASS SET-UP MEN ON PROFILE, HAND SREW, TURRET LATHES, AND MILLING MACHINES; APPLY COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO., EMPLOYMENT DEPT., MERIDEN, CONN. IF YOU ARE ON GOVERNMENT WORK, DO NOT APPLY.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 35,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WAR DEPARTMENT requires careful file clerk and two statisticians; draft exempt; duty at Washington; describe qualifications fully. J 367 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WAREHOUSE MANAGER.
MAN EXPERIENCED IN THE FURNITURE BUSINESS TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF OUR LARGE WAREHOUSES; MUST BE A MAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY, CAPABLE OF SUPERVISING A LARGE FORCE OF MEN, WHO UNDERSTANDS DELIVERY SYSTEM AND THE CARE OF STOCK. WE WILL PAY A GOOD SALARY TO THE RIGHT MAN, BUT HE MUST KNOW THE FURNITURE BUSINESS. PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING CO., DETROIT, MICH.

WORK
FOR
YOUR
COUNTRY.
YOU CANNOT FIGHT IN THE TRENCHES, BUT YOU CAN FIGHT IN THE RANKS OF AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY. WE NEED MEN WHO ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, AND WHO CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:
ARMATURE WINDERS,
BATTERY REPAIR MAN,
BLACKSMITHS,
BOYS, (must be 18 years of age for shop work,)
DRAFTSMEN,
ELEVATOR OPERATORS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS,
MILLWRIGHTS,
OILER AND BELTMAN,
PACKERS,
PORTERS,
PRODUCTION CHASERS,
SHEET METAL WORKERS,
STOCK SELECTORS,
SUB FOREMAN, (WIREMAN,)
TINSMITHS,
TOOLMAKERS,
TOOL DESIGNERS.
YOUNG MEN
(must be 18 years of age to work on vacuum pumps; no experience necessary.)
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN.—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, AND INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR RESPONSIBLE POSITION WITH NEW YORK ADVERTISING AGENCY. STATE COMPLETE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. BOX A 9 TIMES.

YOUNG MEN
for messenger and mail service; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN
to work on vacuum pumps; high rates, experience in mechanical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN.—CHRISTIAN FIRM WANT COUPLE OF YOUNG MEN, 18 TO 20, IN OFFICE TO LEARN BUSINESS; MUST BE BRIGHT, ENERGETIC; GOOD CHANCE ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE OR EDUCATION, SALARY DESIRED; GOOD PAY IF YOU MEASURE UP. W 362 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN in order department of large manufacturing concern; must be b

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The following army orders were published by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Dickson, W. R.	Osborn, H. C.
Haughey, I. W.	Parker, W. T.
MacLaren, A.	Peek, L. A.
Morrell, H. H.	Rathbun, G. H.
Quinn, C. H.	Ray, H. A.
Stanton, C. C.	Steffen, W. A.
Stewart, H. D.	Thomas, C. A.
Robinson, H. A.	Turner, W. G.
Mellier, G. A.	Wiggins, E. S.
Moennighoff, F. J.	Peterson, D. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ackerman, H.	Pomeroy, H. S.
Baldwin, H. G.	Powell, C. S.
Battle, G. C.	Reed, L. T.
Bickell, U. G.	Reardon, W. F.
Boland, D. J.	Zeger, S. J.
Bradshaw, G. M. B.	Smith, A.
Dahlquist, G. W.	Swan, C.
Deal, D. L.	Synanbury, H. H.
Enos, L.	Trufant, L. H.
Fitts, C. C.	Underwood, R. H.
Hood, D. R.	Weirick, A. J.
Hyman, J.	Wicker, J. K.
Hyman, S. M.	Wilson, G. H.
Jenkins, N. B.	Norton, E. M.
Kenney, T. H.	Scott, M. H.
Lassiter, W. D.	Strouse, O. H.
Lurie, L.	Sturges, R. R. L.
Neares, W. B., Jr.	Sutch, A. K.
Meeer, E. J.	Thomas, W. C.
Nannestadt, J. R.	Moulton, E. C.
Markley, H. S.	Brown, G. B., Jr.
Melton, O. O.	Voorhees, J. D.
Moore, H. F.	Vorhes, J. H.
Morrison, J. E.	Walker, A.
Moulder, J. M.	White, A. M.
Murphy, E. S.	Wiebusch, A. C. C.
Pearman, A.	Yocum, C. A.

Following to Ft. Riley:

CAPTAINS.

Blotz, B. B.	Johnson, J. V.
Graham, L.	Kern, M. J.
Grace, J. F.	McDonald, J. G.
Hall, J. U.	Martin, W. M.
Hollison, H. J.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Baker, E.	Matthews, R. J.
Benham, C.	Mills, J. H.
Davis, F. W.	Muller, A.
Goldberg, D. L.	Pluennecke, P. C.
Greason, C. E.	Rhodes, A. H.
Hollis, E. L.	Shelver, H. J.
Kindall, C.	Winter, J. De C.
Lewellen, J. De L.	
Baxter, Capt. L. W., and Mitchell, 1st Lt. J. T., to Camp Logan.	
Boshell, Capt. H. N., and Dudley, 1st Lt. E. F., to Camp Jackson.	
Askew, 1st Lt. E. R., and Browning, 1st Lt. R. Le R., to Camp Cody.	
Boyd, 1st Lt. G. T., to Camp Kearny.	
Brown, 1st Lt. A. E., to Camp Dix.	
Grojan, 1st Lt. J. F., to Camp Grant.	
Halterman, Capt. C. W.; Deming, 1st Lt. R.; Scmitz, 1st Lt. W. A.; Fletcher, 1st Lt. F. P.; Barr, 1st Lt. J. W., and Hirsch, 1st Lt. S., to Camp Upton.	
McMullen, 1st Lt. S., to Camp MacArthur.	

Following to Base Hosp. No. 61, at Camp Lee:

Stevens, Maj. C. A.

CAPTAINS.

Ferris, F. S.	Fowler, R. H.
Fowler, R. H.	Menecken, H. P.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Harris, C. A.	Lang, G. H.
Thomson, J. W.	

Devereux, Maj. J. R., assigned to Insp.Gen.'s dept.

Henry, Maj. E. C., to Gen. Hosp. No. 11, at Cape May.

Dunn, Maj. W., to Base Hosp. No. 102, at Ft. McHenry.

Coumbe, Maj. A. G., to Langley Field.

Gay, Maj. F. P., to Yale Army Laboratory School.

Following to Camp Pike:

Straw, Maj. A. C.

CAPTAINS.

Humphrey, L. B.	McGrew, J. A.
Lader, C. E.	Virtue, D. B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Gregg, F. B.	Higgs, De W. P.

Johnson, Capt. F. T., Jr, to Camp McClellan, Walsh, Capt. J., to New Haven.

Starr, Capt. R. S., to Camp Sheridan.

Lee, Capt. J. W., to Raritan Arsenal.

Mercer, Capt. A. C., to Camp Lee.

Day, Capt. C. R., to Camp Travis.

McElfresh, Capt. E., to Camp Pike.

Craig, Capt. S. D., and Swan, Capt. C. J., to Camp Wheeler.

Willetts, Capt. W. P., to Montgomery, Ala.

Andrews, Lt.-Col. F. M., to Washington.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following transferred to the Air Service (aircraft production):

CAPTAINS.

Crouse, J. L.	Norris, G. L.
Derling, H. M.	Ockleaf, H. B.
Dunham, C., 3d.	O'Gorman, W. D.
Dunlap, E. W.	Patrick, C. C.
Fonda, G. H.	Patterson, J. N.
Ford, C. R.	Payne, E. D.
Forman, P. R.	Payne, H. E.
Froment, L. V.	Preston, L. B.
Grace, M. H.	Proctor, C. A.
Griswold, C. B.	Rainsford, R. S.
Gunther, A. L.	Rand, S. C.
Hagg, F. E.	Reny, V. A.
Halsey, L.	Robinson, B. C.
Hay, J. E.	Rose, W.
Holmes, P. B.	Rottschaefer, H.
Ives, H. E.	Scaife, H. L.
Jackson, S. E.	Schairer, E. R.
Johnson, L.	Schroeder, R. W.
Kehoe, T. J.	Seig, L. P.
Lassiter, R. E.	Sweet, G. P.
Lauzier, E. B.	Symons, W. L.
Lavine, A. L.	Thompson, R. R.
Lehman, H. M.	Trax, H.
Liddell, D. M.	Tureck, J. C.
Long, W. F.	Turner, F. P.
McHatton, T. H.	Underhill, C. R.
Mandeville, R. J.	Vanderpoel, C. H.
Magna, J. N.	Van Keuren, H. P.
Mayer, C., Jr.	Waterman, C. B.
Mitchell, W. L.	Whitbeck, J. E.
Moffett, R. R.	White, J. K.
Moore, H. D.	Whitman, R. G.
Moore, R. J.	Whitney, A. M.
Murphy, L.	Winters, B.
Murray, F. X.	Young, R. H.
Murray, J. D.	Zimmerman, A. H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ackerman, E. D.	Krewer, L. M.
Arter, T.	Krinsky, L.
Balkema, B. B.	Lane, A. A.
Bagley, H. B.	Lawrence, F. W.
Ballin, C. B.	Lee, J. L.
Barnes, P. H.	Lewis, M. A.
Bell, C. R.	Lewis, T. J.
Boole, T. D.	Littlejohn, H. F.
Bowser, H. R.	Lockman, J. Q.
Brinsmade, J. B.	Long, J. J.
Brock, J. B.	Lowe, E., Jr.
Brown, J.	McChesney, F. W.
Browne, J. J.	McCoy, T. J.
Bryant, F. A.	McDaniel, H. H.
Burke, J. E.	McGrath, E. J.
Buttrick, W. P.	McHenry, H. I.
Butler, M.	McM han, T. C.
Campbell, W. L.	McMillin, H. E.
Carolin, N.	Mayo, E. H.
Carpenter, F.	Meade, J. J., Jr.
Chapman, A. H.	Morris, W. G.
Charterton, W. S.	Nebeker, M. E.
Chilcote, S. S. C.	Nebel, R. W.
Christopher, G. A.	Norlin, C. E.
Clarke, E. W., 3d.	O'Brien, J. J., Jr.
Cleary, C. J.	O'Connor, K. A.
Coffman, D. M.	O'Connor, N. E.
Coit, C.	Ong, D. G.
Connelly, L. S.	Pfeiler, C. B.
Cope, T. D.	Pollock, G. A.
Cowen, W. N.	Pope, R. L.
Cowden, J. C.	Porter, H. E.
Cummins, J. W.	Powell, P. R.
Dansard, B.	Presmont, A. N.
Cunningham, R. H.	Propst, R. W.
Davies, A.	Quinlan, E. P.
Davis, W. T.	Randolph, R. J.
Davis, J. J.	Relk, R. C.
Delesdernier, S.	Rentschaler, F. B.
Dickey, R. C.	Rogers, W. D.
Dun, C. E.	Rentschler, G. A.
Dunning, C. A.	Replogle, F. C.
Dykeman, R. K.	Schnacke, F. D.
Eckels, J. M.	Schneeberger, P.
Elphinstone, D. C.	Scott, A. F. H.
Evans, E. L.	Scott, C. F.
Everson, C. W.	Seibert, W. L.
Ewing, M., Jr.	Shearer, D. R.
Farley, E. T.	Sherry, B. J.
Ford, J. W.	Sloane, J. E.
Foye, E. D.	Small, S. R.
Fredell, E. J.	Smiley, G. W.
Gatch, N. B.	Smith, C. H.
Gleason, W. F.	Smith, D.
Goble, A. H.	Smith, Z. M.
Goldsborough, P.	Spear, H.
Gottlieb, E. A.	Stanley, L. R.
Grady, C.	Strehlmann, D. E.
Grant, J. B.	Sullivan, C. E.
Half, C. R.	Swain, W. M.
Guyer, L. D.	Taylor, D. K.
Hall, H. K.	Taylor, O. F.
Halle, S. J.	Switzer, B. R.
Hawkins, R. E.	Threader, W. G.
Hawley, F. M.	Thurston, W. H., Jr.
Heywood, M. M.	Tirney, F. M.
Heany, J. W.	Trapp, W. C.
Hemmick, F. S.	Treat, H. W.
Hogan, W. C.	Twatchman, Q. G.
Horner, F. C.	Underwood, C. F.
Horrell, W. A.	Vail, E. L.
House, E. J.	Voorhees, D.
Hoyde, W. B.	Walker, W. T.
Hoyt, F. R.	Walser, H.
Howard, C. W.	Walton, L. R.
Howard, C. B.	Walton, S.
Hults, E. A.	Ward, H. J.
Hutchinson, J. E.	Washington, B. C., Jr.
Hutchins, W. J. M.	Webster, D. L.
Hyde, H. C.	Weir, G. E.
Jennings, H. C.	Werth, R. W.
Jones, D. B.	Wheeler, H. L.
Jones, E. T.	White, F. G.
Jones, J. M.	White, J. F.
Jones, M. W.	White, T. H.
Joseph, J. W.	Wilbur, J. B.
Joyce, M. V.	Wiley, S. M.
Kaynor, W. F.	Willi ms, W. D.
Kelly, O. C.	Wisenger, L. J.
Kelly, B. J.	Wilmer, P.
Kent, A. W.	Wilson, R. W.
Kelly, C. A.	Wilson, F. H.
Kerr, C. C.	Woodcock, R. G.
Kiddock, C. D.	Woltz, R.
Kingsbury, E. F.	Woolson, L. M.
Kirby, C. H.	Wyman, P.
Knap, T. S.	Woolsey, W. W.
Krause, J. W.	

Hughes, Capt. H., and Norris, Capt. G. L., promoted to be Majors in the Air Service, N.A.

Following promoted to be Majors:

CAPTAINS.

Wahl, C.	St. Germain, C. H.
Wilcomb, O. V.	Levinson, N.
Dilley, M. B.	Fiske, F. E.

Following promoted to be Captains in Air Service:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ong, D. G.	Bleakley, W. W.
Swain, W. M.	Lewis, M. A.
Woolson, L. M.	Thurston, W. H., Jr.
Joyce, M. V.	Littlejohn, H. F.
Voorhees, D.	

Down, Capt. R., and Webb, Capt. H. W., to New York, thence to Little Silver.

Macks, 1st Lt. R. G., to Camp Dick.

Wilson, 1st Lt. C. D., to Camp Lee.

Dorner, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Gordon.

Burnett, 1st Lt. D. B., to Camp Humphreys.

Molleson, 1st Lt. G. C., to Montgomery Engine and Plane Repair Depot.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Louden, 1st Lt. A. W., assigned to Qm.C. at New York.

Stokes, 1st Lt. H., to Washington.

Cosgrove, Capt. J. E., to Cincinnati as disbursing off.

Nickum, 1st Lt. E. F., to Camp Travis to attend personnel school.

Jeffords, Capt. J. P., to Camp Hancock.

Infantry.

Following promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

McKnight, E. E.	Foster, D. C.
Hyatt, F. L.	Shuart, K. P.
Byrne, L. M.	Korn, J.
Graham, H.	Carter, J. N.
Nunnally, B. G.	Hanley, J. F.
Caldwell, M. H., Jr.	Lent, W. F.
Schultz, E. H.	Burns, H. F.
Jackson, G. P.	Kinderwater, A.
Wilbanks, J. W.	Blumford, C. R.
Wald, L. D.	Murphy, C. H.
Cranston, C. E.	Kane, F. L.
Burns, J. E.	Howard, J.
Johnson, R. L.	Maghbir, S. F.
Murphy, C. E.	Scobey, W. P.
Rogers, C. P.	Moore, W. C.
Beston, M., Jr.	Smith, A.
Murphy, H. L.	Patrick, E. D.
Crawford, C.	Kramer, H. F.
Hyland, J. J.	Evers, C. P.
Tolley, H. S.	Coacher, W. H.
Liddle, J.	Johnston, E. S.
Clark, D. J.	Henderson, J. T.
Soule, M. J.	Ives, L. H.

Smith, Capt. H. C., and Marshall, Capt. T. L., promoted to be Majors.

Perkins, 1st Lt. J. R.; Tucker, 1st Lt. R. S., and Greene, 1st Lt. B. F., to Camp Lee.

National Army.

Suddarth, Capt. E. W., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., assigned to N.A.

Sobey, Capt. A., N.A., to Washington on intelligence duty.

Simkin, 1st Lt. E. A., promoted to be a Capt. in U. S. Guards and assigned to Southeastern Dept.

Houser, 1st Lt. A. B., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., N.A., to Camp Wadsworth, School for Bakers and Cooks.

Martin, Capt. L., promoted to be a Major and assigned to Washington on intelligence duty.

Brown, Lt. Col. L., Jr., 153d Depot Brig., assigned to 164th Depot Brig. at Camp Funston.

Quartermaster's Corps.

Hill, J. P., appointed a Capt. and assigned as Ass't Constructing Qm. at Philadelphia.

Carter, H. R., appointed a Capt. and will report at Washington.

Earl, A. R., appointed a Capt. and assigned as asst. to Const. Div.

Owens, R. J., appointed a Capt. and assigned to Camp Johnston.

Orcutt, Capt. J. C., and Cowan, Capt. G. S., to Baltimore.

Curds, Capt. F., to New York.

Goodpasture, Capt. J. D., to Louisville, Ky.

Edwards, Capt. H. E., to Water Tank Train 301 at Camp Holabird.

Steiskiath, Capt. Leo, to Remount Squad 323 at Camp Johnston.

Phillips, 1st Lt. J. D., and Boundy, 2d Lt. C. E., promoted to be Capts.

Vanderveer, Harry, to Field Remount Squad 326 at Camp Johnston.

Dunn, 1st Lt. W. J., to Field Remount Squad 324 at Camp Johnston.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Good, Capt. A. C., to Chicago; Ballard, Capt. C. W., to Omaha; Moore, Capt. T. H., to Camp Grant, and Sullivan, Capt. A. E., to Camp Lee.

Ordnance.

Heinrichs, Maj. F. W., Jr., to San Antonio Arsenal as Cmdg. Off.

Councilman, Maj. H. P., to Watervliet Arsenal.

Morton, Col. K., to Hawaiian Ord. Depot.

Johnston, Capt. J. C., to Camp Lee; Goodman, Capt. P. W., to Camp MacArthur; Childs, Capt. B. O., to Camp Hancock; Daly, Capt. A. J., to Washington; Burseley, Capt. W. E., to Camp Taylor.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Kipp, Capt. I. J., promoted to be a Major in 352d.

Wright, Capt. J. G., assigned to 155th Depot Brig. at Camp Lee.

Sanitary Corps.

Morehouse, 1st Lt. A., promoted to be a Capt.

Following to Yale Army Laboratory School for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Donaghy, F.	Jane, W. T.
Gerstung, L.	Graham, J. O.
Hance, R.	Peters, G. R.
Skourup, W. N.	

Griffith, 1st Lt. E. H., to New York, connection Surg.Gen.'s educational program.

Field Artillery.

Cooper, 1st Lt. W. E., promoted to be a Capt.

Brown, 1st Lt. W. H., to 315th Cav. at Ft. D. A. Russell.

Engineers Reserve Corps.

Adams, Capt. H. M.; Alexander, 1st Lt. H. W.; Balston, 1st Lt. A. P., and Little, 1st Lt. J. M., at Camp Lee.

Saunders, Capt. E. W., to West Point.

McEwen, 1st Lt. T. C., to Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Mitchell, Maj. L. G., to St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington.

Harrington, Capt. J. B., assigned 72d Art. at Portland, Me.

Bratle, Capt. F. A., and Barkmann, 1st Lt. H. A., to Convalescent Camp 5, at Ft. Riley.

Dickson, 1st Lt. R. O.; Grannick, 1st Lt. T. B., and Kelly, 1st Lt. O. A., to Ft. Riley.

Dental Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf Training Camp:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Adams, F. S.	Babbitt, G. M.
Blurock, E. W.	Dayton, T. W.
Jensen, H.	Kennedy, E. M.
Nickilles, E. H.	West, C. H.
McGuinness, A. T.	

Miscellaneous.

Mercer, Maj. W. A., ret., promoted to be a Col. on the retired list.

Warren, Capt. S., N. G., promoted to be a Maj., and assigned to 81st Div.

Barnes, 1st Lt. L., N. G., promoted to be a Capt. in 88th Div.

Chamberlin, Maj. H. D., transferred to 81st Div. at Camp Upton.

Harden, 1st Lt. E. E., promoted to be a Capt. in 84th Div.

Aleshire, Maj. Gen. J. B., ret., relieved from Council of National Defense and from further active duty.

Resignations.

Moore, Capt. H.; Hills, 1st Lt. F. S., and Thompson, 1st Lt. S. R., all M.R.C.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for clerk, first grade, male, will be received until 4 P. M. on Aug. 8. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Arithmetic, 4; handwriting, 3; letter writing, 3. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The present salary range is from $300 to, but not including, $600 a year. Candidates must be at least 14 years of age and not more than 18 on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The commission announces on Aug. 21, at the New York Custom House, an examination for laboratory aid, for women only. A vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at $840 a year, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, letter writing, copying and correcting manuscript, practical questions on laboratory methods in bacteriology and chemistry.

Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Education Notes.

Summer Evening School 40, at 320 East 20th Street, will conduct a Russian-American celebration tonight.

Vacation Playground 63 will give an entertainment in the auditorium tomorrow. The receipts will be used to aid the funds of the school and the Red Cross.

The American Defense Society and the Gramercy Neighborhood Association will hold a patriotic celebration tomorrow evening on the roof of the Washington Irving High School.

A leave of absence without pay has been granted to Jacob Ludin, janitor engineer in the Richmond High School, for the period of his enlistment in the Navy Auxiliary Reserve.

A leave of absence without pay has been granted to Walter McNamara, janitor-engineer of P. S. 43, Brooklyn, for the period of his enlistment in the army transport service.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 1: Patrol. Alfred Bricker, from 4th to 97th; T. J. Lenihan, from 14th to 48th; Murphy, from 38th to 46th; Henry Lusthader, from 45th to 88th; W. P. McGann, from 65th to 88th; R. W. Charlton 83d, assigned to Kings County Hosp.; Michael Hines, 83d, assignment to Kings County Hosp. discontinued; C. I. Boll, from 111th to Headquarters Division, in Health Squad; James Murray, Headquarters Division, Health Squad, to 88d.

Temporary Assignments: Surg. D. J. Donovan, 5th Surg. Dist., in charge of Chief Surgeon's office, in addition to his other duties, for 20 days, from 12 P. M., Aug. 10; Capt. W. F. Day, 40th, in charge of 6th Insp. Dist., in addition to his other duties, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Patrol. Michael Hines, 83d to 18th Insp. Dist., in relief premises, from 8 A. M., Aug. 1, to 8 A. M., Aug. 16.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. J. H. Cavanagh, 83d to 4th Insp. Dist., in relief premises, (temporary,) from 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Leaves of Absence, (with full pay:) Inspec. C. F. Cahalane, 6th Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 22, to be deducted from vacation; Chief Surg. J. Murray, for 20 days, from 12 P. M., Aug. 10, annual vacation.

Application for full pay while under suspension approved: G. H. Marxhausen, 31st, from 11:15 A. M., May 3, to 3 P. M., June 19.

Fire Department.

The Board of Merit has announced the following department medals for valor for the year 1917, also awards made on efficiency ratings for the year 1916.

1917.

Roll of Merit, Class 1, with Department Medal: Patrick R. O'Connor, fireman second grade, H. & L. Co. 14, for heroic work in connection with saving life, at extreme personal risk, at 23 East 128th St., Feb. 20, 1917; also awarded the Bennett Medal. George J. Fowler, fireman third grade, H. & L. Co. 40, for his prompt and courageous action in saving life at 307 West 127th St., April 16, 1917; also awarded the Bonner Medal. George J. Nelson, fireman second grade, H. & L. Co. 14, for heroic work in connection with saving life at 23 East 128th St., Manhattan, Feb. 20, 1917; also awarded the Trevor-Warren Medal.

Roll of Merit, Class 2, with medal: Richard J. Marshall, Chief of Battalion, for his efficient work in supervising and effecting the rescue of members of the department, 55-59 John St., Brooklyn, Oct. 13, 1917; awarded the Strong Medal. George J. Klein, Capt. H. & L. Co. 105, for his heroic action in rescuing, with other members of his company, members of his company overcome by heat, smoke, and gas, at 55-59 John St., Brooklyn, Oct. 13, 1917; awarded the Brooklyn Citizens Medal. Harry F. Gray, fireman first grade, H. & L. Co. 12, for his brave act in effecting the rescue of Capt. Dennis McNamara, Eng. Co. 16, at 210 East 23d St., Sept. 1, 1917; awarded the Wertheim Medal. John S. Dennin, fireman first grade, H. & L. Co. 105, for assisting in the rescue of members of the department, overcome by heat, smoke, and gas, at 55-59 John St., Brooklyn, Oct. 13, 1917; awarded the Hurley Medal. Frederick B. Brosnan, fireman first grade, H. & L. Co. 105, for assisting in the rescue of members of the department, overcome by heat, smoke and gas, at 55-59 John St., Brooklyn, Oct. 13, 1917; awarded the Crimmins Medal.

The Stephenson Medal is awarded to Capt. Timothy W. Crowley, Eng. 31, for maintaining the best-disciplined and most highly efficient company in the department during the year 1917.

The Administration Medal is awarded to Deputy Chief of Department Thomas F. Dougherty, who, during the year 1917, submitted to the Fire Commissioner the best suggestion for the improvement of the department and the promotion of the efficiency of the force.

Fire College Medals are awarded to the following of H. & L. Co. 8 for having performed the twenty-one evolutions in the remarkable time of 18 minutes and 39 seconds, April 19, 1917: Capt. J. F. Burley, (now retired;) Lieut. T. J. Coughlin; Firemen First Grade N. F. O'Donohue, J. J. Calverly, (now Lieut. H. & L. 5,) F. L. Kutzleb, John Walsh, (now H. & L. 7,) E. J. Malster, Rudolph Welsel, R. M. Condon, M. J. Condon, J. McNulty, J. B. Wood, J. J. McMahon, W. C. Rathgen; Fireman Second Grade F. J. C. Wedemeyer.

Roll of Merit, Class II.—Firemen 1st grade: F. P. Hamill, Eng. 53; Francis Flannery, Eng. 251; T. F. Brennan, Eng. 251; J. T. Dunleavy, H. & L. 4; L. T. McLoughlin, H. & L. 5; H. F. Leonard, H. & L. 102.

Roll of Merit, Class III.—Chief of Battalion James Langan, 40th Bat. Capt. P. Barry, H. & L. 42; Capt. J. P. McGowan, Eng. 282; Lieut. F. J. Gallagher, H. & L. 148; Eng. J. W. Shanley, Eng. 247. Firemen 1st grade: J. Donovan, H. & L. 1, rescue in subway Eng. 23; M. J. Enright, Eng. 234; W. F. Muller, Eng. 245; A. B. Wright, Eng. 233; H. W. Schill, Eng. 282; T. H. Malkin, Eng. 282; J. J. Lyons, Eng. 282; J. H. Matthiels, H. & L. 15; J. M. Bartley, H. & L. 40; W. E. Kroger, H. & L. 40; J. J. Wall, H. & L. 22; E. J. Dermley, H. & L. 123; Phillip Zimmer, H. & L. 123; C. J. Kelly, H. & L. 147; A. Stack, H. & L. 148. Fireman 3d grade: A. B. Sheehan, Eng. 282.

Appeals Denied.—Firemen 1st grade: J. H. Woodson, Hose 5; D. P. Brennan, H. & L. 21.

Recommendations of the Board of Merit, approved by the Commissioner and ordered filed.—Firemen 1st grade: J. J. Hassett, H. & L. 2, Jan. 2, 1917; O. Burpeau, H. & L. 3, Jan. 2, 1917; P. R. Simonis, Eng. 282, Jan. 1, 1917; M. J. Clark, H. & L. 108, Jan. 28, 1917; C. M. Pregenzer, H. & L. 103, Jan. 28, 1917; D. J. Murphy, H. & L. 103, Jan. 28, 1917; W. M. Twomey, H. & L. 103, Jan. 28, 1917; Rescue Co., No. 1, 14, Jan. 20, 1917; Firemen 1st grade: J. A. Mason, Eng. 33, Feb. 14, 1917; Luke Henry, Eng. 47, Feb. 14, 1917; Lieut. William Weber, H. & L. 14, Feb. 20, 1917; Firemen 1st grade: F. W. Kimeler, H. & L. 14, Feb. 20, 1917; F. F. Jambor, H. & L. 3, Feb. 25, 1917; J. M. Jansen, H. & L. 3, Feb. 25, 1917; A. S. A. Perron, H. & L. 3, Feb. 25, 1917; J. P. McCabe, (res.,) H. & L. 3, Feb. 25, 1917; T. P. X. O'Sullivan, H. & L. 5, Feb. 25, 1917; Fireman 4th grade J. B. Martin, H. & L. 2, Feb. 25, 1917; Fireman 1st grade, J. J. Marshall, (dis.) H. & L. 7, Feb. 25, 1917; Fireman 3d grade, John Sauer, Eng. 225, Feb. 25, 1917; Firemen 1st grade: M. B. Lynagh, H. & L. 25, Mar. 6, 1917; J. A. Behan, H. & L. 13, Mar. 26, 1917; Thomas Kelly, H. & L. 13, Mar. 26, 1917; Lieut. Joseph Sauer, Eng. 53, Mar. 21, 1917; Capt. J. H. White, Eng. 53, Mar. 21, 1917; Fireman 1st grade, G. W. Reilly, H. & L. 43, Mar. 21, 1917; Lieut. Emanuel Goldsmith, Eng. 26, now Capt. of H. & L. 7, Mar. 26, 1917; Lieut. W. J. Head, Eng. 26, Mar. 26, 1917; Firemen 1st grade: W. J. Gleason, Eng. 26, Mar. 26, 1917; H. J. Murphy, Eng. 26, Mar. 26, 1917; E. L. Schwab, Eng. 227, Mar. 31, 1917; Fireman 1st grade, M. F. Walsh, Eng. 57, now Eng. 245, April 17, 1917; Lieut. Francis Lawler, H. & L. 27, May 6, 1917; Firemen 1st grade: D. J. Smith, H. & L. 27, May 6, 1917; J. P. O'Reilly, Eng. 54, May 11, 1917; H. C. Wille, Eng. 26, May 15, 1917; Firemen 4th grade: T. Green, Eng. 26, May 15, 1917; J. B. Martin, H. & L. 2, May 17, 1917; Firemen 1st grade: W. H. Dunn, H. & L. 2, May 7, 1917; S. W. McKenna, H. & L. 32, May 26, 1917; O. C. Burpeau, H. & L. 2, Sept. 1, 1917; E. E. Allen, (res.) H. & L. 12, Sept. 1, 1917; W. R. Huntley, H. & L. 3, Sept. 1, 1917; Louis Simowitz, H. & L. 3, Sept. 1, 1917; Deputy Chief J. B. Martin, Sept. 1, 1917; Fireman 1st grade, J. E. Nixon, H. & L. 7, Sept. 1, 1917; Lieut. J. T. Lenahan, Eng. 25, Sept. 1, 1917; Capt. D. J. Curley, Eng. 56, Nov. 1, 1917; Lieut. A. E. Dempsey, Eng. 251, Oct. 13, 1917; Firemen 1st grade: W. E. Scaplehorn, Eng. 251, now Eng. 216, Oct. 13, 1917; E. Mehr, Eng. 251, Oct. 13, 1917; Fireman 4th grade, J. F. Smith, Eng. 251, Nov. 1, 1917; Eng. Eng. 20, Oct. 13, 1917; Acting Chief J. J. Mooney, now Chief 3d Batt., Sept. 18, 1917; Firemen 1st grade: F. A. Walter, H. & L. 120, Sept. 10, 1917; E. Sullivan, H. & L. 35, Sept. 13, 1917; F. P. Fitzpatrick, H. & L. 35, Sept. 12, 1917; Lieut. W. J. Dugan, H. & L. 4, July 24, 1917; Eng. P. F. Frewley, Eng. 223, Nov. 19, 1917; Eng. B. T. Schumacher, Eng. 229, July 8, 1917; Firemen 1st grade: A. B. Wright, Eng. 239, now Lieut. Eng. 233, July 23, 1917; W. A. Stone, H. & L. 127, Dec. 4, 1917; C. F. Sinnott, H. & L. 127, Dec. 4, 1917; H. McGuire, H. & L. 127, Dec. 4, 1917; E. C. Pullen, H. & L. 127, Dec. 4, 1917; David Rees, H. & L. 127, Dec. 4, 1917; W. A. Gillen, Eng. 6, now of Eng. 29, Dec. 13, 1917; Eng. F. Stark, Eng. 41, Dec. 18, 1917; Fireman 1st grade, J. J. Galvin, Eng. 269, Dec. 22, 1917; Eng. William Luhmann, Eng. 91, Dec. 23, 1917; Firemen 1st grade: J. L. Giles, H. & L. 17, Dec. 23, 1917; J. J. Johnson, H. & L. 17, Dec. 23, 1917; J. W. Weeks, H. & L. 123, Dec. 30, 1917; Frederick Bender, H. & L. 128, now Lieut. Eng. 257, Dec. 30, 1917; H. M. Kell, H. & L. 123, Dec. 30, 1917; F. J. Gill, H. & L., 133, now of H. & L. 149, Dec. 30, 1917.

W. F. O'Connell, E. 18
Patrick O'Connor, H. 3, now Lieut. H. 78
James O'Donnell., H. 2
Wm. O'Keefe, ... H. 54
D. O'Leary, dism. H. 15
T. F. O'Leary, Jr. E. 15
A. W. Olson, ... H. 146
C. A. Ottmer, ... E. 315
Daniel O'Toole, ... E. 55
Daniel Paff, ... E. 17
Francis Parks, ... H. 21
John Paul, ... E. 16
G. A. Petrullo, ... E. 30
J. J. Polsenski, H. 33
T. A. Power, ... E. 41
J. J. Quinn, ... E. 34
C. J. Quinn, ... E. 34
W. J. Rappold, H. 120
E. L. Reed, ... E. 203, now Eng., E. 204
J. J. Reardon, ... E. 23
W. H. Reilly, ... E. 48
A. Rosenberg, ... E. 15
E. L. Rosse, ... E. 48
Frederick Rott, ... H. 33
F. Roxbury, ... E. 277
D. J. Ruege, ... E. 237, now H. 120
J. S. Rutledge, ... E. 3
J. J. Sampson, ... E. 26
W. G. Schencke, ... H. 19
G. H. Schilling, ... E. 22
Ed Schneider, ... resigned E. 25
F. Schneider, 3d H. 21
F. Schroth, ... E. 48
John Schwartz, ... E. 26
J. A. Schweickert, ... H. 108
John Sharkey, ... E. 60
M. C. Shea, ... E. 55, now H. 143
G. E. Simpkins, ... H. 37
H. C. Schryver, ... E. 44, now E. 82
M. J. Sloane, ... H. 8
H. W. Smith, ... E. 16
Henry Smith, ... E. 279
W. F. Sittig, ... H. 17
J. L. Sheridan, ... H. 113
F. J. Shields, ... resigned E. 22
T. C. Spacek, ... H. 27
H. B. Spencer, ... H. 28
H. J. Stadler, ... E. 14
George Stops, ... H. 31
J. B. Starke, ... E. 217
C. J. Strauss, ... H. 107
Moses Strauss, ... E. 8
Joseph Stramek, ... H. 4
Samuel Staub, ... E. 27
J. Sullivan, ... E. 54
W. J. Suomilia, ... H. 108
Edward Taylor, ... H. 101
George Taylor, ... H. 33, now Lieut. E. 91
W. Thompson, ... E. 57
J. F. Thornton, ... E. 57
J. H. Tiedmann, ... E. 20
W. H. Travers, ... H. 181, now H. 15
George Treiber, ... E. 25
J. W. Timoney, ... E. 26

Efficiency rating awarded by the Board of Merit for the year 1916, approved by the Fire Commissioner:

Class A.

CAPTAINS.

M. F. Callagy, ... E. 31
T. W. Crowley, ... E. 31
M. P. Fitzpatrick, E. 9
J. Hayes, ret., ... E. 86
W. S. Howe, ... H. 6
W. S. Lyon, ... E. 66

ENGINEERS OF STEAMER.

T. H. Forgea, E. 57, now Lt. Hose 6
J. E. Fry, ret., ... E. 33
T. D. Handmann, ... E. 16
R. Laird, E. 16, now ... E. 53
G. E. McEvoy, E. 34, now Lieut. E. 34
C. A. O'Neil, ... E. 57
F. A. Paulis, ... E. 80

PILOTS.

J. H. McCauley, E. 33
C. Amato, ... E. 72
W. J. Anderson, H. 20
E. Barnett, ... E. 72
W. L. Bennie, retired, ... E. 66
T. F. Blaney, ... E. 56
F. Blessing, E. 93
J. Bowen, Lieut. H. 1
H. Bonner, ... H. 12
H. Bierweiler, E. 72, now E. 214
J. M. Brady, H. 26
F. F. Broderick, E. 33, now E. 156
T. T. Brodie, retired, ... E. 57
E. A. Burns, ... H. 131
W. C. Butts, ... E. 33
P. J. Cahill, ... E. 66
P. W. Cartwright, ... H. 106
J. P. Cavanagh, H. 21
F. C. Clark, ... R.
J. C. Connors, ... H. 20, now R. 1
J. J. Harvey, ... E. 86
F. P. Hayes, ... E. 82, now
H. Hein, ... E. 86
A. V. Henrsity, ... R. now H. 15
W. J. Hoffman, H. 151
H. A. Hoffmann, E. 27
W. T.

OLD PARTIES FUSE TO BEAT SOCIALISTS

Republicans Ratify Agreement with Tammany in 12th, 13th, 14th, and 20th Districts.

TO DEFEAT MEYER LONDON

Sullivan and La Guardia to be Returned—Brooklyn Organizations Designate Candidates.

Fusion between Democrats and Republicans, directed against Socialist candidates for Congress in four districts where the Socialists have shown strength in other years, became effective through action of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee yesterday. The Tammany Executive Committee took the initiative in the matter some days ago.

The four districts involved are the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth. The principal object is the defeat of Meyer London, Socialist, in the Twelfth, and Morris Hillquit in the Twentieth. In the Twelfth and Thirteenth the Republicans have voted to indorse the Democratic candidates. In the Fourteenth and Twentieth the Democrats will indorse the Republican candidates. In each instance the candidates will run in the primaries of both parties. It is not likely that fusion will extend to other districts.

The line of action was first suggested by the National Security League. President Wilson in letters and public utterances has given impetus to Democratic action in compliance with the suggestion, while Elihu Root in speeches has urged the wisdom of this plan on Republican audiences in the interest of 100 per cent. Americanism in the House of Representatives.

In the Twelfth District the Democrats have not yet designated their candidate, but, whoever the Democratic candidate is, the Republicans will support him. In the Thirteenth the Republicans have given their indorsement to Christopher D. Sullivan, who, before he became a Congressman, was a State Senator. In the Fourteenth the Republican candidate, Congressman Florello H. La Guardia, now a Captain in the Italian Aviation Corps, fighting on the Italian front, has received Democratic indorsement, as has Isaac Siegel, present Republican incumbent from the Twentieth District.

The Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts include much of the east side, where Socialist candidates have developed strength in other years. Meyer London, a Socialist, now represents the Twelfth District in Congress. The Fourteenth District is largely south of Fourteenth Street, and takes in part of the east side, although on the west side it runs through to the North River. The Twentieth is on the East River, and takes in Harlem's Little Italy.

Here is the vote of the three leading parties in the four districts:

District.	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.
Twelfth	5,763	968	6,103
Thirteenth	5,114	3,880	1,944
Fourteenth	8,915	7,272	2,556
Twentieth	3,907	4,542	4,129

Meyer London was the Socialist candidate in the Twelfth; in the Thirteenth the Socialists ran a woman, Hilda G. Claessens; in the Fourteenth William I. Sockneim made the fight for the Socialists. In the Twentieth Morris Hillquit, the Socialist leader, was the nominee.

It was learned last night that Martin G. Ansorge probably would be designated by the Republicans in the Twenty-first District. Anthony J. Griffin, the Democratic Congressman from the Bronx, who at the special election won in the Twenty-second District, it was said last night, would be re-designated by the Democratic organization in the Bronx.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, at its meeting yesterday, designated for the three Supreme Court nominations A. Parker Nevis, a lawyer, who has been active in the Young Republican Club, and Nathan L. Ottinger, who is serving under an appointment from Governor Whitman received after Justice Francis M. Scott of the Supreme Cour retired. The Executive Committee voted to indorse Justice Victor J. Dowling, Democrat, whose term will expire on Dec. 31.

The Republicans would like to have in return Democratic fusion on Justice Ottinger, but it is not likely that the Democrats will agree, as any candidates they name are all but sure to be elected. Senator Robert F. Wagner will be one of the Democratic nominees. The nomination for the third vacancy, it was said last night, lies between former Senator J. Godfrey Saxe or a candidate from the Bronx.

The Executive Committee of both the Republican and the Democratic organizations in Brooklyn were in conference yesterday for the selection of designees for Congress, State Senate, and Assembly nominations. Here are the selections made:

Democratic candidates for Congress nominations—Third District, Francis P. Bent; Fourth, Thomas H. Cullen, at present State Senator; Fifth, John B. Johnston; Sixth, Franklin Taylor, Bernard W. Vause or Joseph V. Gallagher; Seventh, James T. Malier, present incumbent; Eighth, William E. Cleary, present incumbent; Ninth, David J. O'Connell; Tenth, George W. Martin or Frank Wasserman.

Republican candidates for Congress nominations—Third District, no selection; Fourth, Ralph W. Bowman; Fifth, George A. Green; Sixth, Frederick W. Rowe, present incumbent; Seventh, John Morgan; Eighth, Allison S. Adams; Ninth, Oscar W. Sweent incumbent; Tenth, Reuben H. Haskell, present incumbent.

The Democratic designations for Senate—Fourth District, Kenneth S. Sutherland, present Assemblyman; Fifth, Daniel J. Farrell; Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth, no choice; Ninth, Charles E. Russell; Tenth, Jeremiah F. Toomey, present Assemblyman; Eleventh, Daniel J. Carroll, present incumbent.

Republican designations for Senate—Fourth District, Samuel Green; Fifth, no choice; Sixth, Charles F. Murphy, present incumbent; Seventh, Charles E. Lockwood, present incumbent, Eighth, Alva W. Burlingame, present incumbent; Ninth, Robert F. Lawson, present incumbent; Tenth, no choice; Eleventh, former Senator E. C. Wagner.

Democratic Assembly designations—First District, John Griffin; Second, no choice; Third, Frank J. Taylor, present incumbent; Fourth, Peter A. McArdle, present incumbent; Fifth and Sixth, no choice; Seventh, John J. Kelly; Eighth, Edward J. Flanagan; Ninth, Fred S. Burr, present incumbent; Tenth and Eleventh, no choice; Twelfth, Albert J. Link, present incumbent; Thirteenth, Morgan T. Donnelly, present incumbent; Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, no choice; Seventeenth, Thomas F. McGrath; Eighteenth, no choice; Nineteenth, Benjamin Klingman, present incumbent; Twentieth, George Braun; Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, no choice.

The Republicans have not yet picked their candidates for Assembly nominations.

NEWTON CALLS ON LEADERS

Whitman Candidate for Attorney General Expects Indorsement.

Senator Charles B. Newton of Livingston County, who is the candidate for Attorney General on the Whitman primary ticket, came to this city yesterday and attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee. It was stated at Whitman headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan that in all probability Senator Newton would receive an indorsement from the committee. After the meeting it was said that no announcement would be made until today.

Senator Newton, who was unopposed until the designation of Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker as a candidate for Attorney General on the ticket headed by Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, succeeded in finding a campaign manager. William A. Bondy of the Fifteenth Assembly District, who has a law office at 149 Broadway, undertook this work for Senator Newton. Mr. Bondy conducted the successful campaign of George V. Mullan for Supreme Court Justice.

The Whitman campaign managers are making considerable headway in the work of obtaining signatures for Whitman designating petitions. In Westchester, which is regarded as the enemy's country by the Governor's friends, 5,000 signatures have already been obtained, it was announced last night. In far off St. Lawrence, 2,000 signatures to Whitman petitions have been gathered. In Oswego County, Congressman Luther W. Mott, who was one of the signers of the round robin calling upon Colonel Roosevelt to become Republican candidate for Governor, was the first man to put his name to the Whitman petitions, according to the Governor's campaign managers.

The Rockland County Republican Committee, it was announced yesterday, has indorsed Governor Whitman for renomination and re-election for a third term.

Frank Bradley, President, and Seth J. T. Bush, Secretary of the New York Federation of Agriculture, composed largely of agricultural societies and associations whose members are unfriendly to Governor Whitman, called yesterday at the campaign headquarters of Attorney General Lewis in the Murray Hill Hotel.

"Have they indorsed Attorney General Lewis for the Gubernatorial nomination?" Clarence L. Shuster, one of the Lewis campaign managers, was asked.

"Not yet," was his reply.

NEBRASKANS HEAR HAYS.

He Denounces "War Politics" at Republican Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 30.—The Republican State Convention called to adopt a party platform was more largely attended than any other State Convention held since nominations have been made by the primary method. It was addressed by Will H. Hays, National Chairman, who said that the Republican Party stood for "winning the war, a peace with victory, and a sane preparation now for the solution of the problems that are certain to follow the war." These problems, he foresaw, would be "immeasurable in their complexity and magnitude." He charged that the Democratic Administration was "playing politics."

Four women delegates, representing Custer County, had seats in the convention.

Th platform pledges the party to stand behind the Government in the successful prosecution of the war, denounces any criticism of public officials when such criticism is prompted by partisanship, declaring for non-partisan conduct of the war. One plank dealing with this subject reads:

"We hold that patriotism and loyalty in our country are not and cannot be a party issue, and we condemn the Democratic Party for its persistent efforts to make patriotism and loyalty party issues between Republicans and Democrats in the forthcoming election. We denounce such efforts as putting partisanship above patriotism. We are mindful of the fact that partisan issues which would impede or hamper the successful prosecution of the war should not be thrust into the campaign, but this should not be made a cloak to shield any party in a covert design to secure control of any department of the Government for its own partisan purposes; and we call attention to the fact that under the present organizations of the National House of Representatives, the Chairmanship of every important committee that formulates measures for legislation is held by a member from one section of the country."

The platform condemns the Democratic Administration for permitting profiteering, and pledges Republicans everywhere to do whatever can be done to end profiteering.

R. B. Howell, whose candidacy for Governor was cut short by a call to service in the navy, addressed the delegates.

Senator Norris defended his course in Congress.

URGES NIGHT COURT ACTION

Mrs. Paddon Complains of Delay in Abolishing Tribunal.

A complaint that the Board of City Magistrates has been dilatory in abolishing the Women's Night Court and substituting day trials for woman offenders, as provided in a law signed on May 1 by Governor Whitman, was made yesterday by Mrs. Mary E. Paddon, Financial Secretary of Inwood House. Mrs. Paddon said that thirteen other women's organizations, in addition to Inwood House, were co-operating to obtain the day court for women.

A month ago, she said, the City Magistrates' Board announced that the court would be established as soon as a suitable place was found for it. Mrs. Paddon said that a room on the second floor of the Jefferson Market Court Building was available, but that nothing had been done toward obtaining its use. She said that the Sinking Fund Commission was considering these quarters, and that Mayor Hylan and Aldermanic President Smith had both expressed interest in making the suggested change.

PRESIDENT ASKS VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE

Passage of Amendment of Psychological Importance in Winning War, He Says.

WRITES SENATOR SHIELDS

Tennessean Against Project, but Will Consider Request, and President Renews Urging.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—President Wilson considers the passage of the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage such "an essential psychological element in the conduct of the war for democracy" that he has written twice to Senator Shields of Tennessee, asking the Senator to vote for the amendment.

Correspondence made public shows that the President wrote to the Tennessee Senator before the suffrage vote was expected in June. Senator Shields replied that he did not believe in woman suffrage, but that in deference to the President he would deeply consider the matter. On receipt of this letter, the President wrote again, once more urging the Senator to vote for suffrage.

Suffrage leaders are delighted that the President has taken such a decided stand upon their side. When the Federal amendment came near to a vote in the Senate some weeks ago, the suffragists conceded that they will needed two ballots to win. They have been concentrating on Senator Shields and Christie Benet, the young South Carolinian appointed by Governor Richard I. Manning, to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Tillman's death. Mr. Benet has not yet made his stand on suffrage known. Suffragists say they will obtain his vote, as well as that of Senator Shields.

The President's First Letter.

Here is the text of the original letter sent by President Wilson to Senator Shields:

June 26, 1918.

The White House, Washington.

My Dear Senator—I feel so deeply the possibilities latent in the vote which is presently to be taken by the Senate that I am taking a step which in ordinary circumstances I should not feel justified in taking, and ask you very frankly if it will not be possible for you to vote for the amendment. I feel that much of the morale of this country and of the world will repose in our sincere adherence to democratic principles, will depend upon the action which the Senate takes in this now critically important matter. If it were merely a domestic question, or if the times were normal, I would not feel that I could make a direct request of this sort, but the times are so far from normal, the fortunes of nations are so linked together, the reactions upon the thought of the world are so sharp and involve such momentous issues that I know that you will indulge my unusual course of action and permit me to beg very earnestly that you will lend your aid in clearing away the difficulties which will undoubtedly beset us if the amendment is not adopted. With much respect, sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Senator Shields's Reply.

In answer to the President, Mr. Shields's sent him this letter:

United States Senate, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1918.

My Dear Mr. President—Your valued letter concerning the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the federal constitution favoring equal suffrage, now pending in the United States Senate, has challenged my most thoughtful consideration, as do all your views upon public matters. The resolution involves fundamental questions affecting the sovereignty and powers of the federal and State governments, most important and vital to the people of the State which I have the honor in part to represent in the United States Senate, and those of States with which they are closely allied in all social, economical and governmental interests, upon which I have most profound convictions, unfavorable to it, known, and I believe approved by the great majority of the people of Tennessee—arrived at after full consideration of conditions existing when I voted against a similar one some years ago and those now confronting our country. The reasons for my conclusions are those controlling the majority of my colleagues from the Southern States, well known to you and which would not be interesting to here restate.

If I could bring myself to believe that the adoption of the resolution would contribute to the successful prosecution of the war we are waging with Germany, I would unhesitatingly vote for it, because my whole heart and soul is involved in bringing it to a victorious issue and I am willing to sacrifice everything save the honor and freedom of our country in aiding you to accomplish that end. But I have been unable to do so. We cannot reasonably expect the proposed amendment to be ratified within less than two years, and the discussion of it would, unquestionably, divert the minds and energies of the people from the one great absorbing subject before us—the winning of the war—by involving those of many States in a most bitter controversy contrary to our earnest desire for that unity of thought and action of the American people now so imperatively required.

These are my sincere convictions, but, out of my very high respect for your views, I will continue to give your suggestions my most thoughtful and earnest consideration.

With the highest respect, I am, sincerely yours, JOHN K. SHIELDS.

Second Letter from President.

Mr. Wilson wrote again to Mr. Shields as follows:

The White House, Washington, D. C., June 27, 1918.

Thank you very sincerely for your frank letter of yesterday about suffrage amendment. I realise the weight of argument that has controlled your attitude in the matter, and I would not have written as I did if I had not thought that the passage of the amendment at this time was an essential psychological element in the conduct of the war for democracy. I am led by a single sentence in your letter, therefore, to write to say that I do earnestly believe that our action upon this amendment will have an important and immediate influence upon the whole atmosphere and morale of the nations engaged in the war and every day I am coming to see how supremely important that side of the whole thing is. We can win if we have the will to win.

Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

WOMEN ASK CANDIDATES WHAT THEY STAND FOR

Suffragists Put Questionnaire to Men Who Are Seeking Office in This State.

The Woman Suffrage Party of New York State intends to take an active part in the campaign this Fall, and at a meeting of its State Board, at 303 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, it was decided to send out some questions to Assembly district leaders throughout the State to be put to candidates. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, acting Chairman, said the educational work established by the party for the benefit of organized women voters was rapidly bearing fruit. This work has been carried on through correspondence courses, traveling libraries, citizenship schools, and civic centres. This is the questionnaire that is being sent to candidates throughout the State:

Will you support the Government to the utmost in its prosecution of the war?

Are you in favor of woman suffrage?

Will you support the federal suffrage amendment in its passage through Congress and its ratification by the New York State Legislature?

Do you favor the ratification of the prohibition amendment by the New York State Legislature?

Do you favor the improvement of the rural school system of the State along lines which have proved most successful in other States and which have the approval of the State Department of Education?

Do you favor equal pay for men and women?

Do you favor legislation against all profiteering?

Do you favor the creation by law of a wage commission which would fix in different industries and localities the least upon which girls and women can live in decency and health?

Do you stand for the maintenance of our present labor laws?

Do you approve their extension to new occupations into which women must go?

Will you support further progressive legislation in interest of labor—both men and women?

"Delegations of prominent women are carrying this questionnaire to each candidate," said Mrs. Laidlaw. "They are being presented at public meetings at which prospective candidates are seeking opportunities to speak throughout the State. The Woman Suffrage Party is maintaining its nonpartisan attitude, always giving the opportunity of its platform in various meetings to candidates from every party. Six hundred and thirty-three thousand women in New York State are already enrolled in political parties, but we find that this is only a slight indication of the interest women have in political affairs and in the outcome of the primaries and the election.

"Many women who are not enrolled are taking a lively interest in the candidates' petitions. What we do find everywhere is a great political 'limberness' on the part of the women. In many instances a Republican woman here or a Democratic woman there who is dissatisfied with the way the nominations seem to bid fair to go are announcing their intention of 'scratching' their ticket."

PEARSON'S IN COURT AGAIN.

Frank Harris, Editor, Seeks to Enjoin the Directors.

Supreme Court Justice Guy will hear today an application by Frank Harris, Vice President and editor of Pearson's Magazine, for an injunction against the magazine company and the other officers and Directors to prevent the dissolution of the corporation, for the appointment of a receiver of the business and for an accounting of funds of the corporation. The chief defendants named are Allan W. Ricker, President, whose alleged acts are the chief cause of the suit; Clara A. Reed, John J. Hossenlopp, and George H. Kohles. Harris also asks an injunction restraining Ricker and other defendants from using the office and employes of the magazine to send out literature promoting stock in an oil company for the alleged purpose of inducing the persons on the mailing list of the magazine to believe that the magazine is indorsing the oil scheme.

The suit was brought after Mr. Ricker had called a meeting of the Directors to take action on suspending the magazine because the August issue has been held up by the Post Office authorities on account of an article entitled, "Why I Wore Men's Clothes," stated to be written "By a Girl," but really written by Guido Bruno.

In his petition Mr. Harris alleges that the circulation is at least 75,000, and that recently Ricker has been running the business to suit himself. Harris says that Ricker has been sending out letters to persons on the magazine mailing list urging them to buy stock in the Dixie-Kentucky Oil Company, which has a prospect near Ervine, Ky.

Ricker contends that Harris's suit has been brought to prevent the corporation from going out of business for the period of the war and cutting off his salary of $1,000 a month. Harris, on the other hand, contends that the majority of the persons who have been solicited to buy oil stock are his personal friends.

POLICE AGAIN LOSE GAFFNEY

Surround Man Who Leaped from Tombs, but He Gets Away.

Vincent Gaffney, who escaped from the Tombs on June 13 by making several jumps and finally getting away in an automobile, was surrounded by detectives in an apartment house on West 118th Street early this morning. He again escaped, making his way down the fire escape of the house, at the same time exchanging shots with a policeman on the roof of the adjoining building, and finally getting out through the cellar.

The police learned that Gaffney was being harbored in the house and went there in force about 2 o'clock. A detective entered the apartment and found the escaped prisoner in his underclothing. Gaffney leaped for the window, and, getting out on the fire escape, reached the first floor.

Policeman Reddek of the West 135th Street Station opened fire. This Gaffney returned, continuing his descent. He got into the first floor apartment through the window, and then leaped into an airshaft. He went down this to the cellar.

How he got out of the cellar, clad in only his underclothing and with the house surrounded, was not learned, although it was thought that he got away again in an automobile. The police detained several persons at the West 123d Street Station pending an inquiry.

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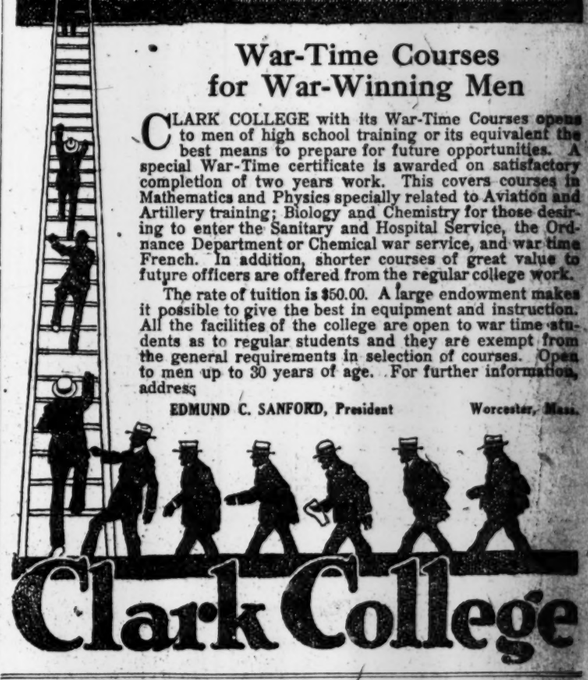

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LOST—Sunday last, on train from Atlantic City, arriving in New York 8:35, a brown suede vanity case, containing gilt toilet articles, left under chair in Pullman. Return to Marguerite Clark, 50 Central Park West; generous reward and no questions asked.

LOST—Riverside Park, 90th St., Royal Engineers' badge, platinum and diamond, "Utique" in blue enamel; liberal reward. Doris Simpson, 311 West 97th, Riverside 4398.

LOST—Monday, platinum and diamond scarf-pin in Times Square Barber Shop, West 43d St.; liberal reward; no questions asked. H. B. Nelmes, 1,472 Broadway. Tyson & Co.

LOST—Diamond and ruby ring, between 52d St., Lexington Av., and 34th St. and 5th Av., Saturday noon; reward. Mr. Baker, 57 West 34th St. Greeley 38, or Great Neck 63.

LOST—33d to 34th St., between Broadway and Madison Av., one cuff link, sapphire and diamond; reward. Kallman, 30 East 33d St., 8th floor.

LOST—Saturday evening from West 43d St., large green and blue silk bag, containing a silver purse and money; reward. Telephone Columbus 359F.

LOST—Platinum watch, surrounded with diamonds, brown ribbon band, belonging to Miss M. G. Plum; reward. Return to Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Overseas Dept.

LOST—In Municipal Building, small gold fraternity pin, inscribed on back "C. W. Seely, 11-3-11, B. I." Reward if returned to owner, 453 West 143d. Audubon 1376.

LOST—A filigree circle of diamonds and sapphires, either at B. Altman & Co. or at Maillard's. Reward at Black, Starr & Frost's.

LOST—At 129th St. Ferry, tan satchel and contents; tag marked Herbert Roth; liberal reward. Roth, 510 Lenox Av.

LOST—Sunday, Shore Drive, Oyster Bay, five-stone diamond ring; a keepsake; reward. Room 1012, 303 5th Av., New York.

LOST—3A camera, left on subway express at bridge; liberal reward. Lehman, care of Sheffield Farms, Rockaway Beach, L. I.

LOST—Saturday night, Valley Stream, bag containing money, keys, thermos bottle, clothing; reward. Hanover 6280, Ext. 11.

LOST—Monday, on 5th Av. stage, a tan colored suitcase marked "W. R. Stewart"; liberal reward. Call 120 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Blue fox scarf, at Edgemere Club; reward $100. Room 331.

LOST—Sunday, gold drop earring; reward. Wullner, 218 Madison Av.

Found.

FOUND—Purse, Broadway car, loser can obtain by identifying contents. B 241 Times.

FOUND—Wallet received, but no money; reward. Stockhouse.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Gray Maltese cat, white breast and paws, answers to name Charlton; reward. Safford, 32 Charlton St.

LOST—Friday, July 26, Scotch collie, in vicinity of 55th St. and Madison Av.; reward. 12 East 55th St.

War Appropriations.

The actual cost of war for two years is estimated at $30,000,000,000. How foreign nations will settle with United States explained in The Annalist this week. On news stands, 10 cents—$4.00 a year. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.